







D  
9  
H45  
1889  
V. 3  
Cop. 2



# R.

## RABBITS.

**RABBITS**, see *New South Wales*, 1887.

**RABELAIS CLUB**, to promote the study of Rabelais and the illustration of his works; lord Houghton, sir W. Frederick Pollock and his sons, Walter Besant, and others; first meeting, Dec. 1879.

**RABIES**, see *Hydrophobia*.

**RACES**, one of the ancient games of Greece; see *Chariots*. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James I.'s reign Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607. *Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheney 1727  
Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 19 Geo. II. 1739

The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. 1667; and at Epsom, begun about 1711; by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*). [The earl of Derby began the Oaks, 1779; the Derby, 1780 (first won by Diomed)]. See *Derby Day*.

At Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; mentioned 1727

At Doncaster, by col. St. Leger (the *St. Leger* stakes were founded in 1776, and so named in 1777) 1776

At Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond, in his park 1802

Lord Stamford, said to have engaged Jemmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey, at a salary of 1000*l.* a year. March, 1865

"Tattersall's," the "high-change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (hence termed "the Corner") in 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected and opened for business on 10 April, 1865

The *Jockey Club*, which now chiefly regulates races and the betting connected with them, was founded in 1750. Its gradually accumulating rules were modified in 1828 and revised in 1857

Alterations recommended by a committee appointed in April; adopted by the club 16 July following. 1870

Rules revised, Nov. 1876; reforms made 1880  
John Scott, a most eminent trainer, died, aged 77, Oct. 1871

*Betting*. Between 1858 and 1863, 75,000*l.* and 115,000*l.* have been won upon a single race. Betting is now much reprobated; see *Betting*.

*Gate-meetings*: Races held in fields by publicans and others; Metropolitan Race-course Act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 18), to check them, passed 3 July, 1879  
Tom Chaloner, celebrated jockey, dies March, 1886  
Fred. Archer, very successful jockey, winner of 2,746 races, aged 29, committed suicide with a revolver when in a state of high fever (left by will 70,000*l.*) 8 Nov. "

Charles Wood, jockey, v. Cox, for libel in *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, charging Wood with pulling the head of Success in two races; nine days' trial in queen's bench division; verdict for

## RADICALS.

plaintiff damages one farthing and no costs allowed. 29 June, 1888  
Sir George Chetwynd v. the earl of Durham, see *Trials* 29 June, 1889

### RACE-HORSES

*Flying Childers*, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

*Eclipse* was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf*.

On the accession of queen Victoria, the royal stud was sold for 16,476*l.* on 25 Oct. 1837  
The comte de la Grange's stud (in consequence of the war) was sold for 23,730*l.* *Gladiator* fetched 5300*l.* 1870  
Middle-park stud (property of Mr. Blenkiron, deceased) sold for 102,005 guineas; *Blair Athol*, for 12,000*l.* (to the English Stud Company); 4 days' sale 26 July, 1872

Lieut. Lubowitz, Hungarian, rode from Vienna to Paris, on his horse Caradoc, in 15 days, winning a wager, arriving 9 Nov. 1874

Death of Comte Frédéric Lagrange, eminent French studmaster 22 Nov. 1883

Lord Falmouth's stud sold for 36,420 guineas; (Harvester 8,600 guineas; Busybody 8,800 guineas) 28 April; and for 75,440 guineas 30 June, 1884

**RACK**, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, mentioned by Demosthenes, *de Coronâ*, n.c. 330, and in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. Lord Coke states from tradition that the duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (thence called the duke of Exeter's daughter, now seen in the Tower, 1447). In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as contrary to the laws, 1628; the use of the rack was abolished 1640. See *Ravallac* and *Torture*.

**RADCLIFFE LIBRARY**, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died 11 Nov. 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid 17 May, 1737, and the edifice was opened 13 April, 1749.—The **RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY**, Oxford, founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, was completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced 1842, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

**RADIATION**, see *Heat*.

**RADICALS** or "RADICAL REFORMERS," persons who professed to aim at procuring a thorough reformation in the government and policy of England, became prominent in 1816, when Hampden clubs were formed, of which sir Francis Burdett, lord Cochrane, major Cartwright, and William Cobbett were prominent members. Samuel Bamford's "Life of a Radical," published in 1842, gives much information; he died 13 April, 1872. Many

radicals were severely punished, 1817-20. Wm. Harris's "History of the Radical Party," published early in 1885.—The "Radicals" in the United States were the party headed by Thaddeus Stevens, bitterly opposed to the policy of president Johnson, as too favourable to the subdued Southern States.

The *Radical Programme*, advocated by the rt. hon. Joseph Chamberlain, widely circulated, first appeared July, 1885, in the *Fortnightly Review*; it included reform of the land laws, free education, increased local government, reform in taxation and finance, improvement of condition of agricultural labourers and of the poor, and religious equality and dis-establishment of national churches. Which tended to disorganise the liberal party.

Mr. C. C. Greville (*Journal*, 25 Aug. 1837) describes "Tory Radicals." Some politicians were so termed in 1885

The National Radical Union at its fourth anniversary at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain in the chair, changed its name to National Liberal Union . . . . . 24 April, 1889

**RADICLE**, see *Compound*.

**RADIOMETER**, &c. (termed a *light-mill*), a little instrument constructed by Mr. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., 1873-6. Two little disk arms, mounted on a pivot and placed in an exhausted glass-bulb, revolve when placed in bright light. The motion was attributed to heat-absorption, 1877; see *Light*.

*Radiophone*. By this apparatus professor Bell, at Philadelphia, showed how a ray of strong light, acting on a selenium cell, conveyed sound 500 feet, Sept. 1884.

**RADSTADT**, Austria. Here Moreau and the French defeated the Austrians, 5 July, 1796.

**RAFFAELLE WARE**, see *Pottery*.

**RAGGED SCHOOLS**, free schools for out-cast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. John Pounds, a cobbler, of Portsmouth, who died in 1839, opened a school of this kind; and one was set up by Andrew Walker, in "Devil's Acre," Westminster, in 1839. *Knight*. They did not receive their name till 1844, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey and Mr. Wm. Locke (afterwards hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions. Sunday ragged schools reported in London in 1867, 226; in 1878, 177; day schools, in 1867, 204; in 1878, 58; week evening schools, in 1867, 207, in 1878, 147. Ragged school buildings were exempted from rates, 1869. The day schools are being gradually superseded by those established by the London school board; but the Sunday and night schools, mother's meetings, &c., are still maintained in very great efficiency (1886). The union has many affiliated institutions (1888). Dr. Guthrie, a founder of ragged schools in Edinburgh, &c., died 24 Feb. 1873. The earl of Shaftesbury presided at the 40th anniversary of the Ragged School Union, 12 May, 1884. See *Shoe-Black*.

**RAGMAN ROLL** (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the records of the homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

**RAGUSA**, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1717, but became an independent republic, 1358. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was

taken by the French in 1806, and given up to Austria in 1814.

**RAID OF RUTHVEN**, see *Ruthven*.

**RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS**; see *Railways*, 1873 and 1880.

**RAILWAYS**. Short roads, in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont, so early as 1602, are thus mentioned in 1676:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North*. They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738. See *Gauges*, *Tramroads*. For electric railways see *Electricity*.

An iron railway laid down near Sheffield by John Curr (destroyed by the colliers) . . . . . 1776  
The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale . . . . . 1786  
The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament (except a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon . . . . . 1801  
Trevelthick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high pressure locomotive engine . . . . . 1802  
William Hedley of Wylam colliery made the first travelling engine (locomotive), or substitute for animal power in a colliery . . . . . 1813  
The first locomotive constructed by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour . . . . . 1814  
The Rocket travelled at the rate of 25 and 35 miles per hour . . . . . 1829  
(It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive, Oct. 1829.)  
The Firefly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour . . . . . 1834  
The North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour . . . . . 1839  
At the present time locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour.  
Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, first opened for passengers (see 1825-1881, below) . . . . . 27 Sept. 1825  
The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened (Wm. Huskisson, M.P., killed) . . . . . 15 Sept. 1830  
Act for transmission of mails by railways . . . . . 1838  
*Duty on Railways*:—*4*d.** a mile for 4 passengers (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120), 1832; 5 per cent. on gross receipts (5 & 6 Vict. c. 59) . . . . . 1842  
Railway clearing house established . . . . . "  
The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered . . . . . 1844  
7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, required companies to run *cheap trains* every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorised government, after 1 Jan. 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament . . . . . "  
George Hudson, a draper, mayor of York in 1839, by his successful management as chairman of the Leeds and York railway and others, was styled the "railway king" . . . . . "  
An act passed 10 Vict. for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade . . . . . 28 Aug. 1846  
The Railway Mania and panic year, when 272 railway acts passed . . . . . "  
Act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*) . . . . . 12 Aug. 1848  
George Stephenson died . . . . . 1854  
Act for the better regulation of railways . . . . . 1859  
Act to enable railway companies to settle differences with other companies by arbitration . . . . . 1863  
Railway Clauses Consolidation act passed . . . . . 1864  
Joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes . . . . . 5 Feb. 1864  
Murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see *Trials* 1864) . . . . . 9 July, "  
(See *Atmospheric* and *Street Railways*.)



- Period of "contractors' lines" . . . 1859-66  
 London, Chatham, and Dover company suspend payment; directors censured for their policy . . . 1866  
 Railway Companies Securities act passed . . . Aug. "  
 A Welsh railway train (about to start) seized for debt . . . 27 Nov. "  
 250 railway bills passed, 1865; only 98 . . . 1867  
 Strike of 350 men on London and Brighton line, 25-27 March, "  
 Strike of 500 on North Eastern line, 11 April; overcome by the company . . . 25 April, "  
 Railway commission report against the government buying the railways, &c. . . May, "  
 Railway acts amended by act passed . . . 20 Aug. "  
 A climbing locomotive, by means of central rails, ascended Mont Cenis in 1865. [The experiments were first tried on the High Peak railway, Sept. 1863 and Feb. 1864.] The railway completed and traversed by a locomotive and two carriages, containing Mr. Fell, the inventor of the plan, and others; an unexampled journey in regard to steepness of gradients and the elevation of the summit level, 6900 feet, 21 Aug. 1867. After successful trials in May, the railway was opened . . . 15 June, 1868  
 Lord Cairns (on appeal) decides that holders of debentures are responsible as qualified proprietors, 28 Jan. "  
 Capt. Yolland, government inspector, reports that in his opinion electric communication between the passengers and the railway servants on trains stopping only at long intervals is necessary and practicable . . . March, "  
 Railway Regulation acts passed . . . 1868, 1871  
 Conference of railway shareholders at Manchester, 14, 15 April, 1868  
 Southern Railways Amalgamation bill; opposed in the lords; withdrawn . . . June, "  
 Mont Cenis railway opened for traffic . . . 15 June, "  
 New act to amend the laws relating to railways, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119; (it orders smoking compartments, and communication between passengers and railway servants in certain trains; and prohibits trains for prize-fights, &c.) passed, 31 July, Midland railway station, St. Pancras (*which see*), opened . . . 1 Oct. "  
 New route to Liverpool (by a viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn), opened . . . 1 April, 1869  
 Pacific railway: from the Atlantic to the Pacific; opened . . . 12 May, "  
 "Abandonment of Railways act" passed . . . 11 Aug. "  
 Railway Companies Powers act (1864) and Construction Facilities act (1864) amended by act passed . . . 20 June, 1870  
 "Railway Association" established: (it consists of directors and representatives of shareholders, to watch legislation, &c.) inaugural dinner, 21 July, Under the London, Dover, and Chatham railway act, the arbitrators, the marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, decide for the amalgamation of the general undertaking; extensions for award published . . . Aug. 1871  
 Rigi Mountain railway (up to 4000 feet above sea level), opened . . . 23 May, "  
 Mansion-house station of the Metropolitan District railway inaugurated . . . 1 July, "  
 European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine . . . 18 Oct. "  
 Proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western . . . "  
 Amalgamation of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, voted by companies . . . 20 Oct. "  
 Forged telegram announcing proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways (led to purchase of shares, and affected the market), about . . . 23 Nov. "  
 George Hindson, the "railway king," died, aged 71, 14 Dec. "  
 Strike of porters of London and North-Western company; settled . . . 26, 27 July, 1872  
 Death of Thos. Brassey, who made 6600 miles of railways, which cost 78,000,000*l.* (able, honest, kind) Parliamentary committee report in favour of railway amalgamation, published . . . Aug. "  
 First railway in Japan opened . . . 12 June, "  
 One-rail railway laid down at Paris by M. Larnet-jact, reported successful for short distances Aug. "  
 Amalgamations already accomplished: London and North-Western, 61 branch lines; Great Northern, 37; Great Eastern, 27; London and Brighton, 22; London and South-Western, 22; Midland, 17 . . . 1872  
 Railway proposed by M. de Lesseps from Orenburg to Peshawur (2500 miles), to connect by means of Russian and East Indian railways Calais and Calcutta . . . May, 1873  
 Bill for amalgamation of London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire companies rejected by the commons committee . . . 23 May, "  
 New Regulation of Railways Act passed (commissioners to be appointed to carry out the Act of 1854), 21 July; commissioners: sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Price, and Mr. Macnamara; met first time . . . 11 Nov. "  
 First railway in Persia begun at Resht . . . 11 Sept. "  
 Railway accidents investigated by Capt. Tyler; 1871, 171; in 1872, 246; in the United Kingdom in 1872, 541 railway servants killed, 499 injured.  
 Circular from the Board of Trade, by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to the railway companies respecting the increase of preventable accidents and unpunctuality . . . 18 Nov. "  
 The justificatory replies of sir Edward Watkin for the London and Brighton Co., and of R. Moon for the L. and N. W. Co.; from other companies . . . Dec. "  
 Ten railway servants convicted of robbing the luggage, severely sentenced . . . 19 Nov. "  
 120 persons killed; 48 without their own fault; in six months . . . 1873-4  
 The Board of Trade's reply (by Mr. Malcolm) to the railway companies, published about . . . 24 Feb. 1874  
 The Pullman palace saloon cars (American) introduced on the Midland railway, 21 March; opened to the public . . . 1 June, "  
 Commission to inquire into causes of railway accidents agreed to by government, 27 April; nominated (duke of Buckingham and others) 11 June, "  
 Circular from sir C. Adderley, recommending punctuality and care, to avoid accidents . . . July, "  
 Railway Travellers' Protection Society organised; duke of Manchester, president . . . 23 July, "  
 Board of Trade Arbitration Act passed . . . 30 July, "  
 New standing orders respecting labourers' houses removed for making railways, passed . . . 30 July, "  
 Statement of railway servants: that 632 were killed in 1872, and 773 killed in 1873; many injured; [asserted to be less than the truth] . . . Sept. "  
 Midland railway company announces change of fares: first-class to 1*l.*d. a mile; second class abolished; no return tickets at lower fares; began . . . 1 Jan. 1875  
 Other companies announce reductions in fares Jan. "  
 Persons employed on railways: England, 228,958; Scotland, 31,023; Ireland, 14,554; total, 274,535; (L. & N. W. company, about 40,000) announced . . . Jan. "  
 House of lords on appeal decide that railway companies are responsible for negligence in conveying persons and goods, although they disclaim it on tickets . . . 1 June, "  
 Great trial of continuous railway brakes on Midland railway, near Lowdham; Westinghouse automatic air pressure break considered the best June "  
 Extension of Metropolitan railway to Great Eastern opened, 10 July, "  
 Railway jubilee at Darlington: 50th anniversary of opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway; statue of Joseph Pease unveiled . . . 27 Sept. "  
 Dr. Stroussberg, "German railway king," tried for fraud, &c., at Moscow . . . 1876  
 Metropolitan extension to Aldgate opened . . . 11 Nov. "  
 Elevated street railways erected in New York, U.S.A. . . . 1877-8  
 First railway in China, from Shanghai to Oussou (11 miles), constructed by Europeans; at first opposed; trial trip, 16 March; publicly opened, 30 June, 1876; much opposed; stopped; plant taken to Formosa . . . 1877-8  
 Folkestone and Dover tunnel injured by rains; fallings in . . . 12, 15 Jan. 1877  
 Fusion of South-eastern and London, Chatham, & Dover companies, voted by former . . . 18 Jan. "  
 Railway accident commission report: recommend that the companies' responsibilities be not diminished, &c. . . Feb. "

Proposed fusion of the Great Northern and Great Eastern, fails . . . . .	June, 1877	vated rail system used in New York, very poor	Aug. 1835
Of the Manchester and Sheffield and Lincolnshire with the Great Northern and Midland, fails Nov. . . . .	"	Receipts of twelve leading companies, about 25,034,000l. . . . .	Jan-June, "
Many embarrassed subsidiary lines purchased by the French government (for about 11,000,000l.) . . . . .	1878	Wm. H. Vanderbilt, "Railway King," dies suddenly at New York, aged 64 . . . . .	8 Dec. "
Great increase of 3rd-class passengers, receipts, about 7,000,000l. 1869; about 14,000,000l. . . . .	1879	Lawrie & L. & S. W. Railway; companies may increase their fares on days of extra traffic such as Ascot races . . . . .	11 Dec. "
Sudden strike of goods-guards on Midland railway through alteration of mode of payment, 3 Jan., fails . . . . .	"	459 railway servants killed in . . . . .	1886
South-Eastern railway company v. Railway Commissioners (who had given orders for enlarging station at Hastings, &c.), Queen's Bench; verdict restricting powers of the commissioners (see above, 1873), two judges against one . . . . .	13 Jan. 1880	International railway congress, Brussels, opens 8 Aug. 1885; at Berne, July, 1886; and . . . . .	June, 1887
Enlarged dividends on the principal lines for half-year . . . . .	1 Jan. to 30 June, "	Mr. Mundella introduces bill for constituting a new court of record for railway affairs with great powers; read first time 11, 12 March; second time 6 May, 1886; introduced (modified) into the Lords by Lord Stanley . . . . .	1 March, "
Expended on railways in the United Kingdom, about 720,000,000l. (since 1829); gross annual receipts about 62,000,000l., net earnings about 30,000,000l. reported . . . . .	Aug. "	The South-Eastern railway company's present of 1,000l. to the Imperial Institute March; declared to be illegal . . . . .	6 May, "
Packet of dynamite placed on rails between Bushey and Watford (L. & N. W. Railway), night, 12-13 Sept. . . . .	"	Midland Railway; strike of 2,713 drivers, firemen, &c.; traffic continued 5 Aug.; strike gradually fails . . . . .	Aug.-Sept. "
Board of Trade circular respecting precautions against accidents, &c. (accidents of 10, 11 Aug. attributed to neglect) . . . . .	20 Sept. "	International railway congress at Rome opens . . . . .	17 Sept. "
Railway rates select committee meet . . . . .	10 March, 1881	Thirty-four principal railway lines of the United Kingdom; net divisible profit for ordinary shareholders first six months, 1886 4,390,517l.; 1887, 5,357,891l. . . . .	"
Siemens' & Halske's electrical railway at Berlin, 184 miles an hour, tried 12 May; opened to the public . . . . .	16 May, "	15th annual congress of Amalgamated society of Railway Servants at Newcastle-on-Tyne; prudent discussion; Midland strike censured . . . . .	4-7 Oct. "
Centenary of George Stephenson's birth celebrated at Newcastle, Chesterfield, the Crystal Palace, London, and throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland . . . . .	9 June, "	Trumpets employed for signalling near Glasgow, and introduced into the greater lines autumn, . . . . .	"
Murder of Mr. Fk. Isaac Gold in a carriage on London and Brighton railway . . . . .	27 June, "	Leinwather, an Austrian, publishes his improvements in portable railways for military purposes . . . . .	Dec. "
[Percy Leffroy alias Mapleton arrested on suspicion, 8 July; committed for trial, 21 July; convicted, 8 Nov.; executed . . . . .	29 Nov.] "	A railway between Listowel and Ballybunion, county Kerry, on the Lartigue single-rail system opened . . . . .	27 Feb. 1883
Passenger duty received, 507,076l. for year 1872-3; 736,369l. for year 1875-6; 728,781l. for 1876-7; 741,919l. for 1877-8; 748,506l. for 1880-1; 798,364l. for . . . . .	1881-2	Railway and Canal Traffic Bill passed . . . . .	14 Aug. "
International congress for the unification of the rolling stock on the railways at Berne opened . . . . .	16 Oct. 1882	State purchase of the railways negated by the commons without a division . . . . .	4 May, "
The committee on railway and canal rates for the conveyance of persons, merchandise, &c., defer their report, recommend re-appointment of the committee, and also the establishment of a tribunal to decide questions and enforce decisions; revision of rates, &c., early Aug. 1881; issue report with few recommendations . . . . .	27 July, "	L. & N. W. company run trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow in 9 hours from 1 June; in eight hours 6 Aug.; the Great Northern makes similar reductions . . . . .	June and Aug. "
A Pullman car burned near Hunslet, Dr. Arthur perishes . . . . .	29 Oct. "	First railway constructed in Persia, from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-Aziz, opened . . . . .	25 June, "
Caledonian railway strike, traffic partly suspended; Glasgow, &c. . . . .	15, 16, 17 Jan. 1883	Direct railway communication between Constantinople and Vienna completed . . . . .	Aug. "
A compromise; strike ends . . . . .	21 Jan. "	Central Asian railway from the Caspian to Samarcand opened . . . . .	May, "
Proposed reduction of duty on third class passengers . . . . .	April, "	Mr. Justice Wills appointed president of the railway commission . . . . .	Dec. "
Metropolitan railway carried 36,753,321 passengers in six months without accident . . . . .	"	First regular railway in China, 86 miles, opened Nov. . . . .	"
Association of railway shareholders established; meeting held in London . . . . .	8 Aug. "	The new railway and canal commission begins 1 Jan. 1889	"
Existing: railway and canal, railway companies, railway shareholders, associations . . . . .	"	Railway up Mount Pilatus, Switzerland, inaugurated . . . . .	4 June, "
Another cheap trains act passed . . . . .	20 Aug. "		
Northern Pacific railway (2,500 miles) opened 8 Sept. 4,000l. awarded to Rev. Joseph Lloyd Brereton, and 6,500l. to gen. Brereton for injuries caused by derangement of machinery, &c., 28 July, 1882; . . . . .	25, 26 Feb. 1884		
Parks railway bill rejected by committee . . . . .	20 May, "		
Railway regulation bill making it a permanent court of record, enlarging powers, &c., read first time, 22 May; dropped . . . . .	10 July, "		
M. Lartigue's balance railway, (single rail) reported successful in Normandy . . . . .	June, "		
Renewed agitation respecting brakes; the board of trade's recommendations neglected . . . . .	"		
Metropolitan Inner Circle completed; opened 1 Oct. 312,047 railway servants in England . . . . .	Oct. "		
Communication of the Canadian Pacific railway (Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Port Moody, British Columbia) 18 May; work completed . . . . .	7 Nov. 1885		
Death of Dr. R. H. Gilbert, inventor of the ele-			

## RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Year.	Capital paid-up.	Miles opened.	Net Receipts.
1851.	£240,897	6,890	
1854.	286,068,794	8,054	£11,009,519
1860.	348,130,127	10,433	14,579,254
1865.	455,478,143	13,289	18,602,382
1870.	529,908,673	15,537	23,362,618
1875.	630,223,494	16,658	28,016,272
1877.	674,059,048	17,077	29,115,350
1879.	717,003,469	17,696	29,731,430
1880.	728,316,848	17,933	31,890,501
1881.	745,528,162	18,175	32,255,000
1882.	767,899,570	18,457	33,206,683
1883.	784,921,312	18,681	33,693,703
1884.	801,464,367	18,864	33,305,446
1885.	815,858,055	19,166	32,767,817
1886.	828,344,254	19,332	33,073,706
1887.	845,971,654	19,578	33,880,110
Working expenses: 1854, 9,206,205l.; 1861, 13,843,337l.; 1870, 21,715,525l.; 1874, 32,612,712l.; 1877, 33,857,978l.; 1880, 33,601,124l.; 1883, 37,368,562l.; 1887, 37,063,266l.			
Number of passengers: 1845, 33,794,253; 1854, 111,206,707; 1860, 163,483,572; 1865, 251,959,862; 1870, 331,701,801; 1874, 478,316,761; 1877, 549,541,325; 1880, 603,835,025; 1883, 683,718,137; 1887, 733,673,531 (not season-ticket holders).			



Miles opened.							
1843.	1861.	1874.	1877.	1879.	1883.	1887.	
England & Wales	1775	7820	11,622	12,098	12,547	13,215	13,825
Scotland	225	1626	2,700	2,776	2,804	2,964	3,079
Ireland	31	1423	2,127	2,203	2,285	2,502	2,674

For 1847-9, it was calculated that out of 4,782,188 travellers by railway, one person was killed, from causes beyond his own control; for 1856-9, one in 8,708,411; 1866-8, one in 12,941,170. In 1878, one in 7,503,000. Passengers killed from causes beyond their control: in 1871, 12; 1862-72, 271; 1872, 24; 1876, 811.

#### United Kingdom.

1874, 1424 killed—211 passengers (not their fault, 86); 788 servants, 425 trespassers; 5041 injured.  
 1876, 1286 killed—138 (by own fault, 101) passengers; 6112 injured, 1883 passengers.  
 1877, 1175 killed—126 passengers; 3705 injured, 1283 passengers.  
 1878, 1112 killed; 6507 injured by various causes.  
 1879, 1032 killed; 160 passengers; 3513 injured, 1307 passengers.  
 1882, 1,121 killed; 127 passengers; 4,601 injured, 1,739 passengers; 1884, 1135 killed; 4100 injured; 1885, 957 killed, 3,467 injured; 1886, 938 killed, 3,539 injured.  
 1887, 919 killed, 3,590 injured; 1888, 905 killed, 3,826 injured.  
 Railway servants killed: annual average (1872-5) 740; 1880, reduced to 483.

#### Compensation paid for injuries by companies.

	1873.	1883.	1887.
Passengers . . .	£364,509	£247,032	£176,406
Goods . . .	231,707	197,941	169,633

#### PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Arbroath and Forfar . . . . .	3 Jan. 1839
Atmospheric Railway (which see) . . . . .	1840
Bangor and Carnarvon . . . . .	July, 1852
Belfast and county of Down . . . . .	April, 1850
Birmingham and Derby . . . . .	12 Aug. 1839
Birmingham and Gloucester . . . . .	17 Dec. 1840
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley . . . . .	July, 1852
Brighton and Chichester . . . . .	8 June, 1846
Brighton and Hastings . . . . .	27 June, "
Bristol and Exeter . . . . .	1 May, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester . . . . .	July, 1845
Caledonian . . . . .	Feb. 1848
Canterbury and Whitstable . . . . .	May, 1830
Charing Cross Railway, London, opened . . . . .	11 Jan. 1864
Cheltenham and Swindon . . . . .	12 May, 1845
Chester and Birkenhead . . . . .	22 Sept. 1840
Chester and Crewe . . . . .	1848
Cockermouth and Workington . . . . .	28 April, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich . . . . .	15 June, 1846
Cork and Brandon . . . . .	8 Dec. 1851
Cornwall . . . . .	1 May, 1859
Coventry and Leamington . . . . .	2 Dec. 1844
Croydon and Epsom . . . . .	17 May, 1847
Devon and Somerset . . . . .	7 Nov. 1873
Dover and Deal, begun . . . . .	29 June, 1878
Dublin and Belfast Junction . . . . .	June, 1852
Dublin and Carlow . . . . .	10 Aug. 1846
Dublin and Drogheda . . . . .	26 May, 1844
Dublin and Kingstown . . . . .	17 Dec. 1834
Dundee and Newtyle . . . . .	Dec. 1831
Dundee and Perth . . . . .	22 May, 1847
Durham and Sunderland . . . . .	28 June, 1839
Eastern Counties . . . . .	18 June, "
Eastern Union (London and Colchester), . . . . .	29 March, 1843
East London . . . . .	10 April, 1876
Edinburgh and Berwick . . . . .	18 June, 1846
Edinburgh and Glasgow . . . . .	8 Feb. 1842
Ely and Peterborough . . . . .	Jan. 1847
Exeter and Plymouth (part) . . . . .	29 May, 1846
Glasgow and Ayr . . . . .	19 Sept. 1841
Glasgow and Greenock . . . . .	24 March, 1840
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge . . . . .	July, 1845
Gloucester and Chepstow . . . . .	Sept. 1851
Grand Junction (Birmingham to Newton) . . . . .	July, 1837

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Gravesend and Rochester . . . . .	10 Feb. 1845
Great Northern . . . . .	1852
Great Western to Maidenhead, 4 June, 1838; to Bristol . . . . .	30 June, 1841
Hertford branch of Eastern Counties . . . . .	31 Oct. 1843
Highland . . . . .	1865
Inner Circle, London . . . . .	21 July, 1832-4
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds . . . . .	24 Dec. 1846
Isle of Man . . . . .	1 July, 1873
Kendal and Windermere . . . . .	21 April, 1847
Lancaster and Carlisle . . . . .	16 Dec. 1846
Lancaster and Preston . . . . .	30 June, 1840
Leeds and Bradford . . . . .	1 July, 1846
Leeds and Derby . . . . .	July, 1840
Liverpool and Birmingham . . . . .	4 July, 1837
Liverpool and Manchester . . . . .	15 Sept. 1830
Liverpool and Preston . . . . .	31 Oct. 1838
London and Birmingham . . . . .	17 Sept. "
London and Blackwall . . . . .	2 Aug. 1841
London and Brighton . . . . .	21 Sept. "
London and Bristol . . . . .	30 June, "
London and Cambridge . . . . .	30 July, 1845
London, Chatham, and Dover . . . . .	29 Sept. 1860
London and Colchester . . . . .	29 March, 1843
London and Croydon . . . . .	1 June, 1839
London and Dover . . . . .	7 Feb. 1844
London and Greenwich . . . . .	26 Dec. 1838
London and Richmond . . . . .	27 July, 1846
London and Southampton . . . . .	11 May, 1840
London and Southend . . . . .	June, 1856
London and Warrington; branch of the Great Northern . . . . .	Aug. 1850
Lowestoft branch; Norwich and Yarmouth . . . . .	1847
Lynn and Ely . . . . .	1847
Manchester and Birmingham . . . . .	10 Aug. 1842
Manchester and Leeds . . . . .	1 March, 1841
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	22 Dec. 1845
Metropolitan, London; act obtained, 1853; construction began, 1860; opened . . . . .	10 Jan. 1863
Midland Counties . . . . .	30 June, 1840
Newcastle and Berwick . . . . .	July, 1847
Newcastle and Carlisle . . . . .	18 June, 1839
Newcastle and North Shields . . . . .	18 June, "
Newmarket and Cambridge . . . . .	Oct. 1851
Northampton and Peterborough . . . . .	2 June, 1845
North and South-Western Junction . . . . .	Dec. 1852
North British . . . . .	1862
North Eastern . . . . .	July, 1854
Norwich and Yarmouth . . . . .	1 May, 1844
Nottingham and Grantham . . . . .	July, 1850
Nottingham and Lincoln . . . . .	3 Aug. 1846
Nottingham branch; Rugby and Derby . . . . .	30 May, 1839
Oxford branch of London and Bristol . . . . .	12 June, 1844
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton . . . . .	May, 1852
Penzance to Camborne . . . . .	Jan. "
Rugby and Derby . . . . .	July, 1840
Rugby and Leamington . . . . .	Feb. 1851
St. Andrew's . . . . .	July, 1852
St. Helen's; first act passed . . . . .	1830
Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton . . . . .	1847
Settle and Carlisle . . . . .	1 May, 1876
Southampton and Dorchester . . . . .	1 June, "
South Devon . . . . .	1850
South Eastern (London and Dover) . . . . .	7 Feb. 1844
South Eastern; North Kent line . . . . .	1849
Stockton and Darlington . . . . .	27 Sept. 1825
Trent Valley . . . . .	26 June, 1847
Ulster . . . . .	Aug. 1839
West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall railway to Camden Town, . . . . .	Aug. 1850
Worcester and Droitwich . . . . .	Jan. 1852
York and Darlington (N. Eastern) . . . . .	4 Jan. 1841
York and Newcastle . . . . .	17 June, 1847
York and Nantanton . . . . .	30 June, 1840
York and Scarborough . . . . .	7 July, 1845
Yarmouth and Norwich . . . . .	1 May, 1844

Alleged extent of railways (in miles), 1887:—Austrian dominions, 15,177; Belgium, 2776; Denmark, 1214; France, 20,000; Germany, 25,127; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,578; Greece, 350; Holland, 1,584; India (1888), 14,383; Italy (1888), 7486; Norway, 971; Portugal (1888), 1,192; Prussia (1888), 16,320; Russia (1888), 18,800; Spain, 9,470; Sweden, 4000; Turkey 1261; United States of America, 150,710.

## MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.\*

*Very many (where only 2 persons killed) are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.*

W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway : 15 Sept. 1830  
Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle); train runs off line; 3 killed : 3 Dec. 1836  
Brentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed : 21 Aug. 1840  
Cuckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed : 2 Oct. 1841  
Sonninghill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off line; 8 killed : 24 Dec. "  
Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 52 or 53 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville, 8 May, 1842  
Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured, 20 Oct. 1845  
Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mutilated, 18 July, 1846  
Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 injured : 24 Aug. "  
Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured : 15 Dec. "  
Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed; greater number injured, 18 May, 1847  
Wolverton (North Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured : 5 June, "  
Shrivenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured : 10 May, 1848  
Carlisle (Caledonian): axletree of carriage breaks; 5 killed : 10 Feb. 1849  
Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed : 30 April, 1851  
Newmarket Hill (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed : 6 June, "  
Bicester (Oxfordshire): collision; 6 killed, 6 Sept. "  
Burnley (Great Northern): collision; 4 killed, 12 July, 1852  
Dixonfold (Great Northern): engine wheels broke; 7 killed : 4 March, 1853  
Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed : 5 Oct. "  
Near Haring, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed : 12 Jan. 1854  
Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 3 killed, 24 Aug. "  
Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia : 21 killed : 29 Aug. "  
Reading (Gt. Western): collision; 5 killed, 12 Sept. 1855  
Near Paris: collision; 9 killed : 9 Oct. "  
Between Thoret and Moret: collision; 16 killed : 23 Oct. "  
Campbell (N. Pennsylvania): collision; above 100 killed : 17 July, 1856  
Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed : 19 Nov. "  
Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured; none killed : 27 June, 1857  
Lewisham (North Kent): collision; 11 killed, 28 June, "  
Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed, 14 Oct. "  
Attleborough, Warwickshire (North Western): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed : 10 May, 1858  
Near Mons, Belgium: coke waggon on the rails; 21 killed : June, "  
Chilham (South Eastern): either too great speed or broken axletree; 3 killed : 30 June, "  
Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—excursion train: collision; 14 killed, 23 Aug. "  
Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 6 killed : 20 Feb. 1860  
Helmshore (Lancashire and Yorkshire)—excursion train: collision; 11 killed : 4 Sept. "  
Atherstone (North Western): collision of mail and cattle trains; 11 killed : 16 Nov. "  
Near Wimborne: Dr. Baly killed : 28 Jan. 1861  
Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire; 5 men killed : 2 July, "

Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 23 killed, 176 injured : 25 Aug. 1861  
Kentish Town (Hamstead Junction): 16 killed, 320 injured : 2 Sept. "  
Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 50 injured : 28 Aug. 1862  
Near Winchurch (Edinburgh and Glasgow): collision; 15 killed, 100 wounded : 13 Oct. "  
Near Streatham (London and Brighton): explosion of boiler through attempting too great speed; 4 killed; above 30 injured : 30 May, 1863  
Near Lynn (Lynn and Hunstanton): carriages upset through bullock on the line; 5 killed : 3 Aug. "  
Egham (South Western): collision; 5 killed, above 20 injured : 7 June, 1864  
Canada: train ran off a bridge at St. Hilaire in crossing; about 83 killed, 200 wounded, 29 June, "  
Blackheath Tunnel: fast train ran into a ballast train; 6 killed : 16 Dec. "  
Near Rednal (on a branch of Great Western): train ran off insecure rails; 13 killed, about 40 injured, 7 June, 1865  
Near Staplehurst (South Eastern): train ran off insecure rails, &c.; 10 killed and about 50 injured, 9 June, "  
Near Colney Hatch (Gt. Northern): collision with coal trucks; above 50 persons injured : 30 Aug. "  
Fall of a bridge at Sutton (S. coast line): 6 men killed, 28 April, 1866  
Near Caterham junction (London and Brighton): 3 killed, 12 injured : 30 April, "  
In Welwyn Tunnel (Great Northern): a steam tube burst; collision of three goods trains; and a great fire; 2 lives lost : 9, 10 June, "  
Near Royston (Great Northern): train ran off line; 3 lives lost : 2 July, "  
Brynkr station (Carmarvonshire): points said to have been tampered with; train ran off line; 6 persons killed : 6 Sept. "  
20 miles from Carlisle (Lancaster and Carlisle): an axle of carriage of goods train broke; collision with another goods train; fire, and explosion of 5 tons of gunpowder; 2 killed : 25 Feb. 1867  
Between Bhosawal and Khundwah (Great Indian Peninsular): train precipitated into a chasm made in an embankment by a river torrent; many lives lost : 26 June, "  
Walton Junction, Warrington (London and North Western): collision with coal train; error of pointman; 8 lives lost : 29 June, "  
At Brayhead, near Enniscorthy (Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford): went off the line into a gorge; 2 killed, many injured : 9 Aug. "  
Between New Mills and Peak Forest: 2 collisions; 5 lives lost : 9 Sept. "  
French Great Northern, about 14 miles from Paris: several killed, many wounded : 27 Oct. "  
Lake Shore railway, New York: embankment fell; 41 persons burnt to death : 18 Dec. "  
Carr's Rock, on river Delaware; Erie railway: carriages precipitated down an embankment; 26 persons killed, 52 very seriously injured, 14 April, 1868  
Abergele, N. Wales (London and North-Western): collision between Irish mail train and luggage train; barrels of petroleum ignited; 33 persons burnt to death (see *Abergele*) : 20 Aug. "  
Near Birlingsbury station (Rugby and Leamington): carriages went over Draycot embankment; 2 persons killed : 1 Oct. "  
Near Bull's Pill, S. Wales (Great Western): mail train ran into a cattle train; 1 person and much cattle killed : 6 Nov. "  
Near Copenhagen tunnel, Holloway (Great Northern): coal train ran off the line; 2 killed, 18 Jan. 1869  
Near Khandalla, Bombay (Great Indian Peninsular): train ran off the line; about 18 killed : 26 Jan. "  
Arch fell in at Bethnal Green (Great Eastern): coal train passing; 5 killed : 25 Feb. "  
Newcross (London and Brighton): collision; 2 killed, many injured; loss to the company by compensation, about 70,000l. : 23 June, "  
Near Barnet (Great Northern): collision; 1 man burnt to death : 16 Aug. "  
Long Eaton Junction (Midland): collision; 7 killed : 9 Oct. "

\* On Dec. 27, 1864, the queen wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."



- Near Welwyn (Great Northern): collision; 3 killed  
24 Oct. 1869
- Eureka, St. Louis, Missouri: collision; 19 killed,  
12 May, 1870
- Near Newark (Great Northern): collision; a  
waggon of a goods train, through the breaking of  
an old axle, went off the rails and met an excursion  
train; 19 deaths; 1.30 A.M. 21 June, "
- Near Carlisle: collision; 5 killed 10 July, "
- Tamworth (London and North Western): Irish  
mail (late), sent into a siding; broke down a  
bustress and ran into the river Anker (error of a  
pointsman); 3 deaths 4.7 A.M. 14 Sept. "
- Plessis near Tours: collision; between two trains;  
several killed 4 A.M. 20 Sept. "
- Harrow (London and North-Western): collision  
with coal waggons; 7 killed 26 Nov. "
- Brookley Whins (North Eastern): collision through  
mistake of Hedley, a pointsman; 5 killed 6 Dec. "
- Barnsley (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire  
railway): collision; goods trucks broke loose;  
14 killed, many injured 12 Dec. "
- Bell-bar, near Hatfield (Great Northern): tire of  
wheel broke; break and carriages overturned; 8  
killed 26 Dec. "
- Between Bandoz and St. Nizaire: explosion of gun-  
powder in casks; 60 killed 25 Feb. 1871
- Revere (Boston and Portland, U.S.): collision;  
above 20 killed 26 Aug. "
- Near Champigny (Lyons Company): a spring  
broke; 11 killed 16 Sept. "
- Ferry-hill (North British): collision; 2 killed,  
16 Oct. "
- Antibes railway between Nice and Cannes: train  
thrown into the river Brague; 12 said to be killed  
24 Jan. 1872
- Belleville (Grand Trunk of Canada): engine broke  
off the line; many burnt, scalded, &c.; about  
30 killed 22 June, "
- Connellsville (Baltimore and Pittsburg): collision;  
many hurt, 3 killed 22 June, "
- Juvisy (Orleans railway): express ran into luggage  
train; boiler exploded; 5 burnt to death (including  
mother of the duchess of Malakoff) 26 June, "
- Rose-hill junction (Newcastle and Carlisle): collision;  
4 killed 5 July, "
- Red-hill junction (Great Western and L. & N.W.):  
near Hertford; 2 killed 29 July, "
- Clifton junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision;  
4 killed 3 Aug. "
- Kirtlebridge, Dumfries (Caledonian): collision;  
express train late; error of pointsman; 12 killed,  
2 Oct. "
- Kelvedon, near Chelmsford (Great Eastern): loco-  
motive driven off the line by a raised rail; 1  
killed, many hurt 17 Oct. "
- Near Woodhouse junction (Manchester, Sheffield,  
and Lincolnshire): collision; two killed, 18 Oct. "
- Corry, Pennsylvania, U.S.: train broke through a  
bridge; about 20 killed 24 Dec. "
- Near Pesh: train run off line; 21 killed,  
about 7 May, 1873
- Near Shrewsbury (Great Western and London &  
N. W. Junction): axle of engine broke; car-  
riages driven off the line; 4 killed 8 May, "
- Near Higham, Derbyshire (Midland): engine-tire  
broke; train ran off the line; 2 killed 21 June, "
- Wigan (London and North Western): carriages  
thrown off the line; sir John Anson and others  
(13 persons) killed 23 Aug. "
- Relford Junction (Great Northern, Manchester, and  
Sheffield): collision; 3 killed 23 Aug. "
- Near Hartlepool (North Eastern): train thrown off  
the line; 3 killed 2 Sept. "
- Pearmarsh crossing, near Guildford (South Western):  
collision with a bullock; train thrown off the  
line; 3 killed 9 Sept. "
- Barkston Junction, near Grantham (Great Northern):  
2 killed 10 Jan. 1874
- Near Manuel and Boness Junction, between Edin-  
burgh and Glasgow (North British): collision of  
London express with mineral train; 16 killed  
27 Jan. "
- Euxton Junction, between Preston and Wigan; col-  
lision through fog and too great speed; 2 killed  
20 Feb. "
- Merthyr-Tydvil (Great Western): coupling broke,  
causing collision; about 40 seriously injured;  
1 death 18 May, 1874
- Bargoed (Rhymney railway): collision; train ran  
away through brakes not acting; 2 killed; much  
damage 12 Aug. "
- Thorpe, near Norwich (East Norfolk): collision;  
two trains met (mistake of Cooper and Robson,  
telegraph clerks, committed for trial for man-  
slaughter); 26 deaths; about 50 injured; 8.30 p.m.  
10 Sept. "
- [Cost the company above 13,000l., Cooper sen-  
tenced to 8 months' imprisonment, 7 April, 1875.]
- Shipton, near Oxford (Great Western): tire of car-  
riage-wheel broke; train driven over an embank-  
ment; 34 deaths ensued, about 70 injured  
24 Dec. "
- [Verdict of inquiry, accidental deaths; 16 March,  
1875.]
- Rotbury, near Morpeth (North Eastern): train  
ran off embankment; 4 killed 3 July, 1875
- Kildwick, near Skipton, Yorkshire (Midland):  
Scotch express ran into an excursion train;  
7 deaths, 11.30 p.m. 28 Aug. "
- Between Mutford and Somerleyton; train ran off  
the line; 3 killed 1 Jan. 1876
- Near Odessa: train ran over embankment; about  
68 killed 8 Jan. "
- Abbot's Ripton (Great Northern), near Hunting-  
don; 2 collisions; first, Scotch express with coal  
train; and second, with Leeds express from Lon-  
don, whereby 14 deaths; including Mr. Thos.  
Mure, Scotch advocate, a son of Mr. Noble, the  
sculptor; a son of Mr. Dion Boucicault, dramatist;  
brother and 2 nieces of Dr. Burdon Sanderson;  
during a snow storm 21 Jan. "
- [Coroner's inquest: verdict, virtually accidental  
deaths; directors censured for not having a sepa-  
rate line for mineral traffic, 3 Feb. 1876.]
- Near Long Ashton (on Great Western), "Flying  
Dutchman" express; about 57 miles an hour;  
driver and stoker killed; defective condition of  
permanent way 27 July, "
- Between Radstock and Wellow; about 4 miles from  
Bath (Somerset and Dorset), single line; collision  
between excursion trains; 14 killed; about  
11 p.m. 7 Aug. "
- [Inquest: verdict, manslaughter against James  
Sleep, station-master, 12 Sept. 1876.]
- Wambrechise, near Lille (French great northern):  
collision with a conveyance on level crossing, 6  
killed 5 Nov. "
- Arlsey siding, near Hitchin (Great Northern): col-  
lision of Manchester express with goods train, 5  
killed 23 Dec. "
- [Verdict of inquest: neglect of Thos. Pepper,  
the driver (killed), in not observing the signal,  
5 Jan. 1877.]
- Near Ashtabula, U.S., Pacific express from New  
York: a bridge over a creek broke down during  
a snow storm, above 100 perished by drowning,  
burning, &c. 29 Dec. "
- Near Morpeth (North Eastern): Scotch express  
went off the line; 5 killed early 25 March, 1877
- Near Billing, Northamptonshire (London and North  
Western): collision, 2 deaths 18 Oct. "
- Buckstone Junction, near Grantham (Gt. Northern):  
express ran off the rails; 2 killed 7 Dec. "
- Holcombe, near Leeds (Midland): collision of trains;  
2 killed 24 Dec. "
- Chester: 2 carriages went off rails; 1 death; above  
30 hurt 8 July, 1873
- Newcross: collision between carriages of Brighton  
and S. Eastern Cos.: several injured, 7.45 p.m.  
(Bank Holiday) 5 Aug. "
- Sittingbourne (London, Chatham, & Dover): cheap  
fast train, bringing home holiday-makers; run  
into luggage trucks; mistake of pointsman;  
midday 31 Aug. "
- [Jacob Mosen and Charles Clarke, committed  
for trial for manslaughter, 3 Sept. 1875.]
- Curragh, near Cork: engine uncoupled; ran off  
line; 3 killed and many injured 8 Sept. "
- Near Pontypridd junction (Rhonda branch of Taff  
valley line); collision through error of signals;  
13 killed; about 40 hurt 19 Oct. "
- Talybont (Brecon and Merthyr); engines uncon-  
trolled; ran down steep descent; 4 killed; great  
destruction of property 2 Dec. "

Bloomfield, near Tipton, Staffordshire (London and North Western); collisions; about 30 severely injured	31 May, 1879	Watford (London and North Western); express runs into empty carriages; 1 death	31 Oct. 1883
Near Manningtree (Great Eastern); train ran off line; 1 killed; several injured	8 Dec. "	Near Toronto, Canada (Grand Trunk); collision; about 31 killed	2 Jan. 1884
Tay bridge, Dundee; bridge and train blown into the river; about 74 lives lost	28 Dec. "	Stepney; collision; about 30 persons injured	22 March, "
Brickfield siding, Burseough junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; through error of signalman; 8 deaths	15 Jan. 1880	Between Breamore and Downton (South Western); coupling broke, train falls over embankment; 5 killed and 41 injured	3 June, "
Argentuil, near Paris; collision; 7 killed	4 Feb. "	Near Sevenoaks Station (South Eastern); collision; of goods trains; 2 killed	7 June, "
Lofthouse, near Wakefield (Great Northern); train runs off line; 2 deaths	20 March, "	Bullhouse Bridge, near Penistone (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire); express, 55 miles an hour; crank-axle of locomotive engine broke, train wrecked over an embankment; sharp curve; 24 deaths, afternoon	16 July, "
A bridge fell near Hereford (Midland); 1 death	18 June, "	Near Penistone: coal waggon, by breaking of an axle, thrown into the way of an excursion train; 4 deaths, many injured	1 Jan. 1885
Marshall Meadows, 2 or 3 miles N. of Berwick (North British); "Flying Scotchman" engine ran off the line; carriages precipitated down embankment; guard, driver, and fireman killed much damage to carriages; few passengers; (alleged cause, loose rails), about 11 a.m. 10 Aug.	11 Aug. "	Earl's Court, Kensington (District), collision; one killed	23 Aug. "
Near Wennington Junction, 12 miles N. of Lancaster (Midland); train went off the rails; 8 deaths	11 Aug. "	Whitland and Cardigan Railway, train went off the line through fast driving, 3 lives lost	25 Aug. "
Near Manchester (Midland); train went off rails; 17 injured	2 Sept. "	Finsbury Park station, collision of Great Northern and North London trains through fog; many injured; 1 death (March)	11 Feb. 1886
Near Nine Elms station, Vauxhall (South Western); collision of train with a left engine; 5 killed; 20 injured	11 Sept. "	Roccambruna, between Monte Carlo and Mentone (Riviera) collision; about 8 killed; many injured	10 March, "
Kibworth: Leicestershire (Midland); Scotch express; driver by mistake reversed the engine; collision with advancing train; several severely injured	9 Oct. "	Portadown (Great Northern of Ireland), 4 killed	30 June, "
Leeds (Midland); collision; 2 deaths; many injured	21 Dec. "	Collision near Niagara Falls; 18 killed	14 Sept. "
Daiston Junction (North London); collision; through error in signalling; 2 deaths ensued; about 30 hurt	26 Feb. 1881	Near Woodstock, Vermont, U.S. (Vermont Central) Boston and Montreal express; carriages fall over a bridge over the White River (frozen) and catch fire; about 45 lives lost	4 Feb. 1887
Mexico: Morelos railway; through fall of bridge near Cuartla; train precipitated into river San Antonio; about 200 lives lost; night of 24 June	24 June "	Near Boston (Boston and Providence) U.S.; train broke through bridge; 32 killed	14 March, "
Blackburn (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; 5 deaths; about 40 injured	8 Aug. "	Ibros station (Glasgow and Paisley joint line), 4 surfacemen killed by an accident	22 March, "
Bow Station (Great Eastern); collision; 2 killed	3 Sept. "	Collision at St. Thomas's, Ontario; ignition and explosion of petroleum, 14 killed and about 100 injured	16 July, "
Charenton (Lyons Railway); collision; about 20 killed	5 Sept. "	East of Chatsworth, Illinois; excursion to Niagara; train overthrown by a burning bridge; 83 killed and many died afterwards	11 Aug. "
Desford, near Leicester (Midland); collision; 5 killed, 22 Oct.; (Butler, pointsman, arrested for manslaughter)	6 Nov. "	Hexthorpe, near Doncaster; a Manchester and Sheffield train runs into a Midland excursion train during collection of tickets; 25 deaths 16 Sept.; Samuel Taylor (driver) and Robert Davis (fireman) committed for manslaughter 23 Sept.; acquitted; the directors and other officials censured	15 Nov. "
Tayport, Fife (North British); collision with goods train; 4 deaths	25 Nov. "	Hyde; (Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire); collision with a goods train; 4 women killed, midnight	14-15 July, 1883
Highbury Tunnel, near Canonbury (North London); collision of 3 trains; 5 deaths	10 Dec. "	Hampton Wick (London and South Western), collision with a light engine, 4 persons killed near midnight, officers censured for recklessness	6 Aug. "
Slough (Great Western); express runs into a goods train; 12 killed	24 Dec. "	Velars, between Blaisy and Lyons, train went off the rails, 9 persons killed, early	5 Sept. "
Between Middlesbrough and Stockton; explosion of locomotive; 4 deaths	26 Dec. "	Lehigh Valley Railway, collision between excursion trains above Pennhaven; about 61 persons killed 10 Oct.; another collision on the same railway, 14 persons killed	16 Oct. "
Hudson river railway, near New York; collision and fire; 8 or 9 killed, including senator Wagner burned to death	13 Jan. 1882	Landslip between Salandra and Grassano, Italy; destruction of an excursion train, about 22 persons killed	20 Oct. "
Hornsey (Great Northern); collision; fog; 2 deaths	25 Jan. "	Near Borki Station in S. Russia, the engine of the Imperial train (with the czar) ran off the line with four carriages (weak rails); 21 persons killed; the czar slightly injured	29 Oct. "
Near Old Ford Station; collision of train with broken up coal trucks; 6 deaths	28 Jan. "	By the falling in of Abergwynor tunnel of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway, 7 persons were killed	22 Jan. 1889
Near Cork; collision; about 40 injured	9 July, "	Near Grönendäl, Brussels; train crushed by collision with a bridge, about 12 lives lost	3 Feb. "
Between Tcherny and Bastigeur (Moscow Kursk-line); 8 carriages run off the rails; about 178 killed	13 July, "	Near St. George, Ontario, Canada, by collapse of a bridge, 11 persons killed	27 Feb. "
Streatham Fen (Great Eastern); destruction of the express train, &c., by being thrown off the line	28 July, "	Penistone station (Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire), excursion train ran off the line, 1 life lost	30 March, "
Hingstetten, between Freiburg and Colmar, Baden; excursion train ran off the line; about 70 killed	3 Sept. "	Near Hamilton, Ontario (Grand Trunk), excursion train from Chicago to New York; carriages run off the line and burnt; 17 killed	28 April, "
Crews (London and North Western); collision; many injured	30 Sept. "	Killooney near Arnnagh (Gt. Northern of Ireland), collision between Sunday School excursion trains;	
Bromley (London, Chatham and Dover); fall of a bridge; 7 killed	24 Nov. "		
Near Auchterless (Macduff and Turiff section of Great North of Scotland); train wrecked by fall of a bridge; about 5 killed	27 Nov. "		
Vriog, near Barmouth (Cambrian); cliff gave way, part of train falls over; 2 killed	1 Jan. 1883		
Near the Eglinton Street Station, Glasgow; collision; 4 killed	19 March, "		
Near Lockerbie (Caledonian); collisions; 8 deaths, 11.30 p.m.	14 May, "		



about 78 deaths; 400 injured (officials charged with culpable negligence) . . . 12 June, 1889

**RAINBOW.** Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629; see *Spectrum*.

**RAIN-FALL.** Mr. G. J. Symons printed a table of rain-fall in Britain for 140 years, 1726-1865, in the Reports of the British Association in 1866; and another table in 1883 for the years 1866-1880. The wettest year was 1852, being 38 per cent. above the average; but 1872 was 58 per cent. He began to publish his "Annual Rainfall in the British Isles" in 1866. In 1867 he published, "*Rain: How, When, Where, Why, it is Measured.*" It contains an attempt at a rainfall table of the world. Rainfall observers in Britain for the tables, 168 in 1860; about 2,000 in 1888.

Deficient rainfall in 1887; average yearly fall at Bolton, Lancashire, for 56 years 47'07 in.; in 1887, 27'92 in.

**RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY**, termed the *Main Plot* (which see).

**RAMADÂN**, the Mahometan month of fasting, in 1889 began 2 May. It is followed by the festival of Bairam (which see).

**RAMBOUILLET**, a royal château, about 25 miles from Paris. Here Francis I. died 31 March, 1547; and here Charles X. abdicated, 2 Aug. 1830. After being owned by the count of Thoulouse and the duc de Penthièvre, it was bought by Louis XVI. 1778.

**RAMILLIES** (Belgium), the site of a brilliant victory gained by the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies over the French commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, 23 May (o.s. 12), 1760. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. This accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, &c.

**RANELAGH** (near Chelsea), a public garden for concerts and dancing, occupying the grounds of Ranelagh House (built by Jones, earl of Ranelagh, about 1691), was opened with a breakfast, 5 April, 1742. The music for the orchestra was frequently composed by Dr. Arne. The gardens were closed, and the buildings taken down, in 1804.

**RANGOON**, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, built by Alompra, 1753, was taken by sir A. Campbell on 11 May, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war, 1852. Rangoon was taken by storm by general Godwin, 14 April, and annexed to the British dominions in December. An English bishopric founded, 1877. Destructive fire for two days about 18 April, 1884. Foundation stone of Cathedral laid by lord Dufferin, viceroy, 24 Feb. 1886. See *Burmah*.

**RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE**, the invention of Mr. Fred. Ransome, 1848, is made by dissolving common flint (silica) in heated caustic alkali, adding fine sand. The mixture is pressed into moulds and heated to redness.

**RANTERS**, a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. The name is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, separated from the main body in 1810; see *Wesleyans*.

**RAPE** was punished with death by the Jews, Romans, and Goths; by mutilation and loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III.

1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. Rape made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life, or a less period, 1861.

**RAPHIA**, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater king of Egypt, 217 B.C.

**RAPHOE**, a bishopric in N. Ireland. St. Columb-kille, a man of great virtue and learning, and of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men: but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of the see in the 8th century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833; see *Bishops*.

**RAPPAHANNOCK**, see *Chancellorsville*, and *Trials*, 1865.

**RASPBERRY**, not named among the fruits early introduced into this country from the continent. The Virginian raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) before 1696, and the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), about 1700, came from North America.

**RASTADT**, Baden. Here the preliminaries of a peace were signed, 6 March, 1714, by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; the German frontier was restored to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The CONGRESS of RASTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced 9 Dec. 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt by the Austrian regiment of Seltzler took place 28 April, 1799.

**RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY** (now St. George's street), East London. Mr. Marr, a shopkeeper here, with his wife, child, and boy, were brutally murdered in a few minutes, 7 Dec. 1811. In the same neighbourhood, on 11 Dec., Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, their child, and servant, were also murdered. A man, named Williams, arrested on suspicion, committed suicide, 15 Dec.

**RATHMINES** (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, 2 Aug. 1649.

**RATING ACT**, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 54, passed 7 Aug. 1874; abolishes exemptions from the poor law act, 43rd of Elizabeth; and provides for the rating of woods, mines, rights of fowling, fishing, &c.

**RATIONALISM**, the doctrine of those who reject a divine revelation and admit no other means of acquiring knowledge but experience and reason. The leading writers are Reimarus of Hamburg (died 1768), Paulus of Heidelberg, Eichhorn, Reinhard, and Strauss. W. Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe" appeared, July, 1865; and Dr. J. Hurst's, April, 1867.

**RATISBON** (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed 13 Oct. 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, 1-Aug. 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806; secularised

in 1810; was ceded to Bavaria in 1815; became again an archbishopric in 1817.

**RATTENING** (from *ratten*, provincial for rat), the removing and hiding workmen's tools as a punishment for nonpayment to trades unions, or opposition to them. Much "rattening" was disclosed at the commission of inquiry at Sheffield in June 1867; and at Manchester Sept. following; see *Sheffield*.

**RAUCOUX** (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies under prince Charles of Lorraine, 11 Oct. 1746.

**RAVAILLAC'S MURDER** of Henry IV. of France, 14 May, 1610. The execution of the assassin on 27 May was accompanied by most elaborate tortures.

**RAVENNA** (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states, founded by Greek colonists, fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the holy see. On the 11th of April, 1512, a battle was fought between the French, under Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the good fortune of the French in Italy. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Many of the *Accoltellatori*, a secret society of assassins (said to have been formerly followers of Garibaldi), who long kept the city in terror, [arrested, Sept.—Oct.; condemned to life imprisonment . . . . . 12 Dec. 1874]

**RÉ, ISLE OF** (W. coast of France, near Rochelle). Oyster beds planted here in 1862 have flourished. See *Rochelle*.

**READERS**, a new order of ministrants in the church of England, received the assent of the archbishops and bishops in July, 1866. They were not to be ordained or addressed as reverend.

**READING** (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy. The palace prison was erected 1850. New town hall, free library, &c. opened 31 May, 1882.

**REAL ACTIONS LIMITATION ACT**, passed 1874, comes into operation 1 Jan. 1879.

**REALISTS**, see *Nominalists*.

**REAL PRESENCE**, see *Transubstantiation*.

**REAPING-MACHINES**. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. At the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, Sept. 1867, the rev. Patrick Bell stated that he invented a reaping-machine in 1826, which was used in 1827; the principle being that on which the best American machines are now constructed. On 15 Jan. 1868, he was presented with a valuable testimonial, and 1000*l.* in money. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846; he received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851; and also at the Royal Agricultural Society's competition at Bristol, 6 Aug. 1878. The

sheaves are bound by these reaping machines. About 200 patented; few good. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited in 1851, was highly commended.

John Ridley, the inventor of the reaping machine largely used in Australia, died 28 Nov. 1887.

**REASON** was decreed to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, 10 Nov. 1793, and was personified by an actress.—Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5; Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," ("Kritik der reinen Vernunft"), 1781.

**REBECCA RIOTS**, see *Wales*, 1843, 1878.

**REBELLIONS or INSURRECTIONS IN BRITISH HISTORY**. Details of many are given in separate articles. See *Conspiracies*.

Against William the conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1066.

By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; suppressed, 1090.

In favour of the empress Maude, 1139. Ended, 1153.

The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.

Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, 15 June following.

Of the Barons, 1261-67.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312.

Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381; see *Tyler*.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1402-3.

Against Henry V. by earl of Cambridge and other lords, 1415.

Of Jack Cade, against Henry VI. 1450; see *Cade's Insurrection*.

In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, 1486, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; his army was defeated, leaders slain, and he was discovered to be a baker's son; he was pardoned, and employed by the king as a menial.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492; defeated; executed 1499.

Under Thomas Flambeck and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, 22 June, and the three leaders were executed, 28 June, 1497.

The "Pilgrimage of Grace" against Henry VIII. 1536-7. Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, &c., 1549; suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.

In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. 10 July, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554, aged 17.

Of sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., fails; he is beheaded 11 April, 1554.

Of the Roman catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Morton and executed.



Of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.  
Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.  
Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c., against the English in Ireland, 1641-5.  
The "Great Rebellion," 1641-60.  
Rebellion of the Scots Covenanters, 1666; soon put down.  
Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; executed 15 July.  
Of the Scots in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.  
Of the Scots under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746; lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock beheaded.  
Of the Americans on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and the independence of the United States, 1782.  
In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced 24 May, 1798; suppressed next year.  
Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, 23 July, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others by the insurgents.  
Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.  
Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839.  
Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingary, co. Tipperary, 29 July, 1843; see *Ireland*.  
Sepoy mutiny in India (see *India*), 1857-8.  
Of Fenians in Ireland: see *Fenians and Ireland*, 1865-7.

**RECEIPTS FOR MONEY** were first taxed by a stamp duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784. 1791 *et seq.*, and receipts were taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795; see *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums above 2*l.*, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (4 Aug. 1853); see *Stamps*. Penny postage-stamps used for receipts after 1 June, 1881.

**RECIDIVISTS**, the French term for habitual criminals. The proposal of the French government to transmit many of these to New Caledonia, with partial freedom, was opposed in France as dangerous to liberty, and very warmly protested against by our Australian colonies, especially Queensland and New South Wales, fearing their intrusion as dangerous to public security, 1883-4.

French legislation resumed; bill passed 12 May; came into operation . . . . . 1 Dec., 1835

**RECIPROCITY ASSOCIATION**, founded at Manchester Sept. 1869, in consequence of the restrictions on the importation of British manufactures into their territories imposed by foreign governments.

Reciprocity, a form of protection, was advocated by lord Bateman and others in 1878-9. His resolution was negatived by the lords, 29 April, 1879.

**RECIPROCITY TREATY** between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada, in regard to trade, fisheries, &c., negotiated by lord Elgin, and ratified 2 Aug. 1854. Its abrogation, proposed by the United States government in 1864, was effected 17 March, 1866. Its renewal was desired in the states in 1867.

**RECITATIVE**, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the opera, 1600; see *Opera*.

**RECORD**, Evangelical, or Low Church, weekly newspaper, established 1828.

**RECORDER**, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; right hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., recorder, Dec. 1856—Jan. 1878. Sir Thomas Chambers, Feb. 1878. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 3000*l.*

**RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND**, began to be regularly preserved in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public records Act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (10 Aug. 1838).—A new RECORD OFFICE has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter lanes, to which the records have been gradually removed. The Record Commissioners commenced their publications in 1802. Mr. F. Thomas's valuable "Hand-books to the Public Records," was published in 1853; Mr. Ewald's "Our Public Records," in 1873. Acts relating to the Public Records of Ireland, passed 1867 and 1875.

**RECREATION**, see *Playground*.

The Recreative Evening Schools Association for boys who have left school, founded, under royal patronage, 1836.

**RECREATIVE RELIGIONISTS**, a name given to an association of gentlemen for diffusing a knowledge of natural religion by the aid of science, formed in Dec. 1866. In Jan. 1867 lectures were given on Sunday evenings at St. Martin's Hall, London, by professor Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and others, sacred music being performed at intervals during the evening. This was decided not to be an infraction of the Sunday act, 21 Geo. III. c. 49, in the trial, *Baxter v. Baxter Langley*, 19 Nov. 1868. See *Sunday Lecture Society*.

**RECRUITING**, see *Army*, 31 Oct. 1866. Recruits: 1878, 28,325; 1879, 25,662; 1880, 25,622; 1881, 26,258; 1882, 23,802; 1883, 33,096 (new regulations); 1884, 35,653; 1885, 39,971; 1886, 39,409; 1887, 31,225; 1888, 25,153.

**RECUSANTS**, persons who refuse to attend church, 1 Eliz. c. 2. 1559; dissenters relieved from this act, 1689; it was repealed, 1844.

**REDAN**, a field fortification, consisting of two faces meeting in a salient angle directed towards the enemy; see *Russo-Turkish War*, 1855.

**RED CRAG**, deposits of fossil remains on the coast of Essex and Suffolk, so designated by Edward Charlesworth about 1835. They are much used in the manure manufacture.

**RED CROSS** on a white ground, the flag of the Geneva Convention (*which see*). Third international convention at Geneva, 1 Sept. 1884. The Russian Red Cross Society, with others, was very active during the Servian war, July-Aug. 1876. The order of the Royal Red Cross for ladies who have acted as nurses in war, &c., and others, instituted by queen Victoria, 23 April, 1883. The princess of Wales and other ladies nominated, 25 May, 1883.

**REDE LECTURE**, Cambridge; sir Robert Rede, chief justice of common pleas, in 1524 endowed some lectureships. In 1859 these were replaced by an annual lecture: which has been

given by professors Owen, Phillips, Ansted, Tyndall, and other eminent persons.

**REDEMPTORISTS**, see *Liguorians*.

**REDHILL**, see *Reformatory Schools*.

**REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT**, see *Reform*, 1885.

**REDOWA**, a Bohemian dance in 3-4 time, introduced in 1846 or 1847, at Paris, and soon after in London.

**RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS**, a name given to part of the Hudson bay settlements.

**RED SEA**. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the colour was due to marine plants, the *Trichodesmium Erythraeum*; see *Suez*.

**REFERENDUM**, the name given to an article in the Swiss constitution of 29 May, 1874, by which certain laws passed by the Cantonal and Federal legislations might be referred to the people at large by *plébiscite*.

**REFLECTORS**, see *Burning-glass*.

**REFORM ASSOCIATION**, instituted at Westminster to protect electors, 20 May, 1835.

*National Reform Union*: at the annual meeting at Manchester it was said to have 411 affiliated societies, 22 May, 1889.

**REFORM BANQUETS**, see *France*, 1847.

**REFORM CLUB**, established in 1836, to succeed the Westminster Club, 1834-6. The building in Pall Mall, designed by sir Charles Barry, was completed in 1841.

Jubilee hall; the prince of Wales and son, and above 2,000 persons of all parties present, 15 June, 1887.

**REFORM IN PARLIAMENT**. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, 7 May, 1782; of 144, 7 May, 1783; and of 74, 18 April, 1785; see *Radicals*. The measure of reform by earl Grey's administration was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, 1 March, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; second reading: for it, 302; against it, 301; 22 March.

On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291; 19 April.

The bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, 23 April. A new parliament assembled, 14 June. Bill again introduced, 24 June.

Division on second reading: for it, 367; against it, 231—majority, 136; 7 July.

Division on third reading of the bill: for it, 345; against it, 236—majority, 109; 22 Sept.

In the LORDS:—first division, on second reading; lord Wharncliffe moved, "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE; 8 Oct. [Parliament prorogued, 20 Oct. 1831.]

ACT OF 1832.\*

Read in the COMMONS a first time without a division, 12 Dec. 1831. Second reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162; 17 Dec. 1831. Third reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116; 23 March, 1832.

In the LORDS:—read a first time on motion of earl Grey, 27 March. Second reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE; 14 April. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved, "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE, 7 May.

\* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45), 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D.) and other important changes made.

Resignation of ministers, 9 May; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities by the creation of new peers.

In the LORDS, the bill was carried through the committee, 30 May; read a third time: 106 against 22—majority, EIGHTY-FOUR; 4 June. Received the royal assent, 7 June, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch reform bill, 17 July; and to the Irish one, 7 Aug. 1832.

#### ABORTIVE REFORM BILLS.

Lord John Russell introduced a *new reform bill*, 13 Feb. 1854, which was withdrawn, 11 April, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On 28 Feb. 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on 31 March, by a majority of 39. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually to a change of ministry.

The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, 1 March, 1860; but withdrew it, 11 June. No reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1861-5; see *Commons*.

The discussion respecting parliamentary reform was revived in the autumns of 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Baines' reform bill was rejected by the commons, 8 May, 1865.

Mr. Gladstone introduced a *franchise bill*, 12 March, 1866; after much discussion, it was read a second time, 28 April. A re-distribution of seats bill was introduced, and incorporated with the franchise bill, 7 May; an amendment (on a clause, substituting "rateable" for "clear yearly value") was passed, in opposition to the government, 10 June; which led to the resignation of the government, 26 June; and the withdrawal of the bill (see *Adullam*), 19 July, 1866.

Numerous great reform meetings: London, Hyde-park (rioters), 23, 24 July; Agricultural Hall, 30 July; and Guildhall, 8 Aug.; Manchester, 24 Sept.; Leeds, 8 Oct.; Glasgow, 16 Oct.; Edinburgh, 17 Nov.; Conference at Manchester, 10 Nov. 1866.

Reform demonstration of trades-unions in London; procession of about 25,000; great order observed, 3 Dec., 1866.

Procession of about 18,000 men to Agricultural Hall, Islington: good order kept; 11 Feb. 1867.

Mr. Disraeli announced his plan of proceeding with reform by 13 resolutions, 11 Feb.; these withdrawn, 26 Feb. 1867.

"Ten Minutes' bill" introduced and withdrawn, 25 Feb. 1867.

[It comprised a 6l. franchise for boroughs, and 20l. for counties. Said by sir John Pakington to have been agreed to in the last ten minutes of a cabinet council.]

New bill (with household suffrage) introduced 18 March; read second time, 27 March, 1867.

The "Tea-room meeting" of liberals (Messrs. Owen Stanley, Dillwyn, Grant Duff, and others), who agree to support the bill in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which is withdrawn, and the bill goes into committee, 8 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 22 (for 288, against 310), 12 April, 1867.

Peaceable reform meetings at Birmingham, 22 April; Hyde Park, 6 May; National Reform Union (first meeting), 15 May, 1867.

#### ACTS OF 1867-8.

The new Reform bill passed by the commons, 15-16 July; by the lords (with amendments, when lord Derby said, that it was "a great experiment," and "a leap in the dark") 6 Aug.; received the royal assent, 15 Aug. 1867.\*

\* This act is divided into three parts:—

I. **FRANCHISES.** *Boroughs*: All householders rated for relief of the poor; lodgers, resident for twelve months, and paying 10l. a year. *Counties*: Persons of property of the clear annual value of 5l.; and occupiers of lands or tenements paying 12l. a year. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person to vote for more than 2 candidates; in London, to vote for 3 only.

*Disfranchised*: Totnes; Reigate; Great Yarmouth; Lancaster.

II. **DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS**: Boroughs with less than 10,000 population, to return one member only (38 in Schedule A.). Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, to have 3 members instead of 2.

Chelsea (with Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington)



Scotch reform bill introduced by lord advocate, 17 Feb.; passed 13 July, 1868.  
 Irish bill introduced by the earl of Mayo, 19 March; passed 13 July, 1868.  
 The Reform league was dissolved 13 March, 1869; revived, Oct. 1876.  
 Bill for extending household suffrage to counties brought in annually by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, see *Household Suffrage*.

## ACTS OF 1884-5.

New bill for Representation of the People of the United Kingdom extending household and lodger suffrage to counties uniform with boroughs, adding about 2,000,000 voters introduced by Mr. Gladstone, the premier, 28 Feb., read first time 3 March; lord John Manners' amendment, declining to pass the bill without knowledge of re-distribution of seats, 24 March; negative, (340-210), bill read second time, 7-8 April; third time, 27 June. Lords, first time, 27 June; rejected by earl Cairns's amendment (conservatives led by Marquis of Salisbury), (205-146), 8-9 July; earl of Wemyss's compromise rejected (182-132); earl Cadogan's amendment, (adjournment, instead of prorogation of parliament till the autumn), adopted 17 July. Commons, bill read first time, 24 Oct.; second time, (372-232) 7-8 Nov.; third time, 11 Nov. Lords bill read first time, 14 Nov.; second time, 18 Nov.; (compromise with the government); third time, 5 Dec.; passed 6 Dec. 1884.

Redistribution of Seats Act; commons, read first time, 1 Dec.; second time, 4 Dec. 1884; third time (116-33), 11-12 May, 1885. Lords, read first time, 12 May; second time, 15 May; third time, 12 June; Royal assent, 25 June, 1885.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT.—*Boroughs to cease as such* (having less than 15,000 inhabitants): England, 80; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 22. *To be included in their counties*: Berwick, Lichfield, Carrickfergus, and Drogheda. *Disfranchised for corruption*: Macclesfield, Sandwich. *To lose one member* (having less than 50,000 inhabitants): England, 34; Ireland, 3. *To have additional members* (with more than 50,000 inhabitants): England, 12; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 2. *New boroughs*: England, 43. 160 seats obtained by disfranchisement to be divided among counties and boroughs now under-represented. Certain boroughs and counties returning more than one member, formed into new subdivisions, returning one member. London only to have two members. Total number of members to be raised from 652 to 670; England to have 6 more, Scotland 12 more.

**REFORMATION, THE.** Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish it. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Erasmus, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. Luther thus characterised himself and his fellow reformers: "Res non Verba—Luther." "Verba non Res—Erasmus." "Res et Verba—Melancthon." "Nec Verba nec Res—Carlstadt;" see *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism, &c.* The era of the reformation are as follows:—

In France ( <i>Abbigenes</i> ), said to have been a surviving gnostic sect, not Christian reformers . . . . .	about 1177
In England ( <i>Wickliffe</i> ) . . . . .	1360
In Bohemia ( <i>Huss</i> ) . . . . .	1405
In Italy ( <i>Jerome Savonarola</i> ) . . . . .	1498
In France ( <i>by Farel</i> ) . . . . .	before 1512
In Germany ( <i>Luther</i> ) . . . . .	1517
In Switzerland ( <i>Zuinglius</i> ) . . . . .	1519
In Denmark ( <i>Andreas Bodenstein</i> ) . . . . .	1521
In Prussia . . . . .	1527

made a borough: Merthyr Tydvil, and Salford, to return two members; Tower Hamlets divided into two boroughs—Hackney, and Tower Hamlets. (Other new boroughs in Schedule B.) University of London to return one member.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS: Registration, &c. Boundary Commissioners (*which see*). Parliament not to be dissolved on any future demise of the crown. Members holding offices of profit from the crown not to vacate their seats on acceptance of another office.

In France ( <i>Calvin</i> ); see <i>Huguenots</i> . . . . .	1529
Protestants first so called . . . . .	"
In Sweden ( <i>Petri</i> ) . . . . .	1530
In England ( <i>Henry VIII.</i> ) . . . . .	1534
In Ireland ( <i>Archbishop George Browne</i> ) . . . . .	1535
In England, completed ( <i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &amp;c.</i> ), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored by Elizabeth . . . . .	1558
In Scotland ( <i>Knox</i> ), established . . . . .	1560
In the Netherlands, established . . . . .	1562

**REFORMATORY SCHOOLS**, for juvenile delinquents.\* The Reformatory School at Mettray, near Tours in France, was founded in 1839 by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor of Paris, warmly seconded by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The one at Redhill, Surrey, is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid 30 April, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on this subject; and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held.

North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New-road, established: all kinds of trades taught . . . . .

Reformatory and Refuge Union founded . . . . .

Acts for establishing reformatory schools passed, 1857, 1858, 1866, 1868; amended . . . . .

Fifty-one reformatory schools in England (and nine in Ireland), 1863; 53 reformatory schools (with 4,674 boys; 1165 girls), 1872; 47 in 1888. In Ireland, 9 in 1887.

An international exhibition of the works of these schools at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, near London, opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 1865  
 Mr. T. Barwick Lloyd Baker, an eminent promoter of the reformatory system, died Dec. 1886.

**"REFORMED CHURCH"** (Calvinistic), established in Holland and in some parts of Germany. For the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland, see *Cameronians*, note.

**REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, founded in the United States of North America in 1873; in this country a secession from the Free Church of England in 1877.

Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky, after revising the prayer-book, consecrated C. E. Cheney as bishop, 14 Dec. 1873; others since consecrated and churches formed.

**REFRACTION**, see *Light*.

**REFRESHMENT HOUSES** for the sale of wine, &c., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861: a new act passed in 1864, 1865. See *Licences*.

**REFRIGERATORS**, see *Provisions*.

**REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE** (criminal young females), Dalton, London, E.; instituted 1805, incorporated 1838.

**REFUGEES' BENEVOLENT FUND**, instituted in consequence of the Franco-German war, at a great meeting held at the Mansion-house, London, 21 Oct. 1870. It afforded temporary relief to many sufferers.

**REFUGES**, see *Poor*, 1864. Refuges for Destitute boys and girls, established in Great Queen-street in 1852. See *Chichester*.

\* It was calculated (about 1860) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

**REGALIA**, see *Crown*.

**REGATTA**. A public boat race, introduced into this country from Venice in 1775; and in that year one took place on the Thames.

**REGELATION**. See *Ice*.

**REGENCY BILLS**. One was passed 1751. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated 10 Dec. 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, 26 Feb. 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, 5 Feb. 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., 23 Dec. 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age; passed 4 Aug. 1840.

**REGENTS**, see *Proteectorates*.

**REGENT'S CANAL**, begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida-hill, continues its course by the Regent's-park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, was formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Begun, 1812; opened 1 Aug. 1820. Great explosion of *gunpowder* (which see), 2 Oct. 1874. New bridge, near Gloucester gate, Regent's park, opened by the duke of Cambridge, 3 Aug. 1878. Regent's Canal and City Railway Co. act passed, 1882.

**REGENT'S PARK**, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham court-road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society. During a frost on 15 Jan. 1867, the rotten ice of one of the lakes gave way, and about 200 persons were immersed, of whom above 40 perished. Addition of 20 acres made to the public park, 1883.

Joseph Rumbold was murdered near York Gate, 24 May. Eight youths, George Gallesey, 17, William Elvis, 16, Francis Cole, 18, Peter Lee, 17, William Joseph Graefe, 17, William Henshaw, 16, Charles Henry Gouvier, 16, and Michael Duling, 15, all described as labourers, were charged with the wilful murder, 1 Aug.; Gallesey was convicted; the rest acquitted of murder, 2 Aug.; they pleaded guilty to minor charges, and were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, 4 Aug. The evidence disclosed the existence of local bands of young roughts carrying on internecine warfare. Joseph Rumbold was not the intended victim; Gallesey reprieved, Aug. 1838.

**REGENT STREET**, London, W.; designed and executed by John Nash; authorised by act, 53 George III. 1813. The colonnades of the quadrant were removed in 1848.

**REGGIO**, see *Rhegium*.

**REGICIDES**, in English history, are the commissioners appointed to try king Charles I., 150 in number; of whom 70 acted, and 59 signed the

death-warrant, Jan. 1649. Of these last, 29 were tried, and 10 executed: Harrison, 13 Oct.; Cook and Peters, 16 Oct.; Scott, Scroop, Clement, and Jones, 17 Oct.; Axtell and Hacker, 19 Oct. 1660. They asserted themselves to be martyrs. Others were imprisoned. See *Assassinations*.

*Foreign Regicides.*

James I. of Scotland, by nobles	20 Feb. 1437
James III.	11 June, 1483
Henry III. of France, by Clement	1 Aug.; d. 2 Aug. 1589
Henry IV.	by Ravallac 14 May, 1610
Gustavus III. of Sweden, by Ankarström	16 March; d. 29 March, 1792
Louis XVI.	by convention 21 Jan. 1793
Paul of Russia, by nobles	24 March, 1801

**REGIMENTAL EXCHANGE ACT**, passed 28 May, 1875.

**REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY** were formed in France about 1588; see *Infantry*. The following are the approximate dates of the establishment of several British regiments:—

*CAVALRY.*

Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford, in 1661  
 Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st) added Aug. "  
 The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II., about 1684-6  
 Several regiments of Light Dragoons were armed with lances and termed *Lancers* Sept. 1816

*INFANTRY (see Guards).*

1st Royal or Royal Scots regiment, 1633; the old title resumed Dec. 1871  
 Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in 1660  
 3rd Buffs, represent London train bands and have special privileges  
 2nd Queen's Royal 1661  
 4th King's Own 1685  
 5th Northumberland Fusiliers  
 26th Cameronian 1689  
 100th Canadian 1858  
 101st to 100th (Indian) added Aug. 1861  
 The Highland regiments are the 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd. See *Army Organization*.

**REGISTERS**. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703, *et seq.* Greater security was thus given to purchasers and mortgages; and the value of estates increased in those counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons; see *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced, 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

The duties and payments of the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland and his deputy were regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 44 Aug. 1879

**REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL**, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, Sept. 1538. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on registers in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 *et seq.* The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed 17 Aug. 1836; see *Bills of Mortality*, &c.

A new registration act for births and deaths, passed 7 Aug. 1874, came into operation 1 Jan. 1875  
 Major George Graham, the first registrar-general (1838), was succeeded by sir Brydges Powell Henniker, appointed Jan. 1880



**REGISTRATION OF VOTERS** was enacted by the Reform act, passed 7 June, 1832, and by acts passed in 1863 and 1885; see *Revising Barristers*.

New Parliamentary and Municipal Registration act passed 22 July, 1878  
Births and Deaths Registration act for Ireland passed 2 Aug. 1880

**REGIUM DONUM** (Royal gift), an allowance from the sovereign for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, commenced by Charles II. in 1672, and revived by William III. in 1690, was commuted by the Irish Presbyterian Church act passed June, 1871. The allowance to certain protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland was given up by them in 1857, in deference to the wishes of English dissenters.

**REGULATION OF PUBLIC WORSHIP**, see *Public Worship*.

**REGULATION OF THE FORCES ACT** passed 17 Aug. 1871. See *Army*.

**REICHENBACH** (Prussia). Here Duroc was killed during the conflicts between the French and the allies, 22 May, 1813; see *Bautzen*. Here was signed a subsidy treaty between Russia, Prussia, and England, whereby the last engaged to provide means for carrying on the war against Napoleon I. on certain conditions, 14, 15 June, 1813. Austria joined the alliance soon after.

**REICHSRATH**, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by decree 5 March; met on 31 May, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, 21 Sept. 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces. It again met 20 May, 1867. The Reichstag of Germany, the imperial parliament or diet, first met at Berlin, 21 Mar. 1871.

**REIGATE** (Surrey), sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; lost one by the Reform Act of 1832, and was wholly disfranchised for corruption by that of 1867.

**REIGN OF TERROR**. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, 17 July, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, 27 July, 1794. The next day he suffered death, with many of his companions; see *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The reaction after the restoration of the Bourbons, 1815, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were then conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

**REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS**. The average duration, according to Newton, is 19 years each; according to Hales 22½ years; that of the sovereigns of England being 23½ years, and that of the popes, 7½ years. Pius IX. was the first pope who reigned above 25 years, 1846-78.

**RELICS**, the trade in these became general in the 7th century, fragments of bones, &c. being brought from Jerusalem. The sale of relics was prohibited by pope Innocent III. 1198, without effect.

**RELIEF CHURCH**, a secession from the church of Scotland, founded by Thomas Gillespie, who was deposed from his ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers, 23 May, 1752. The church was constituted as the "presbytery of relief," 22 Oct. 1761. The Relief and Secession churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church, 13 May, 1847.

**RELIEF OF DISTRESS (IRELAND) ACT**, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 14, passed 2 Aug. 1880.

**RELIGION** (from *religo*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Jewish religion is set forth in the Old, and the Christian religion in the New Testament. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them. Buddhism differs from this. See *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1839)
Jews	4,500,000	5,000,000
Christians	225,000,000	335,000,000
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	170,000,000
Mahometans	155,000,000	160,000,000
Idolaters, &c. not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship	665,500,000	800,000,000
Estimate in 1869: 1,375,000,000.		
Roman Catholics		195,460,200
Protestants		100,385,500
Eastern church		81,478,000
Buddhists		360,000,000
Other Asiatic religions		260,000,000
Pagans		200,000,000
Mahometans		165,000,000
Jews		7,000,000
In Europe (estimated) 1869 ( <i>Almanach de Gotha</i> .)		
Roman Catholics		144,000,000
Protestants		68,500,000
Greek Church		68,000,000
Jews		4,400,000
Mahometans		6,642,000

**RELIGION OF HUMANITY**, see *Positive Philosophy and Secularism*.

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY**, founded 1799; receipts (1887), including sales, &c., 203,446*l*.

**REMISSION OF PENALTIES ACT**, see *Sunday*.

**REMONSTRANCE**, **THE GRAND**, drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., 1 Dec. 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts, and was printed by order of the house.

**REMONSTRANTS**, see *Arminians*.

**RENAISSANCE**, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art in the 15th and 16th centuries, under the patronage of the Medici and others; see *Painters*, and *Sculptors*.

**RENDSBURG** (Holstein), was taken by the imperialists in 1627; by the Swedes in 1643; and by the Prussians and confederate troops in 1848. The first diet of Schleswig and Holstein met here 3 April, 1848. It was re-occupied by the Danes in 1852, and taken by the Prussians after a serious conflict, 21 July, 1864.

**RENNES** (capital of Brittany, N. W. France). Here was established by Henry II., in 1553, the parliament so celebrated for its independence, especially in its struggle with the court, 1788-89. On 20 May, 1788, it declared infamous every one who should take part in the *cour plénière* then proposed, but afterwards suppressed.

**RENTS** said to have been first made payable in money, instead of in kind, about 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was 6,000,000*l.* about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1600, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.*, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenport on the Revenues*. The rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at 127,000,000*l.*; Great anti-ent agitation in Ireland, 1879, *et seq.*; see *Land and Ireland*, &c.

**REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND.** An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. See *Home Rule and Ireland*.

A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society" . . . 18 Oct. 1830

The commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal . . . 27 April, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

A great meeting at Trim, 16 March; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on 14, 21, and 28 May, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on 5, 8, 11, and 29 June; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, 3 and 20 July; at Tara, 15 Aug.; at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, 10, 17, and 24 Sept.; and at Mullaghmast . . . 1 Oct. 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on 8 Oct. was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, 15 Jan. 1844; and convicted 12 Feb.; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, 4 Sept.; see *Trials*.

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded.

The total "repeal rent" is said to have amounted to 134,379*l.*

A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation . . . 4 Dec. 1860

**REPLENISHER**, see *Electricity (Frictional)*.

**REPORTING.** The publication of the debates in parliament is forbidden as a breach of privilege, but was virtually conceded, after a severe struggle, in 1771.\* Reporters' galleries were erected in the

houses of parliament after the fire of 1834. To the unfettered liberty of reporting we doubtless owe much of our freedom and good government; see under *Law*. By the verdict for the defendant in the case of *Wason v. The Times* (for libel) reports of parliamentary debates were decided to be privileged, Nov. 1868. For the attempted exclusion of reporters, see *Parliament*, 1875. A commons committee on reporting recommend continuance of Hansard's debates with improvement, May, 1879.

The publication of Hansard's parliamentary debates began 1803 and closed in 1883; the publication of the debates was taken up by Messrs. Macrae, Curteis & Co. . . . Feb. 1889

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT FOR ENGLAND**, passed 15 Aug. 1867; for Ireland and Scotland, 13 July, 1868; a new act passed, 6 Dec. 1884. See *Reform*.

"**REPTILE BUREAUCRACY**," term applied in Germany to certain journalists writing for government pay, 1871, *et seq.*

**REPUBLICANS**, see *Democrats*. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. professed himself a republican at public meetings and was much applauded, Nov. 1871; but at some places his appearance led to riotous proceedings. His motion for returns respecting the expenditure of the civil list by the queen was negatived in the house of commons (2-276), 19 March, 1872. A national republican conference of delegates was held at Sheffield, 1 Dec. 1872, when a national flag was adopted.

**REPUBLICS**, see *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, France* (1792, 1848, 1870), and *Spain* (1873).

**REQUESTS, COURTS OF**; see *Court of Conscience*.

**REQUIEM**, a solemn mass, sung for the dead, so called from the introit "Requiem Æternam," &c. Palestrina's Requiem was printed at Rome, 1591; Vittoria's at Madrid, 1605; Mozart's last work was a requiem, 1791.

**REDOS**, the screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church.

A highly sculptured redos, designed by sir G. G. Scott, was erected in Exeter cathedral, by subscription . . . 1873

Prebendary Philipotts, the chancellor, and others who objected, brought their objections before the bishop's visitation court, on 7 Jan.; it was decided that the bishop had jurisdiction in the matter, and he ordered the redos to be removed, 15 April, 1874. Dean Boyd appealed to the court of arches, and sir R. Phillimore reversed the previous decision . . . 6 Aug. 1874

Prebendary Philipotts appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, who decided that the redos should remain . . . 24 Feb. 1875

The magnificent redos set up in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was protested against as idolatrous by some of the London clergy, April, 1883. An action against the dean having been stopped by the bishop, an action was brought against him in the queen's bench division in Nov. Chief justice Coleridge, justice Manisty, and baron Pollock ordered the bishop to withdraw his veto upon the prosecution . . . 1 June, 1889

**RESERVE FORCES.** In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867 and 1882. The reserve forces called out by proclamation, on account of possible war with Russia, 2 April, 1878. About 35,000 good soldiers appeared, and were commended. They were disbanded 31

\* Very inaccurate reports of parliamentary debates were inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals in the middle of the last century. Miller, printer of the *London Evening Mail*, was arrested in the city of London, by order of the house of commons, for publishing the debates, but was discharged by the lord mayor, who for doing this was sent to the Tower, where he remained until the end of the session. No opposition was made to the publication of the debates in the next session, 1772.



Aug. 1878. Again called out on account of war in Egypt, 25 July, 1882, and prospect of war with Russia, 27 March, 1885.

**RESOLUTE**, ship, see *Franklin Search*, 1854.

**RESONATOR**, a small apparatus, placed in the mouth to strengthen and increase the volume of the voice in singing, invented by signor Alberto Bach, who exhibited its effects at the Royal Academy of Music, 29 June, 1880.

**RESPIRATORS**, see *Charcoal and Fireman*.

**RESTITUTION BILL**, of Mr. Jesse Collings, proposes the surrender of lands illegally taken from commons, to be given to small cultivators, to become peasant proprietors, Jan. 1885.

**RESTORATION**, THE, of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between 30 Jan. 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and 29 May, 1660, when Charles II. entered London amidst the acclamations of the people. The annual form of prayer, with thanksgiving, then appointed, was ordered to be disused by 22 Vict. c. 2, 25 March, 1849. See *France*, 1814, 1815.

**RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS**, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. The Greeks were victors, but Cyrus was defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called to the command of his countrymen. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (346 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the account given by its conductor, in his "Anabasis Cyri" (Expedition of Cyrus).

**REUNION**, see *Order*.

**REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS-SCHLEIZ**, two principalities in central Germany, with a united population of 166,502 in 1885. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the 10th century. The princely dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1859. Henry XXII., prince of Reuss-Greiz, 8 Nov.; born 28 March, 1846.

**REVELATION**, see *Apocalypse*.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF ENGLAND**. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000*l.* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1690 it was raised to 6,000,000*l.*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary. *Salmon*. The revenue laws were amended in 1861. Previously to 1854 there had been an average surplus of 2,500,000*l.* since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the deficiency in 1854 was 3,209,059*l.*; in 1855, 21,141,183*l.*; in 1856, 10,104,412*l.* In 1857 there was a surplus of 36,097*l.*; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l.*; in 1859, a deficiency of 2,019,584*l.*

#### PUBLIC REVENUE.

William I. estimated . . . . . £400,000  
William Rufus . . . . . 350,000  
Henry I. . . . . 300,000

Stephen	£ 250,000
Henry II.	200,000
Richard I.	150,000
John	100,000
Henry III.	80,000
Edward I.	150,000
Edward II.	100,000
Edward III.	154,000
Richard II.	130,000
Henry IV.	100,000
Henry V.	76,643
Henry VI.	64,976
Edward IV.	" * *
Edward V.	100,000
Richard III.	130,000
Henry VII.	400,000
Henry VIII.	800,000
Edward VI.	400,000
Mary	450,000
Elizabeth.	500,000
James I.	600,000
Charles I.	895,819
Commonwealth.	1,517,247
Charles II.	1,400,000
James II.	2,001,855
William III.	3,895,205
Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
George I.	6,762,643
George II.	8,522,540
George III., 1788	15,572,971
" 1800, about	38,000,000
United Kingdom, 1820	65,599,570
George IV., 1825	62,871,300
William IV., 1830	55,431,317
" 1835	50,494,732
Victoria, 1845, net	53,060,354
" 1850	52,810,680
" 1853	54,430,344

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1855, net	£63,364,605	£65,692,962
1856	68,008,623	88,428,345
1857	66,056,055	75,588,667
1858	61,812,525	68,128,859

	Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure, exclusive of Fortifications.
1859, 31 March, gross	£63,477,284	£64,663,883
1860	72,089,669	69,502,289
1863	70,603,561	69,302,008
1864	70,208,964	67,056,286
1865	70,313,437	66,462,207
1866	67,812,292	65,914,357
1867	69,434,568	66,780,396
1868	69,600,219	71,236,242
1869	72,591,991	72,069,961
1870	75,454,252	68,864,752
1871	69,945,220	69,548,539
1872	74,708,314	71,490,020
1873	76,608,770	70,714,448
1874	77,335,657	76,466,510
1875	75,434,252	74,328,040
1876	77,131,693	76,621,773
1877	78,565,036	78,125,227
1878	79,763,298	82,403,495
1879	83,115,972	85,407,789
1880	81,265,055	84,105,754
1881	84,041,288	83,107,924
1882	85,822,282	85,472,556
1883	89,004,456	88,906,278
1884	87,205,184	86,999,564
1885	88,043,600	89,092,883
Vote of Credit, 27 April, 1885		11,000,000
1886 *	89,581,301	92,223,844
1887	90,772,753	89,096,752
1888	89,802,254	87,423,645
1889	88,473,000	

\* Revised in relation to army, navy, and India.

The weekly instead of the quarterly publication of the public revenue and expenditure was begun by Mr. Robert Lowe, the chancellor of the exchequer, 16 Feb. 1870. By an act passed 31 July, 1868, revenue officers are permitted to vote for the election of members of parliament. Above 100 statutes relating to inland revenue fell into disuse 1 Jan. 1871.

The revenue friendly societies, and national debt act, 45 & 46 Vict., c. 72, passed 18 Aug. 1882. New revenue act passed, 1884.

**REVEREND**, an honorary appellation given to the clergy, since the middle of the 17th century.

In Tamworth parish register the minister is first styled "reverend," in 1657, occasionally afterwards; but regularly so after 1727. It first appears in the registry of All Hallows, Barking. 1732

The prefix on a family tombstone was refused to Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan preacher, by the bishop of Lincoln, but given by the archbishop of Canterbury. 1874

On trial, Mr. Walter G. F. Phillimore, the chancellor of Lincoln, decided against Mr. Keet, who gave notice of appeal, 3 June. Sir R. Phillimore gave a similar decision in the court of arches, 31 July, 1875

On appeal to the privy council these decisions were reversed. It was decided that there is no law or usage restricting the epithet to ministers of the Church of England; it is merely laudatory.

21 Jan. 1876

**REVIEWS.** The *Journal des Savans*, published on 5 Jan. 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. *Boswell*. The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out in 1716-27. For Military Reviews, see *Aldershot, Army and Volunteers*. For Naval Reviews, see *Navy*.

Monthly Review . . .	1749	National . . .	1855
Critical . . .	1756	Saturday . . .	"
Anti-Jacobin . . .	1798	Fortnightly . . .	1865
Edinburgh . . .	1802	Contemporary . . .	1866
Quarterly . . .	1809	Academy . . .	1869
Eclectic . . .	1813	Church Quarterly . . .	1875
North American . . .	1815	Nineteenth Century . . .	1877
Retrospective . . .	1820	National Review . . .	1883
Westminster . . .	1824	Law Quarterly . . .	1885
Athenæum . . .	1828	English Historical Review . . .	1886
Dublin . . .	1836	Universal Review . . .	1888
North British . . .	1844	"New Review" . . .	1889
British Quarterly . . .	"		

**REVISERS**, see under *Bible*.

**REVISING BARRISTERS' COURTS**, to examine the lists of voters for members of parliament, were instituted by the Reform Act of 1832.

**REVISION**, see under *Bible*. Advocates of the revision of the French constitution, chiefly Bonapartists or Jeromists, termed *Revisionists*, Feb. 1884.

**REVIVALS** on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, they began in Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays. The "twelve days' mission," a series of revival services, took place in many London churches during advent, 1869.

Mr. Moody, preacher, and Mr. Sankey, singer, American Revivalists, visited many towns in the United Kingdom, 1874-5. Their meetings in London began at the Agricultural Hall, 9 March, about 15,000 present; at the Queen's theatre, Haymarket, 12 April; 31 May; farewell meeting, 12 July, 1875. Moody and Sankey again in London, 6 Oct. 1881; 3 Nov. 1883-23 June, 1884.

**REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**, see *French Revolution, and Calendar*.

**REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL**, established at Paris, Aug. 1792.

Up to 27 July, 1794, when Robespierre was deposed, it had put to death 2774 persons, including queen Marie Antoinette, the princess Elizabeth, and a large number of nobility and gentry, male and female. The oldest victim was counsellor Dupin, aged 97; the youngest, Charles Dubost, aged 14. From 27 July to 15 Dec. 1794, only Robespierre and his accomplices (about 100) suffered by it.

## REVOLUTIONS:—

The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, B.C. 536

The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomannus, by Alexander the Great . . . 331

The Roman empire established on the ruins of the republic by Julius Cæsar . . . 47

The empire of the Western Franks begun under Charlemagne . . . A.D. 800

In Portugal . . . 1640

In England . . . 1649 and 1688

In Russia . . . 1730 and 1762

In North America . . . 1775

In Venice . . . 1797

In Sweden . . . 1772 and 1809

In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution . . . 1813

In Poland . . . 1704, 1795, and 1830

In the Netherlands . . . "

In Brunswick . . . "

In Brazil . . . 1831

In Hungary . . . 1848

In Rome . . . 1798 and 1848

In France . . . 1789, 1830, 1848, 1851, 1870, and 1871

In Italy . . . 1859 and 1860

In United States . . . 1860-5

In Papuan principalities . . . 1866

In Danub States, suppressed . . . Oct. 1867

In Spain . . . Sept. 1868 and Dec. 1874

[See the countries respectively.]

Among the results of the *Revolution* of 1868 in Great Britain, were the toleration act, the establishment of the presbyterian kirk of Scotland, the power of granting supplies limited to the house of commons, the purification of the administration of justice, and unlicensed printing.

## REVOLVERS, see *Pistols*.

**REVUE DES DEUX MONDES**, the French literary and historical periodical published on the 1st and 15th of each month, first appeared in 1831. It includes among its contributors the most eminent writers in France.

**REYNARD THE FOX**, "REINEKE FUCHS," a satirical epic in low German, in which beasts are actors and speakers, was first printed as Reineke Vos, at Lubeck in 1498, and professes to be written by Hinreck van Alkmer. It has been frequently translated. Goethe's version in High (or literary) German hexameters appeared in 1794. Jacob Grimm has shown that the subject-matter of this "Thier-sage" or "beast-fable" is very ancient, many incidents being found in Pilpay and other oriental writers. The early French had a "Roman de Renart," and "Renart le Nouvel." A poem, entitled "der Reinaert," in Flemish, was known in the 11th century; Caxton's translation in English prose was printed 1481; a poetic English translation of Goethe's version, by T. J. Arnold, appeared in 1855.

**REZONVILLE, BATTLE OF**, 18 Aug. 1870, see *Metz*.

**RHÆTIA** (or RÆTIA), an ancient Alpine country, comprising the modern Grisons, Tyrol, and part of Lombardy, inhabited by a wild rapa-



cious people, after a long struggle was conquered by Drusus and Tiberius, B.C. 15.

RHÉ, ISLE OF, see *Ré* and *Rochelle*.

RHEA, see *China Grass*.

RHEGIUM (now Reggio), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century, B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 281-271, afterwards severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here, built before 406, rebuilt in the 12th century, is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814. University founded by cardinal Lorraine, 1547, suppressed about 1790.

RHEOMETER, see under *Electricity*.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, 20 April, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE (Latin, *Rhenus*; German, *Rhein*; French, *Rhin*), a river, about 760 miles long, rising in Switzerland, receiving the Moselle, Main, Meuse, Neckar, and other rivers, terminating in many arms in Holland, and falling into the German ocean. On its banks are Constance, Basel, Strasbourg, Spire, Mannheim, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Utrecht, and Leyden. The possession of the banks of the Rhine has been the cause of many wars, and it has been crossed by the French above twenty times in a century. In the beginning of the revolutionary war, Custine invaded Germany by crossing it in 1792; and at the close of the war in 1815, France retained the left bank, but lost it at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1 (*which see*). A navigation treaty with other powers was signed by France, 17 Oct. 1868. A central committee for the navigation exists, formed by members for Alsace, Lorraine, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Holland, and Prussia. Very great damage (about 4,000,000*l.*) and loss of life, caused by the rising of the river through excessive rain, end of November and December, 1882; relieved by government grants.

Becker's German song "They shall not have it, the free German Rhine;" and Alfred de Musset's reply, in French, "We have had it, your German Rhine," appeared in 1841. Max Schneckenburger, author of "The Watch on the Rhine," died 1857. All were popular during the war, 1870-71.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), settled by Roger Williams about 1636, was taken in the war of independence by the British, 8 Dec. 1776; but was evacuated by them, 25 Oct. 1779. Population in 1880, 276,531; see *United States*.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were great navigators, and institutors of a maritime code after-

wards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 and flourished 300-200 B.C.; see *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on 22 April, 1863.

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RHODOPE MOUNTAINS (Turkish, *Des-poto Dag*), a plateau in Roumelia.

In these about 150,000 Mahometans took refuge during the Russo-Turkish war, on the approach of the Russians in Dec. 1877, and Jan. 1878; and resisted the invaders. The Russians were accused of killing and outraging thousands of men, women, and children. A European commission of inquiry; met 21 July; closed, 26 Aug.; confirmed the statements, but issued no united report; some members seceded.

The insurgents asserted that they were not resisting the sultan himself, but maladministration. They are governed by an English chief, col. St. Clair, who receives the taxes, &c., and is styled "commander-in-chief of the national army of the Rhodope" Sept.

About 40,000 destitute; reported 18 Jan. 1879. The insurrection gradually subsided.

RHUBARB. This plant was first cultivated for its stalks to be used as food by Mr. Myall, of Deptford, about 1820, and soon after came into general use.

RHUDDLAN, statute of, see *Wales*, 1283.

RIALTO, BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice (mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), built about 1590, consists of a marble arch across the Grand Canal, 90 feet wide and 24 feet high.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organised about 1820, to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants. To the ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders, 1858-71-79. An act was passed to repress them, 16 June, 1871.

RICE, the *Oryza sativa* of botanists, in the husk termed paddy; largely grown in intertropical regions, occupying the same place as wheat in the warmer parts of Europe. It was conveyed to South Carolina near the end of the 17th century, and its cultivation greatly increased.

The duty on foreign rice, 15*s.* on colonial rice, 1*s.* per cwt., was reduced by sir Robert Peel in 1842 to 6*s.* 3*d.* and 6*d.* respectively. Further reductions were made in 1846, and in 1860 the duty was totally abolished. Imported into Britain: 1846, 770,604 cwt.; 1856, 3,724,695 cwt.; 1866, 2,309,494 cwt.; 1856, 3,700,124 cwt.; 1866, 2,276,792 cwt.; 1877, 6,617,739 cwt.; 1879, 6,857,330 cwt.; 1881, 8,500,062 cwt.; 1883, 7,747,725 cwt.; 1885, 5,588,650 cwt.; 1887, 5,019,512 cwt.

RICHMOND (Surrey), anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II., 1394. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown: and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen it was one of her

favourite places of residence; and here she died 24 March, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry, prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change;" and died 27 Aug. 1748.

The Star and Garter tavern burnt; W. Lever, the manager, perished . . . 12 Jan. 1870  
Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas was murdered at Richmond, her body cut up, put in bags and cast into river Thames, by Katherine Webster, aged 30, about 2 March; John Church, a publican, arrested on suspicion, discharged 17 April; Webster committed for trial, 16 May; convicted, 8 July; confessed; executed at Wandsworth . . . 29 July, 1879

**RICHMOND** (Virginia, U.S.) became the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met 20 July, 1861. After a siege of 1452 days and many desperate battles, Richmond was evacuated by the confederates, 2 April, 1865; see *United States*. By the fall of the flooring in the state capital building, about 60 persons were killed, 27 April, 1870. A statue of "Stonewall" Jackson (subscribed for by Englishmen), was unveiled here in presence of his wife and child, 26 Oct. 1875. Population 1880, 63,600.

**RIDING**, see *Races*.

Leon, a Mexican, rode 100 miles, consecutively, in 4 hours 57 minutes, using 6 "Mustang horses," 15 July, 1876; 505 miles in 49 h. 54 m. . . 8-10 Feb. 1877

**RIFLE CORPS**, see *Volunteers*, and *Fire-arms*. *Rifle Brigade* formed, 1800. International rifle meeting, Washington, began, 26 Sept. 1876. Another at Creedmoor, near New York, began 14 Sept.; the British victors, 1882.

**RIGHTS, BILL OF**. To the PETITION OF RIGHTS, preferred 17 March, 1627-8, Charles I. answered, "I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit droit fait comme il est désiré*," 7 June, 1628. The petition thus became a statute 13 Car. I. c. 1. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange on 13 Feb. 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown." The Bill of Rights, virtually the same as the declaration, was passed by parliament. It totally abolished the dispensing power of the crown, Oct. 1689. See *Claim of Right*.

**RIMNIK** (near Martinesti, Wallachia). Here the Austrians and Russians under prince Coburg and gen. Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, 22 Sept. 1789.

**RINDERPEST**, German for *cattle plague* (which see).

**RING DES NIBELUNGEN**, see *Nibelunge Nôt*.

**RINGS** anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Kings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage; but the Jews used them at the espousal or contract before marriage. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855.

**RINK** (from the Gaelic *rian*, or Saxon *hrinc*, a course), a term used in the Scotch game, "eurling."

The Belgravia skating rink, London, S.W., was opened to the public . . . 2 Aug. 1875  
Others since at Brighton and other places. Skates with rollers (said to have been introduced in a scene of Meyerbeer's "*Prophète*," at Paris, 16 April, 1849), are used. Mr. Plimpton, an American, patented roller-skates in 1865; his right was affirmed on a trial for infringement. 28 Jan. 1876  
See *Glaciarium*.

**RIO DE JANEIRO** (S. America), discovered by De Sousa, 1 Jan. 1531; see *Brazil*. In 1807 it was made capital of the empire of Brazil.

**RIOTS**. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present *Riot Act* was passed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riots against Jews in London . . . 1189  
Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III. . . 1221  
Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several killed; the sheriffs quelled it; and thirteen hanged . . . 1262  
A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed . . . 1271  
Riot of Evil May-day (which see) . . . 1517  
Dr. Lamb killed by the mob . . . June, 1628  
A riot on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged . . . 1668  
Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons, who seized the lord mayor, were concerned . . . 1682  
At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union . . . 1707  
In London, on account of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, for preaching two sermons (one 5 Nov. 1709), voted by the house of commons to be scandalous and seditious; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open and destroyed . . . Feb. 1710  
Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs . . . 29 May, 1715  
The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories; the riot quelled by the guards; five rioters hanged . . . 24 July, 1716  
Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; quelled by the military, but many lives lost . . . 1736  
Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*) . . . 7 Sept. "  
The nailers in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with iron merchants there . . . 1737  
Of the Spitalfield weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; lives lost . . . May, 1765  
A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed . . . 10 May, 1768  
Gordon's "*No Popery*" riots . . . 10 May, 2-9 June, 1780  
At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, when several houses were destroyed . . . 14 July, 1791  
In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, when several were killed . . . Aug. 1797  
At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, 22 May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted . . . 25 April, 1799  
At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang . . . 27 June, 1809  
O. P. riot (which see) at Covent-garden . . . Sept. "  
In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower . . . 6 April, 1810  
Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812  
In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during . . . 1811 and "



- At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed . . . 14 April, 1812
- At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, Dec. 1814
- Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of Corn bill; lasted several days . . . March, 1815
- At the depot at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven American prisoners of war were killed, and thirty-five wounded . . . April, "
- Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill (Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817) . . . 2 Dec. 1816
- In St. James's park, on the prince-regent going to the house of lords; it was said that an air-gun was fired at him . . . 28 Jan. 1817
- At Manchester, at a popular meeting . . . 3 March, 1817
- Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo" (see *Manchester reform meeting*) . . . 16 Aug. 1819
- At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration . . . "
- Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered . . . 16 Sept. "
- At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, . . . 19 Nov. 1820
- In London, at the funeral of the queen . . . 14 Aug. 1821
- At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, (killed 14 Aug.) . . . 26 Aug. "
- At the theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "Bottle conspiracy," against the marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant . . . 14 Dec. 1822
- Riot at Ballybay; Lawless arrested . . . 9 Oct. 1828
- Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses plundered and mischief done . . . 15 June, 1830
- Fatal affrays at Castletollard, 23 May; and Newtown-barry (which see) . . . 18 June, 1831
- Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil among the iron-workers; several fired upon by the military, killed and wounded . . . 3 June, "
- Riot at the Forest of Dean (see *Dean*) . . . 8 June, "
- Nottingham castle burnt by rioters . . . 10 Oct. "
- Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*) . . . 20 Oct. "
- Affray at Castleshock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed, . . . 14 Dec. "
- Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic, Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed (see *Thomites*) . . . 28-31 May, 1838
- Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the chartists; a proclamation . . . 12 Dec. "
- Riots in Birmingham; much mischief . . . July, 1839
- Chartist riot at Newport (which see) . . . 4 Nov. "
- Meditated chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested . . . 11 Jan. 1840
- Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales . . . 1843
- Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*) . . . 10 April, 1848
- Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewella, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt . . . 12 July, 1849
- Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the shipowners and the seamen . . . 23 Feb. 1851
- Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost . . . 14 July, "
- Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt . . . 20 June, 1852
- Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur, . . . 14 July, "
- Fatal election riot at Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military . . . 22 July, "
- Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life . . . 28 Oct. 1853
- Bread riots at Liverpool . . . 19 Feb. 1855
- Riots at Hyde-park, about Sunday bill, July, 1855; about dearness of bread . . . 14, 21, 28 Oct. "
- Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna . . . 6, 13, 20 Sept. 1857
- Religious riots at St. George's-in-the-East, London, on Sundays in . . . Sept. and Nov. 1859
- Break-out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military . . . 11 Feb. 1861
- Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration . . . 17 Sept. 1862
- Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favours of Garibaldi) at Hyde-park, London, 28 Sept. and 5 Oct.; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire, . . . 8 and 15 Oct. 1862
- Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to the unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish; put down by the military, 21 March, 1863
- Fierce conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast; 9 persons killed, and about 150 injured . . . 10-27 Aug. 1864
- Reform riots in Hyde-park, London; much damage, and many hurt . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
- Anti-papery riots at Birmingham, through the lecturing of Murphy: much damage done to houses, . . . 17, 18 June, 1867
- Col. Kelly and Deasy committed for trial as Fenians; rescued from the prisoners' van; Brett, a police sergeant, shot dead . . . 18 Sept. "
- At Wigan; colliers on strike . . . end of April, 1868
- Fierce riots against a colliery manager at Mold, Flintshire, put down by the military; 4 deaths, . . . 2 June, 1869
- Violent rioting at a colliery at Thornecliffe, near Sheffield; quelled by intervention of lord Wharncliffe and others . . . 21 Jan. 1870
- Rioting at Armthwaite, near Carlisle, between English and Irish navvies . . . 15, 16 Oct. "
- Violent riots at Belfast . . . 19, 20 Aug. 1872
- Riots at Northampton, because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M. P.; suppressed by military 6 Oct. 1874
- At Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, Preston, and other places, through cotton strike and lock-out; several mills and houses destroyed; riots quelled by the military . . . 14, 15 May, 1878
- At Camborne, Cornwall, against the Irish; a Romanist church destroyed . . . 17-18 April, 1882
- At Wrexham, of coal miners . . . 19 April, "
- Westminster colliery . . . 19 April, "
- In Skye, cottars against rent about 19 April-Sept. "
- In Dublin, through resignation of police, suppressed by the military . . . 1 Sept. "
- At Kidderminster . . . 4-8 April, 1884
- Peaceable mass meeting of the unemployed in Trafalgar-square, joined by the social democrats with red flag led by Hyndman, Burns, and Champion, who, unchecked for about two hours (4 to 6 p.m.), from Pall Mall to Oxford-street and neighbourhood, smash windows, ransack shops, attack and rob private carriages; finally dispersed: police organisation inefficient (except by superintendent Cuthbert); estimated damage 11,000*l.*, 8 Feb.; other meetings; rioting checked 9, 10 Feb.; rioters sentenced to various terms of imprisonment . . . March, 1936
- Riots at Leicester occasioned by a strike; destruction of factories, &c.; partially checked by the police, 11, 12 Feb.; rioting continued . . . 13-26 Feb. "
- Riots Damages Act passed . . . 1848
- Destructive riot of coal-miners at Plas-Power colliery near Wrexham . . . 30 Sept. "
- Violent riots of Lanarkshire miners at Hamilton, Airdrie, &c.; 74 men arrested . . . 8-10 Feb. 1837
- Riot at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton; structures destroyed and burnt by a crowd (about 5,000) disappointed at the non-performance of a race and their money not returned . . . 19 Sept. "
- Riotous assemblage of the unemployed in Trafalgar-square dispersed 17 Oct.; meeting at Hyde Park dispersed by the police after severe conflict, 18 Oct.; again dispersed 19 Oct.; meeting in Trafalgar-square, about 2,000 went to Westminster Abbey; disorderly, 23 Oct.; quiet meetings 24-27 Oct. and since; arrests for seditious language, &c., 4-8 Nov.; meetings in Trafalgar-square prohibited, 8 and 18 Nov.; processions of disorderly mob dispersed, and meetings in Trafalgar-square prevented by mounted and foot police aided by the 1st life guards; several severe conflicts with men using iron bars and knives; many seriously injured, chiefly police; Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., a magistrate, and Mr. John Burns and many others arrested; moderate conduct of the police; sir C. Warren's arrangements thoroughly successful, Sunday, 13 Nov.; many sentenced to penal servitude . . . 14 Nov. "

Funeral procession of Alfred Linnell, a law writer, accidentally killed in a crowd in Northumberland-avenue on Sunday, 20 Nov., from Soho to Bow cemetery: Messrs. Cunningham Graham, M.P., Wm. Morris the poet, and others present; order was only maintained by a large body of police

18 Dec. 1887

See *Strikes*, 1881; *Ireland*; *Crofters*, 1887-8; and *Belfast*.

**RIPON** (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred, in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected 5 Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income 4,200*l*. The cathedral was restored by sir G. G. Scott: the choir was re-opened 27 Jan. 1869. The thousandth anniversary of its incorporation was celebrated 25-27 Aug. 1886.

#### BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thos. Longley, trans. to Durham, 1856.

1856. Robert Bickersteth, died 15 April, 1884.

1884. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, May.

**RITCHIE'S ACT**, see under *Local Government*.

**RITUALISTS**, a name given in 1866 to a party in the church of England, formerly termed Puseyites, for endeavouring to give a more imposing character to public worship, by the use of coloured vestments, lighted candles, incense, &c., professing to go back to the practices of the church in the time of Edward VI. An exhibition of these things was held during the church congress at York in Oct. 1866, but was not officially connected with it. The practices of the ritualists (said by Mr. Disraeli to be symbolical of doctrines they were bound to renounce), were censured in several episcopal charges in Dec. 1866; in two reports of the ritualistic commission, 19 Aug. 1867, and April, 1868, and by the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal, 23 Dec. 1868. See *Church of England and Trials*, 1867-9. At a general convocation of the American episcopal church at Philadelphia, 27, 28 Oct. 1868, after a warm discussion on ritualism, the discussion was adjourned. It was renewed at the convocation 10 Oct. 1874, and the ritualists were decidedly beaten by the evangelical party, a stringent canon on ceremonies being passed 27 Oct. The "Public Worship Regulation Act" was passed 7 Aug. 1874, for the repression of *ritualism* in England. See *Public Worship*.

**RIVERS COMMISSIONS**, first appointed, 1865, Messrs. R. Rawlinson, J. T. Harrison, and Professor Way; second, 1868; sir Wm. Denison, Mr. J. Chalmers Morton, and Professor Frankland.

Published six blue books . . . 1874  
Association for preserving the rivers of Scotland, formed . . . Jan. 1875

The Pollution of Rivers Act passed . . . 15 Aug. 1876

**RIVOLI** (near Verona, N. Italy). Near here the Austrians defeated the French, 17 Nov. 1796; and were defeated by Bonaparte 14, 15 Jan. 1797. Massena was made duke of Rivoli for his share in the actions.

**ROAD CLUB**, established in the autumn of 1874 in London, by gentlemen interested in the revival of coaching.

**ROAD MURDER**. On the night of 29-30 June, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet at Road. His sister Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse Elizabeth Gough (the first suspected), were discharged for want

of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the court of queen's bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on 25 April, 1865, before sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street, and at her trial at Salisbury, on 21 July following, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life. Let out on ticket-of-leave, 18 July, 1885. Road is near Frome, Somerset.

**ROADS**, see *Roman Roads*. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1726. Loudon McAdam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840; asphalt pavement soon after. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862 after much opposition; another, 16 Aug. 1878; also regulated the use of locomotives on roads. Steam road-rollers were tried in 1867; used in London 18 March, 1868: see *Macadamising*, *Tolls*, and *Wooden Pavements*.

**ROAD STEAMERS**. Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, in 1868, by adding india-rubber to the tires of the wheels of locomotives is considered to have solved the question of steam traction on common roads. Road steamers have been successfully employed in Edinburgh and Leith for drawing heavy waggons up inclined planes, and are adaptable to any draught work. They were tried at Woolwich, 1 Oct. 1870, and reported successful by eminent authorities; and their application to ploughing by lord Dunmore was exhibited 1 Feb. 1871.

**ROANOAKE**, an island off N. Carolina, U.S., discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, and settled by him, 1585, without success. Other settlers also failed.

**ROASTING ALIVE**. An early instance is that of Bochoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabakon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Langlet*. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and Michael Servetus for heresy at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553; see *Burning Alive*, and *Martyrs*.

**ROBBERS** were punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers in England were Robin Hood, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous Mac-Cabe was hanged at Naas, 19 Aug. 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, 10 May, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, 22 Sept. 1790. See *Trials*.

**ROBIN HOOD**, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire; traditionally reported to have been the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. *Stow*.

"**ROBINSON CRUSOE**," by Daniel De Foe; the first part appeared in 1719. See *Juan Fernandez*. Three old ladies, Mary Ann, Jane



Amelia, and Sarah Frances De Foe, lineally descended from De Foe, pensioned by the queen, May, 1877.

**ROBURITE**, a new German explosive invented by Dr. Carl Roth, reported 1888.

**ROCHEFORT** (W. France), a seaport on the Charente. The port was made by Louis XIV. in 1666. In Aix-roads or Basque-roads, near Rochefort, capt. lord Cochrane attacked the French fleet and destroyed four ships, 11-12 April, 1809. Near Rochefort, the emperor Napoleon surrendered himself to capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, 15 July, 1815.

**ROCHELLE** (W. France), a seaport on the Atlantic, belonging to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. As a stronghold of the Calvinist party, it was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573; and was taken after a siege of thirteen months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. He attacked the isle of Rhé, near Rochelle, and failed, 22 July, 1627. He was repulsed 8 Nov. following. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and others.

**ROCHESTER**, in Kent, the Roman *Durobrivæ*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604. Alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 358*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income 3,000*l.* The cathedral re-opened after repairs of the choir, 11 June, 1875. The old castle and grounds were purchased for the public by the Corporation, 1883. The "ten churches fund," begun by the bishop, 1884.

#### RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1793. Samuel Horsley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1802.
- 1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.
- 1809. Walter King, died 22 Feb. 1827.
- 1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, 27 Oct.
- 1827. George Murray, died 16 Feb. 1860.
- 1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram, died 6 April, 1867.
- 1867. Thos. Legh Cloughton.
- 1877. Anthony Wilson Thorold, consecrated, 25 July.

**ROCKETS**, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers being previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846. Boxer's life-saving rope-carrying rocket, for communicating with stranded vessels, described in 1878.

**ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.** The first succeeded the administration of Mr. Geo. Grenville; the second succeeded that of lord North.

**FIRST ADMINISTRATION**, 13 July, 1765 to 30 July, 1766. Charles, marquis of Rockingham, \**first lord of the treasury*.

William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*.  
 Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*.  
 Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.  
 Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*.  
 Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.  
 Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.  
 Lord Tallbot, *lord steward*.

\* Charles Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham, was born 13 May, 1730; succeeded his father as marquis, 1750. He died without issue, 1 July, 1782; and his estates passed to his nephew, earl Fitzwilliam.

Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state*.  
 Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.  
 Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.  
 Viscount Barrington, *secretary-at-war*.  
 Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.  
 Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*.  
 Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.  
 Lords Bessborough and Grantham, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.

See *Chatham administration*.

**SECOND ADMINISTRATION**, March to 1 July, 1782, when the marquis died.

Marquis of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.  
 Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.  
 Lord Camden, *president of the council*.  
 Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.  
 Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.  
 William, earl of Shelburne and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state*.  
 Augustus viscount Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*.  
 Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.  
 Thomas Townshend, *secretary-at-war*.  
 Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, John Dunning, &c.

**ROCROY** (N. France). Here, 19 May, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

**RODNEY'S VICTORIES.** Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, 16, 17 Jan. 1780. On 12 April, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

**ROGATION WEEK.** Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension-day, received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

**ROHAN**, an illustrious family, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Brittany. Henri de Rohan, son-in-law of the great Sully, after the death of Henry IV. (14 May, 1610), became head of the Protestant party, and sustained three wars against Louis XIII. He eventually entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and died of wounds received in battle in 1638. Of this family was the cardinal de Rohan; see *Diamond Necklace*.

**ROHILCUND**, a tract of country, N.E. India, was conquered by the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1747. After aiding the sovereign of Oude to overcome the Mahrattas, they were treated with much treachery by him, and nearly exterminated. Rohilcund was ceded to the British in 1801. After the great mutiny, Rohilcund was tranquillised in July, 1858.

**ROLLER SKATES**, see *Rink*.

**ROLLING-MILLS**, in the metal manufactures, were in use here in the 17th century; and in 1784 Mr. Cort patented his improvements.

ROLLS, see *Master of the Rolls*, and *Records*.

**ROLLS' CHAPEL** (London), founded by Henry III., about 1233, for receiving Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews in 1290 the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III., kept in presses in this chapel, have been removed to the Record Office (*which see*).

**ROLLS' ACT**, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 42 (1862), relates to the Chancery Court.

**ROMAGNA**, a province of the papal states, comprised in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Cæsar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Æmilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. See *Rome*.

**ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE**, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, 30 March, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS, ROMANISTS and PAPISTS.** Their religion was the established one in Britain till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed; see *Rome, Religion, Leagues, Maynooth*. Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from parliament, 1691; forbidden to marry protestants, 1708; to possess arms, 1695, &c. The grand church of the Oratory opened at South Kensington, 25 April, 1884.

*Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales*, 1878; H. E. Manning, archbishop of Westminster, metropolitan, 1865; cardinal, 1875; auxiliary bishop, Wm. Weathers, 1872. 12 bishops (Beverley, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham, Liverpool, Newport, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, Southwark). Scotland, hierarchy revived, 4 March, 1878. Ireland, 4 archbishops (metropolitan, Paul Cullen, archbishop of Armagh, 1850; of Dublin, 1852); 24 bishops. England, 17 bishops, 2,380 priests; Scotland, 6 bishops, 341 priests (1888).

*Roman Catholics in Great Britain*, about 539,500; clergy, 624; churches, 522 in 1840; 1,384,000 persons; 2282 clergy; 1461 churches in 1880.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy . . . 1535

Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1535; by Pius V. . . 1570

They rebel in . . . 1549 and 1569

The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) . . . 1605

They suffer by Oates's fictitious popish plot . . . 1678

They are excluded from the throne . . . 1689

They suffer by the Gordon riots . . . June, 1780

Various disabilities removed . . . 1780 and 1791

Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up . . . 1801-4

Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics . . . 1824

Bills in their favour frequently brought in without effect from . . . 1813 to 1828

An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association (it had voted its own dissolution, 12 Feb.) . . . 5 March, 1829

The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, 30 March; in the lords, 10 April; received the royal assent . . . 13 April, "

The duke of Norfolk and lords Dornier and Clifford, the first Roman catholic peers, take their seats, 28 April, 1829

The first English R. C. member returned, the earl of Surrey, for Horsham . . . 4 May, "

Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, 1828, takes his seat (first Roman catholic M.P. since 1689) . . . Aug. "

Mr. Alexander Raphael, the first Roman catholic sheriff of London . . . 28 Sept. 1834

Sir Michael O'Loghlen, the first Roman catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed, 30 Oct. 1836

St. George's cathedral, Southwark, erected by A. W. Pugin; founded . . . 1840

Tablet newspaper established . . . "

Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman catholic lord mayor of Dublin . . . 1841

"Catholic Poor School Committee" established . . . 1847

The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*); cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster . . . 30 Sept. 1850

Roman catholic university, Dublin, originated 5 May, 1851

Universe newspaper established . . . 1860

Agitation in favour of the pope . . . 1860-2

Missionary college founded at Drumcondra, Ireland . . . 20 July, 1862

Roman catholic chaplains permitted for gaols, by Prison Ministers act . . . July, 1863

Serjeant Wm. Stice made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman catholic judge since the Reformation [died 10 Feb. 1868] . . . 15 Dec. "

Death of cardinal Wiseman, aged 63; 7th English cardinal since the Reformation . . . 15 Feb. 1865

Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster . . . 8 June, "

Conference of Roman catholic bishops at Dublin; publish resolutions declining state help (in accordance with the papal injunctions, 1807 and 1805), and condemning mixed education and secret societies . . . 17 Oct. 1867

In Great Britain 1639 Roman catholic priests; 1283 chapels and churches; 227 convents for women (principally educational); 21 colleges and large schools . . . Dec. "

A proposal of the Derby government to endow a catholic university for Ireland, Oct. 1867, failed through the catholic bishops claiming the entire practical control . . . 31 March, 1868

Mr. Justice Thomas (aft. lord) O'Hagan, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, is the first Roman catholic who has held that office since the revolution of 1688-9 . . . Dec. "

Catholic truth society by Dr. Vaughan, established about . . . "

Catholic union of Great Britain, president the duke of Norfolk, constituted . . . 1871

A Roman catholic made M.A. at Oxford, after the abolition of the test . . . 22 June, "

The catholics opposing the dogma of papal infallibility term themselves "old catholics" (*which see*) . . . "

The Ecclesiastical Titles act (see *Papal Aggression*) repealed . . . 24 July, "

Pastoral issued by the R. C. bishops in Ireland claiming endowment for colleges, &c. under their sole control . . . Oct. "

"Catholic Education Crisis Fund" established . . . 28 Oct. 1872

Two R. C. bishops consecrated at Salford . . . 1872

"Catholic Union," Dublin, re-organised to obtain education under ecclesiastical control, about . . . 4 Dec. 1873

A catholic union in Dublin formed . . . 21 May, 1874

Roman Catholic university senate meet . . . 1875

Archbishop Manning made a cardinal . . . 12 June, "

Catholic Congress at Venice met . . . 7 Sept. "

The Marquis of Ripon becomes a Roman Catholic . . . 15 Oct. "

Roman Catholic university college, Kensington; monsignor Capel, principal; opened . . . Oct. "

Several English clergymen secede to Rome . . . 27 Nov. "

New Catholic club opened in London by the duke of Norfolk, lords Denbigh and Petre, and others . . . 13 April, "

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees" occasions declarations respecting papal infallibility, from abp. Manning, monsign. Capel, the Catholic Union and others for it; from lords Acton, Camoys, and sir George Bowyer, against it, Nov. ,,



R. C. hierarchy re-established in Scotland, by pope Leo XIII. . . . 4 March, 1873  
For the dissension between Church and State respecting the doctrine of papal infallibility, see *Prussia and Germany*.  
Church in low state in Germany, 3 dioceses (of 12) occupied: 200 parishes without priests; 1500 priests expelled, reported . . . April, 1879  
Lord Petre, a R. C. priest, takes his seat in the house of lords . . . 3 Nov. 1884  
Catholic congresses: Madrid, president, archbishop of Saragossa, 25 April *et seq.*; at Vienna, the high clergy and nobility present . . . 29 April, 1889

ROMAN LAW, see *Codes*; ROMAN LITERATURE, see *Latin*.

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. Camden. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. *Bede*.

1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetalin* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).

2nd, IKNIELD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the *Iceni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).

3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE WAY, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).

4th, ERMIN-STREET, from *Irmunsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles); the second from the frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimius Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one; see Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published 1853-1868.

ROMANCE, originally a composition in the Romance or Provençal idiom. The term in the middle ages was extended to narrative poetry in general. Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, about 398, was the author of *Æthiopica* (relating to the loves of Theagenes and Charicleia), the first work in this species of writing. The first part of the "*Roman de la Rose*" was written by Guillaume de Lorres (1226-70); the second, a separate poem, by Jean de Meung (1285-1314), the Decameron of Boccaccio was published, 1358; Don Quixote, by Cervantes, 1605; Gil Blas, by Le Sage, 1715. Dunlop's "*History of Fiction*," published 1814. See *English Authors*; "*Reynard the Fox*."

ROME. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on the 20th April,\* according to

Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 years before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cineius, 728 B.C.) The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Caesar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, from 197 to 1869-70. Population, 1872, about 240,000; 1877, 250,000; 1881, 300,467. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford, the Roman exploration fund was established, for the preservation of ancient architectural remains. His "*Archæology of Rome*" (with many photographs) published, 1874-8. The Italian government votes 1200*l.* a year for a similar purpose. The early history of Rome is mythic, and the dates *purely conjectural*.

Foundation of the city by Romulus . . . . .	B.C.	753
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives . . . . .		750
The Cæninians defeated, and first triumphal procession . . . . .		748
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation . . . . .		747
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines . . . . .		742
The Cirsician games established by him . . . . .		732
Romulus murdered by senators . . . . .		716
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals . . . . .		710
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12 . . . . .		"
The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three <i>Horatii</i> , Roman knights, overcame the three <i>Curiatii</i> , Albans, and united Alba to Rome . . . . .		about 669
War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed . . . . .		665
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built . . . . .		627
The capital founded . . . . .		615
The first census of the Roman state taken . . . . .		566
Political institutions of Servius Tullius . . . . .		550
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin . . . . .		510
Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth . . . . .		509
Julius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage . . . . .		508
The Capitol dedicated to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i> . . . . .		507
First dictator Titus Lartius . . . . .		501
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501; defeated at lake Regillus 498 or 496 . . . . .		
Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians . . . . .		494
First agrarian law passed: Spurius Cassius put to death by Patricians . . . . .		493
C. Martius Coriolanus banished . . . . .		491
He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother . . . . .		488
Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians respecting the agrarian law . . . . .		486
Quæstors appointed about . . . . .		484
The Fabii slain (see <i>Fabii</i> ) . . . . .		477
Cincinnatus, dictator, defeats the Æqui . . . . .		458
The Secular Games first celebrated . . . . .		456
The Decemviri created . . . . .		451
Virginii kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the decemvir, Appius Claudius; (Appius killed himself in prison; the decemviral government abolished) . . . . .		449
The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians . . . . .		445

his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Cælius and Quirinalis.

\* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give

Military tribunes first created . . . . .	B.C.	444
Office of censor instituted . . . . .		443
Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber . . . . .		440
The Veientes defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain . . . . .		437
War with the Tuscans . . . . .		434
A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence . . . . .		431
Æqui and Volsci defeated by Tiberius, dictator . . . . .		421
Two more quæstors appointed . . . . .		411
Another dreadful famine at Rome . . . . .		409
Three quæstors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time . . . . .		399
Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence . . . . .		396
Veii taken by Camillus after ten years' siege . . . . .		391
Banishment of Camillus . . . . .		390
The Gauls under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see Gauls) . . . . .		389
They are expelled by Camillus . . . . .		387
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the capitol . . . . .		387
Rebuilt—Capitoline games instituted . . . . .		384
M. Manlius Capitoline thrown from the Tarpeian rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power . . . . .		371
The first appointment of curule magistrates . . . . .		366
Lucius Sextus, the first Plebeian consul . . . . .		362
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum . . . . .		350
The Gauls defeated in Italy . . . . .		348
Treaty with Carthage to repress Greek piracy . . . . .		343
War with the Samnites (with breaks) 51 years . . . . .		340-338
Latin war . . . . .		324
Embassy to Alexander the Great . . . . .		321
Defeat at Caudium . . . . .		300
Priests first elected from the Plebeians . . . . .		295
Etruscans, Samnites, and others, defeated at Sentinum by Fabius . . . . .		290
End of the third Samnite war . . . . .		284
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arrezzo . . . . .		283
Etruscans defeated at Vadimonian lake . . . . .	310 and	
Pyrrius of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandosia, 280; and at Asculum, 279; defeated by them at Benevento . . . . .		275
All Italy subdued by Rome . . . . .		266
First Punic war commenced (see Punic Wars) . . . . .		264
First Roman fleet built . . . . .		260
Attilius Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians . . . . .		255
End of first Punic war; Sicily annexed . . . . .		241
Temple of Janus closed . . . . .		235
Corsica and Sardinia annexed . . . . .		231
First Roman embassy to Greece . . . . .		228
Invasion of the Gauls; beaten by the consuls . . . . .		225
Second Punic war breaks out . . . . .		218
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217; Cannæ . . . . .	2 Aug.	216
Syracuse taken by Marcellus . . . . .		212
Marcellus defeated by Hannibal, and slain near Venusia . . . . .		208
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama in Africa . . . . .		202
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ . . . . .		197
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder . . . . .		185
Third Macedonian war begins 171; Perseus beaten at Pydna; Macedonia annexed . . . . .		168
First public library erected at Rome . . . . .		167
Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome . . . . .		161
Third Punic war begins . . . . .		149
Coriuth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see Carthage) . . . . .		146
Celtiberian and Numantine war in Spain . . . . .	153-133	
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans . . . . .		133
The Servile war in Sicily . . . . .		132
Two Plebeian consuls chosen . . . . .		121
Agrarian disturbances: Gracchus slain . . . . .		112-106
The Jugurthine war . . . . .		108-63
The Mithridatic war (which see) . . . . .		102
The Ambrones defeated by Marius . . . . .		90-88
The Social war . . . . .		87
Rome besieged by four armies (viz.: those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken . . . . .		

Sylla defeats Marius: becomes dictator; sanguinary proscriptions, 82: abdicates . . . . .	B.C.	79
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes . . . . .		74
Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves . . . . .		73-71
Syria conquered by Pompey . . . . .		65
The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicero . . . . .		63
The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus . . . . .		60
Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain . . . . .		55
Crassus killed by the Parthians . . . . .		53
Gaul conquered and made a province . . . . .		51
War between Cæsar and Pompey . . . . .		50
Pompey defeated at Pharsalia (which see) . . . . .		48
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home "Veni, vidi, vici" . . . . .		47
Cato kills himself at Utica; Cæsar dictator for ten years . . . . .		46
Cæsar killed in the senate-house . . . . .	15 March,	44
Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus . . . . .		43
Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony . . . . .		42
Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated . . . . .		41
Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate, 36; war between Octavius and Antony, 32; Antony defeated totally at Actium . . . . .	2 Sept.	31
Octavius emperor, as Augustus Cæsar . . . . .		27
The empire now at peace with all the world; the temple of Janus shut; Jesus Christ born. (See Jesus) . . . . .	4 April,	5
Varus defeated by Hermann and the Germans . . . . .	A.D.	9
Ovid banished to Tomi . . . . .		18
Death of Ovid and Livy . . . . .		26
Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus . . . . .		
A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.] . . . . .		48
Caractacus brought in chains to Rome . . . . .		62
St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome . . . . .		64
Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians . . . . .		65
Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death . . . . .		67
Peter and Paul said to be put to death . . . . .		70
Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus . . . . .	8 Sept.	75
Coliseum founded by Vespasian . . . . .		86
The Dacian war begins (continues 15 years) . . . . .		
Pliny, junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians . . . . .		102
Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, &c.; subdues Dacia . . . . .		106
Trajan's column erected at Rome . . . . .		114
Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall . . . . .		121
The capitol destroyed by lightning . . . . .		188
Byzantium taken; its walls razed . . . . .		196
The Goths are paid tribute . . . . .		222
[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.] . . . . .		
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt . . . . .		248
Invasion of the Goths . . . . .		250
Pestilence throughout the empire . . . . .		252
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius II.; 300,000 slain . . . . .		269
Dacia relinquished to the Goths . . . . .		270
Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death . . . . .		273
The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian . . . . .		284
The Franks settle in Gaul. <i>Fréret</i> . . . . .		287
Constantius dies at York . . . . .		306
Four emperors reign at one time . . . . .		308
Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians . . . . .		312
Constantine defeats Licinius, at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone . . . . .	18 Sept.	323
He tolerates the Christian faith . . . . .		324
He puts his son Crispus to death . . . . .		324
Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice . . . . .		325
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 321; dedicated by Constantine . . . . .		330
Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed . . . . .		
Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed . . . . .		334
Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized . . . . .		337
The army under Julian proclaims him emperor . . . . .		360
Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff . . . . .		372



Julian killed in battle in Persia; Christianity restored by Jovian	A.D. 363
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome	364
(See <i>Western and Eastern Empires; and Italy</i> .)	
Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna	404
Taken by Alaric	24 Aug. 410
Taken and pillaged by Genseric	15 July, 455
Odoacer takes Rome, and becomes king of Italy	476
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius	536
Retaken by Totila the Goth, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547; seized by Totila	549
Recovered by Narses, and annexed to the eastern empire; and the senate abolished	553
Rome at her lowest state	about 600
Rome independent under the popes	about 728
Pepin of France compels Astolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church	755
Confirmed and added to by Charlemagne	774
Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope at Rome	25 Dec. 800
Rome taken by Arnulf and the Germans	806
Otho I. crowned at Rome	2 Feb. 962
The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome	March, 1084
Arnold of Brescia, endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic	1155
The pope removes to Avignon	1309
Nicola di Rienzi, tribune of the people, establishes a republic, 20 May; is compelled to abdicate,	15 Dec. 1347
Returns; made senator, 1 Aug.; assassinated, 3 Oct.	1354
Papal court returns to Rome	1377
Rise of the families, Colonna, Orsini, &c. about	"
Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia	1503-13
The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X.	1513-21
It is captured by the constable de Bourbon, who is slain	6 May, 1527
Ferrara annexed	1597
St. Peter's dedicated	18 Nov. 1626
Expulsion of the Jesuits	16 Aug. 1773
Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions from the 16th to the 18th century.	
The French invasion: the Legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic	1796
The French proclaim the Roman republic, 20 March	1798
Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans, Nov.	1799
Retaken by the French, 1800; restored to Pius VII.	July, 1801
Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire	May, 1808
Restored to the pope, who returns	23 Jan. 1814
He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits,	7 Aug. "
The papal government endeavour to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers	1815-17
Political assassinations in the Romagna	1817
The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid	1831
Election of Pius IX.	16 June, 1846
He proclaims an amnesty; and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions	1847
The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed	1848
Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome	15 Nov. "
Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry (Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, shot in this conflict)	16 Nov. "
A free constitution published	20 Nov. "
The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta,	24 Nov. "
M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope,	27 Nov. "
Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government	28 Nov. 1848
A constituent assembly meets at Rome	5 Feb. 1849
The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government	8 Feb. "
The pope appeals to the Catholic powers,	18 Feb. "
Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under Marshal Oudinot	26 April, "
A French force repulsed with loss	30 April, "
Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets,	5 May, "
The assembly refuses to receive the French as allies,	19 May, "
The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome	3 June, "
After a brave resistance, the Romans capitulate to the French army	30 June, "
The Roman assembly dissolved	4 July, "
An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city	4 July, "
The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome	15 July, "
Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army,	3 Aug. "
The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples	4 Sept. "
He arrives at Rome; cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister	April, 1850
He issues the bull establishing a Roman catholic hierarchy in England (see <i>Papal Aggression</i> ),	24 Sept. "
Important concordat with Austria	18 Aug. 1855
The pope visits his dominions	May-Sept. 1857
Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara	June, 1859
The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia	12 July, "
The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena	20 Aug. "
The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome, if the French retire	26 Aug. "
The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, 7 Sept.; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, 15 Sept.; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and announces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, 26 Sept.; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome	1 Oct. "
The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called Emilia	24 Dec. "
The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan and Lombard concordats	27 Jan., 20 March, 1860
Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty	19 March, "
The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states	26 March, "
General Lamoricière takes command of the papal army, March; which is re-organised, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, &c.	May, "
Tuscan volunteers enter the papal states and are repulsed	19 May, "
Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed	July, "
The papal army estimated at 20,000	Aug. "
Insurrection in the Marches, 8 Sept.; Fossombrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States,	11 Sept. "
Fanti takes Pesaro, 12 Sept.; and Perugia, including general Schmidt and 1600 prisoners,	14 Sept. "
Ancona besieged by sea and land	17 Sept. "
Severe allocation of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help, 28 Sept.	"
Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo,	18 Sept.; and takes Ancona 29 Sept. "
Additional French troops sent to Rome	Oct. "
The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia, Nov.	"

Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England . . . Nov. 1860  
 Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded . . . Dec. "  
 The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces . . . 21 Dec. "  
 Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, 6 Jan.; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, 15 Feb.; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers . . . March, 1861  
 Cavour claims Rome as capital of Italy, 27 March, "  
 Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome . . . 10 May, "  
 The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power . . . June, "  
 Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*) . . . 8 June, "  
 The pope declares a severe allocution against the Italians . . . 9 June, "  
 Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . 19 July, 1862  
 Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government, Nov. "  
 Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, 25 Oct.; declined . . . 11 Nov. "  
 Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted, 5 March, 1863  
 Convention between France and Italy: French troops to quit Rome within two years, 15 Sept. 1864  
 Encyclical letter of the pope, publishing a "syllabus," censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics; (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries) . . . 8 Dec. "  
 Jews persecuted at Rome . . . Dec. "  
 Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed . . . 21 April to 23 June, 1865  
 Pope's severe allocution against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, &c.) . . . 25 Sept. "  
 Merode, the papal minister of war, dismissed, 20 Oct. "  
 A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions . . . Nov. "  
 Rapture with Russia . . . Dec. 1865—Jan. 1866  
 A Franco-pontifical legion (1200 men) formed at Antibes, arrives; blessed by the pope, 24 Sept. "  
 Pope's severe allocution against Italy and Russia, 29 Oct. "  
 The pope invites all catholic bishops to meet at Rome to celebrate the 18th centenary of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul . . . 8 Dec. "  
 The pope's blessing given to French troops, 6 Dec., who all quit Rome . . . 2-12 Dec. "  
 Rome tranquil . . . 13 Dec. "  
 Law prohibiting protestant worship except at embassies in Rome enforced . . . 31 Dec. "  
 Negotiation with Italy fruitless; the Italian councillor, Tonello, quits Rome . . . April, 1867  
 599 bishops and thousands of priests present at the pope's allocution, 26 June; and canonization of 25 martyrs . . . 29 June, "  
 The pope receives an album and address from 100 cities of Italy . . . 8 July, "  
 Cholera in Rome; death of cardinal Altieri, while assisting the afflicted . . . 11 Aug. "  
 The pope's allocution censures the sacrilegious audacity of the Sub-alpine kingdom, in confiscating ecclesiastical property . . . 20 Sept. "  
 Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga, near the Roman frontier . . . 23 Sept. "  
 Irruption of Garibaldians in Viterbo—conflicts with various results; reported appeal of Antonelli for help from the great powers . . . Oct. "  
 Zouave barracks at Rome blown up, many killed, 22 Oct. "  
 Attempt at insurrection in Rome suppressed, 22 Oct.; state of siege proclaimed; Garibaldi within 20 miles of Rome, 24 Oct.; takes Monte Rotondo . . . 26 Oct. "  
 French brigades enter Rome . . . 30 Oct. "  
 Italian troops cross the frontier, 30 Oct.; occupy several posts . . . 1 Nov. "  
 Garibaldians defeated by the papal and French troops at Mentana (*which see*) . . . 3 Nov. "

Italian troops retire from the papal states . . . Nov. 1867  
 The Roman committee of insurrection issue a narrative, and state that their watchword is "Try again and do better" . . . Dec. "  
 The papal army increased to about 15,000 . . . Dec. "  
 The pope's short allocution (thanking and blessing the French government) . . . 19 Dec. "  
 Nine cardinals made; Lucien Bonaparte one . . . 13 March, 1868  
 Sudden death of cardinal Andrea . . . 15 May, "  
 The pope, in his allocution, censures the Austrian new civil marriage law . . . 22 June, "  
 Arrangement respecting the papal debt made with Italy . . . 30 July, "  
 Encyclical letter of the pope, summoning an œcumenical council at Rome on 8 Dec. 1869, and inviting ministers of the Greek and other churches . . . 13 Sept. "  
 The patriarch of the Greek church declined to attend . . . about 3 Oct. "  
 Monti and Tognetti (for complicity in the explosion of the Zouave barracks, 22 Oct. 1867), executed . . . 24 Nov. "  
 The pope celebrates a jubilee . . . 11 April, 1869  
 In his allocution he deprecates the opposition to the church in Austria and Spain . . . 25 June, "  
 He declares, in a letter to archbishop Manning, that no discussions on disputed points can take place at the council . . . 4 Sept. "  
 The council opened, see *Council XXI.* . . . 8 Dec. "  
 An exhibition of objects of Christian art opened by the pope . . . 7 Feb. 1870  
 British and American bishops protest against discussing the dogma of papal infallibility in the council, 11 April; the discussion begins 14 May, "  
 Count Armin, on behalf of the North German confederation, protests against the dogma . . . May, "  
 Papal infallibility adopted by the council and promulgated (533 for; 2 against; many retire); the council adjourns to 11 Nov. . . . 18 July, "  
 Rome completely evacuated by French troops in consequence of the war; 8 mortars and 15,000 shells said to be ceded to the pope, 8 Aug.; the troops sent from Civita Vecchia . . . 21 Aug. "  
 Conciliatory letter from Victor Emmanuel to the pope . . . 8 Sept. "  
 Agitation in the papal provinces; the Italian troops invited to enter . . . about 10 Sept. "  
 The pope refuses terms offered him by the king of Italy (sovereignty of the Leonine city and retention of his income) . . . 11 Sept. "  
 Skirmish with papal Zouaves; several killed . . . 14 Sept. "  
 The Italians occupy Civita Vecchia without resistance . . . about 15 Sept. "  
 Gen. Cadorna crosses the Tiber at Casale; sends flags of truce to gen. Kanzler, commander of the Zouaves, who refuses to surrender; baron Armin in vain negotiates between them . . . 17 Sept. "  
 Letter from the pope to gen. Kanzler directing that a merely formal defence be made at Rome, and that bloodshed be avoided . . . 19 Sept. "  
 After a brief resistance from the foreign papal troops, stopped by order of the pope, the Italian troops under Cadorna make a breach and enter Rome amid enthusiastic acclamations of the people . . . 20 Sept. "  
 [Reported Italian loss, about 22 killed, 117 wounded; papal troops, 55 killed and wounded.] Cardinal Antonelli issues a diplomatic protest against the Italian occupation of Rome 21 Sept. "  
 The papal troops surrender arms; about 8500 foreigners march out with honours of war; they insult the Italians; the native troops retained, 22 Sept. "  
 About 10,000 persons assemble in the Coliseum, choose 44 names for a provisional government (*giunta*) . . . 22 Sept. "  
 Protest of the pope . . . 26 Sept. "  
 Castle of St. Angelo occupied by Italian troops at the pope's request . . . 28 Sept. "  
 Circular letter from the pope to the cardinals complaining of the invasion and of his loss of liberty, and interference with his private post bag; . . . 29 Sept. "  
 A giunta of 14 (the duke Gaetani chief) selected from the 44 names chosen; approved by Cadorna . . . 30 Sept. "



General Masi in command of Rome and the provinces; S.P.Q.R. appears on the proclamations 30 Sept. 1870

Plébiscite: out of 167,548 votes, 133,631 for union with the kingdom of Italy; 1507 against; the remainder did not vote 2 Oct. "

Cardinal Antonelli issues a protest; published 4 Oct. "

The pope said to have accepted 50,000 crowns (his monthly civil list) from the Italian government 4 Oct. "

The result of the plébiscite sent to the king, 8 Oct., Rome and its provinces incorporated with the kingdom by royal decree 9 Oct. "

General La Marmora enters Rome as viceroy; he proclaims that the pope shall be guaranteed in his sovereign powers as head of the church 11 Oct. "

The Roman provinces united into one by decree 19 Oct. "

The pope issues an encyclical letter adjourning the meeting of the council 20 Oct. "

Antonelli protests against the occupation of the Quirinal by the king 10 Nov. "

Bill introduced into the Italian parliament respecting the transfer of the seat of government to Rome in about six months, and the preservation of the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the pope about 12 Dec. "

Inundation of the Tiber; great suffering of the people, 27, 28 Dec.; the king gives 200,000 lire; visits Rome suddenly, the city illuminated 4 A.M. 31 Dec. "

Law guaranteeing to the pope full personal liberty and honours, a revenue of 3,225,000 livres &c., 13 May; rejected by the pope in his allocation 15 May, 1871

2624th anniversary of the city kept; the pope celebrates a jubilee on the 25th anniversary of his election 16 June, "

The Italian government remove to Rome, 2, 3 July, "

Allocation of the pope, appointing some Italian bishops; still rejecting guarantees 27 Oct. "

Grand reception of the king 21 Nov. "

He opens the parliament, saying, "The work to which we have consecrated our life is completed" 27 Nov. "

The pope receives an address from nobles and others 27 Nov. "

Commission appointed to dredge the bed of the Tiber to recover antiquities Dec. "

Easter solemnities not performed by the pope 31 March, 1872

The pope delivers an allocution complaining of persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, and Spain 23 Dec. "

American Protestant church dedicated to St. Paul; founded 25 Jan. 1873

First Anglican church within the walls opened 25 Oct. 1874

Assassination of Raffaele Sonzogno, a republican printer and manager of "*Il Capitale*," 6 Feb.; trial of Pio Frezza, the murderer caught in the act with Luciani, Armati, and others, as inciters to the crime; convicted "with extenuating circumstances;" penal servitude for life. 13 Nov. 1875

Re-interment on the Janiculum hill of remains of Angelo Brunetti (termed Cicernacchio) and other unarmed Italian patriots (shot by the Austrians 10 Aug. 1849) 12 Oct. 1879

International exhibition of fine art, opened 21 Jan. 1893

The German crown prince arrives at Rome, 17 Dec.; visits the pope 18 Dec. "

2,637th anniversary of the foundation of Rome 21 April, 1884

First Italian "Derby day" 24 April, "

A sale of part of the Castellani collection, 21 days, about 48,000*l.* realized April, "

Dispute; a cardinal stopped from visiting a cholera hospital without quarantine Oct. "

Discoveries about the Temple of Vesta in the Forum by Prof. H. Jordan, announced April, 1885

Death of prince Torlonia, a great benefactor, aged 86, 7 Feb. 1886

Statue of Giordano Bruno, philosopher (burnt as a heretic at Venice, 17 Feb. 1600); unveiled, 9 June, 1890

See *Popes*, Pius IX. *et seq.*, and *Italy*.

B.C.

KINGS OF ROME.

735. Romulus; murdered by the senators. [Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
673. Tullus Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law, and usurped the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

## REPUBLIC.

- 510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.
- 2-27. *Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus.
48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator; assassinated, 15 March, 44 B.C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar.

## EMPERORS.

27. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR, died 19 Aug. A.D. 14.
- A.D.
41. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
37. Caius Caligula; murdered by a tribune.
41. Claudius I. (Tiberius Drusus); poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the prætorians.
69. M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself.
- " Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
- " Titus Flavius Vespasian.
79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the twelve Cæsars; assassinated.
96. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan M. Ulpius (Crinitus).
117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.
180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus); son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by his favourite mistress, Marcia.
193. Publius-Helvius-Pertinax; put to death by the prætorian band.
- [Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
- " Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered by Caracalla, 212; who is slain by his successor
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth; put to death for his enormities.
222. Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.
238. Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death.
- " Gordian III., grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.

244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.
253. Æmilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.
- „ Valerianus, and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
260. Gallienus reigned alone.  
[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power arise in different parts of the empire; of these Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
- „ Aurelianus; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
- „ Tacitus, elected 25 Oct.; died at Tarsus in Cilicia, 13 April, 276.
276. Florianus, his brother; his title not recognised by the senate.
- „ M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
282. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons
283. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after transient reigns.
284. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the government,
286. Maximianus Hercules; the two emperors resign in favour of
305. Constantine I. Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor his son,
306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great; whilst at Rome the prætorian band proclaimed
- „ Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were
- „ Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power.
- „ Flavivs Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender; and
307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.  
[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul, in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whitsunday, 22 May, 337.
337. { Constantine II. Sons of Constantine; divided the empire between them; the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.  
Constantians.  
Constantius II.
360. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.
363. Jovian; reigned eight months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.
364. Valentinian and Valens.
375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.
379. Theodosius I., &c.
392. Theodosius alone.
- 395 The Roman empire divided; see *Eastern Empire*, *Western Empire*, *Popes*, and *Italy*.

ROMILLY'S ACT, SIR SAMUEL, 52 Geo. III. c. 101 (1812) relates to charities.

RONCESVALLES (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or

Orlando, was surprised, defeated and slain by the Gascons, 778. On 25 July, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated here by the British entering France.

RONDO. A short piece of music having one prominent subject to which returns are made, many composed by Beethoven, Chopin, and others.

ROOF. The largest in the world was said to be that over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The roof of the London station of the Midland railway, in Euston-road, London, N.W., is 240 feet wide, 690 feet long, 125 feet high. The extent of ground covered is about 165,000 square feet.

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright, in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

RORKE'S DRIFT, boundary of British territory of Natal in South Africa and Zululand. Behind extemporised trenches a handful of British soldiers here successfully resisted a large Zulu army, and probably saved the colony, 22 Jan. 1879. See *Zululand*.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1154. A conspiracy against her was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and the king's other sons. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

ROSARY, see *Beads*

In a brief of pope Pius IX., 30 Sept. 1852, it was asserted that 40 repetitions in a rosary of 40 beads of "Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salvation!" will obtain a large number of days of indulgence for souls in purgatory (23,300 days calculated).

ROSAS (N. E. Spain), BAY OF, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Tigre*, *Cumberland*, *Volontaire*, *Apollo*, *Topaze*, *Philomel*, *Scout*, and *Tuscan*, led by lieut. John Tailour (of the *Tigre*), which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, 1 Nov. 1809; for which purpose lord Collingwood had organised the expedition commanded by capt. Hallowell. Rosas was gallantly defended by lord Cochrane, 27 Nov.; but surrendered, 4 Dec. 1809.

ROSBACH (Rosebecque), Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 27 Nov. 1382.—At ROSBACH, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with severe loss, 5 Nov. 1757.

"ROSCIUS, INFANT," Wm. Henry West Betty, born 13 Sept. 1791. After acting at Belfast, 16 Aug. 1803, and at other places, with much applause, he appeared at Covent-garden, 1 Dec. 1803, as Selim, in "Barbarossa," and is said to have gained in his first season, 17,210*l*.

After several years' retirement, he re-appeared, but soon after left the stage, not being successful. He retired on the fortune he had amassed, and died Aug. 1874. His portrait may be seen at the Garrick club.

ROSE, see under *Flowers*. The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen



from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526. The pope sent a *golden rose* to the queen of Spain, which was given to her with much solemnity, 3 Feb. 1868. A "national rose society" opened its first annual show, St. James's hall, 4 July, 1877.

The *League of the Rose*, under the patronage of the Comtesse de Paris, formed to promote the restoration of the monarchy in France, autumn 1838.

**ROSE'S ACT**, 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (1793) brought benefit societies under the control of government.

**ROSES, WARS OF THE**, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem) and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), 1455-1485. It is stated that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. 1486.

Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's third son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385

Roger's grandson, Richard duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449  
Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in 1455

The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Alban's; the protector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard was declared successor to Henry VI. 23 May, "

The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath 23 Sept. 1459

The Yorkists eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted.

He defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambush near Wakefield, and was put to death 31 Dec. 1460

His son (Edward) continued the struggle; was installed as king 4 March, 1461

Defeated the Lancastrians at Towton 29 March, "

Was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI. Sept. 1470

Edward defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, 14 April, and finally at Tewkesbury 4 May, 1471

The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth 22 Aug. 1485

**ROSETTA** (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, 19 April, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, 22 April, 1807. Near Rosetta was fought the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. Mehemet Ali rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

The *Rosetta Stone*, discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1847, Mr. Letroune published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz., hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enechorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 196 B.C.). It has been studied by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

**ROSICRUCIANS**, a sect of mystical philosophers who appeared in Germany in the 14th century. It is asserted that their founder was a noble German monk named Christian Rosencreutz, born 1378, who travelled in Arabia, Egypt, Africa, and Spain; returned to Germany and founded the fraternity of the Rosy Cross, and died aged 102.

The *Fama Fraternitatis* and the *Confessio Rosæ Crucis*, 1615, the latter attributed to Johann Valentin Andreas and others, are important works. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

Mr. Arthur E. Waite's elaborate work "The Real History of the Rosicrucians" published in 1887.

**ROSS**, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the 6th century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833); see *Bishops*; *New Ross*.

**ROTA CLUB**, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell; their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot: and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

**ROTHESAY CASTLE**, see *Wrecks*, 1831.

**ROTHSCHILD FAMILY**. Meyer Amshel, or Anselm, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Frankfort, in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the red shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000*l.*) in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000*l.* to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son, Nathan, began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803; and died immensely rich, 28 July, 1836. The baron, James, head of the family, died at Paris, 15 Nov. 1868.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, son of Lionel, created a peer; takes his seat, 9 July, 1885.

**ROTTERDAM**, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 13th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. In 1572, Rotterdam was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, and cruelly treated. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schieland palace, 16 Feb. 1864.

**ROUEN** (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English kings till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V., 19 Jan. 1419. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burnt here, 30 May, 1431. It was taken by Charles VII. of France in 1449; and by the duke of Guise from the Huguenots, Oct. 1562 and 1591. Rouen, after slight conflicts, 4, 5 Dec. 1870, surrendered to general Von Goben, 6 Dec. It was ordered to pay a contribution of 17,000,000 francs.

The theatre, destroyed by fire; many persons injured, and 13 killed. 25 April, 1876

"**ROUGH TERROR**," a term given in 1874 to the prevalence of brutal assaults on women, children, and unprotected persons among the lower classes, especially in Lancashire and other manufacturing districts, for the repression of which the law appeared to be inadequate.

**ROUMANIA**, a kingdom, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities (*which see*) on 23 Dec. 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy. Population in 1888, 5,376,000.

M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies . . . 20 June, 1862

The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest . . . 5 Feb. "

Coup d'état of prince Couza against the aristocrats; a plebiscite for a new constitution, 2 May; which is adopted . . . 28 May, 1864

Law passed enabling peasants to hold land . . . Aug. "

Revolt at Bucharest suppressed, 15 Aug.; amnesty, 11 Sept., 1865

Revolution at Bucharest; forced abdication of prince Couza; and provisional government established . . . 22 Feb., 1866

The offered crown declined by the count of Flanders, Feb.; prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen elected hospodar by plebiscite, 20 April; enthusiastically received at Bucharest, 22 May; sworn to observe the constitution . . . 12 July, "

Recognised hereditary hospodar by the sultan, and received at Constantinople . . . 24 Oct. "

Roumania unsettled; "nationality" projects, Nov. 1867

The legislature proposes to repudiate the just claims of the German shareholders in the Roumanian railways; the prince assents reluctantly; Bismarck appeals to the Porte, which declines to interfere . . . July-Aug. 1871

Peace between the prince and chambers . . . Nov. "

Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they claim the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania; the sultan objects . . . Oct. 1874

Convention with Russia, giving permission to cross Roumania, signed 16 April; Russians enter Moldavia . . . 24 April, 1877

The Senate vote a declaration of independence and war with Turkey . . . 21 May, "

The Roumanians actively engaged before Plevna. See Russo-Turkish War, 1877.

Roumania declared independent by treaties of San Stefano (3 March) and of Berlin (losing the part of Bessarabia acquired in 1856, in exchange for the Dobrukscha) . . . 13 July, 1878

Independence recognised by England, France, and Germany . . . 20 Feb. 1880

The prince and princess crowned king and queen, 23 May, 1881

Temporary rupture with Austria respecting the Danube, about . . . 1-27 Dec. "

Roumanian troops enter Silistria and seize territory, 3 Sept. 1885

Riotous meeting at Bucharest suppressed with loss of life, 25-27 March; M. Bratiano resigns (twelve years minister) . . . about 27 March, 1888

M. Rosetti forms a ministry . . . 3 April, "

Insurrection in the country towns and agricultural districts; increase reported; military called out; Bucharest threatened; revolt said to be encouraged by Russian emissaries 16 April; decrease, 24 April; the elections support the government, Oct.; assembly meets . . . 13 Nov. "

#### PRINCES AND KING OF ROUMANIA.

1859. Alexander Couza; abdicated 1866.

1866. Charles I. (of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen); born 20 April, 1839; elected 20 April, 1866; married Elizabeth, daughter of prince Hermann von Wied, 15 Nov. 1869; nominated king 26 March, 1881, and crowned with the queen, 23 May, 1881.

Heir, Prince Ferdinand (of Hohenzollern), nephew.

**ROUMELIA** or **ROMANIA** (Turkey), part of Thrace (*which see*). The Roumelian railway opened 17 June, 1873. Population, 1880, 815,946.

By the treaty of Berlin, the province of Eastern Roumelia (termed South Bulgaria in 1886) was constituted, to be partly autonomous, with a Christian governor, nominated by the sultan . . . 13 July, 1878

Sir H. D. Wolff appointed H.M.'s European commissioner for organisation of the province, 10 Aug. "

Russian prince Dondoukoff Khorsakoff rules here . . . July-Nov. 1878

Scheme for government of the province approved by the sultan and the allied commissioners Nov. "

Russian evacuation begins . . . 5 May, 1879

Aleko Pasha (prince Alexander Vogorides, a Bulgarian) installed as governor at Philippopolis . . . 30 May, "

Much political disorganisation reported . . . Sept. "

Tranquillity restored . . . Dec. "

Great prosperity reported . . . Sept. 1883

M. Chrestovitch (Gavril Pasha) appointed governor-general by the Porte, about . . . 10 May, 1884

Bloodless revolution at Philippopolis; re-union with Bulgaria proclaimed 18 Sept.; prince Alexander at Philippopolis; all Bulgaria and Roumelia arming . . . Sept.-Oct. 1885

About 75,000 Roumelians armed, . . . Nov. "

(see Turkey and Bulgaria for the war.)

Turkish delegates sent to Philippopolis . . . 2 Dec. "

Prince Alexander appointed governor for five years, (see Bulgaria) . . . 5 April, 1886

State of siege at Philippopolis on account of brigandage and Russian agency . . . 4 Nov. "

Diplomatic rupture with Greece respecting the nationality of a person who died at Bucharest . . . 13 Nov. 1887

A band of about 150 Montenegrins invading Bourgas repulsed with loss . . . 4 Jan. 1888

Amnesty granted to the insurgent peasantry, 15 Jan. 1889

Impeachment of the Bratiano cabinet voted (101-41), 21 Feb. "

M. Catagari forms a ministry . . . 10 April, "

**ROUND.** A species of musical canon in regular rhythm. Ancient rounds for six voices were composed in Italy, and introduced into England by the earl of Essex, about 1510. The first printed collection appeared in 1609. Warren's collection published 1763-94. Round, Catch, and Canon club founded in 1843.

**ROUND-HEADS.** In the civil war which began in 1642, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament Round-heads. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who had a round bowl or dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut to the edge of the bowl; see *Cavaliers*.

**ROUND TABLE**, see under *Garter* and *Liberals*, 1887.

**ROUNDWAY DOWN** (near Devizes, Wiltshire). Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, 13 July, 1643.

**ROVEREDO** (Austrian Tyrol) was held by the Venetians from 1416 till 1609, when it was acquired by Austria. It was taken by Bonaparte and the French, 4 Sept. 1796, after a brilliant victory.

**ROWING**, see *Boat Races*, *Doggett*, and *University*.

On 16 Oct. 1873, Mr. Reginald Herbert undertook to row on the Thames, from Maidenhead to Westminster bridge (47 miles 3 furlongs), in twelve hours, for 1000l. He did it in 10h. 2m. 19 sec.

**ROWLAND HILL MEMORIAL FUND.** See *Mansion House*. Mr. W. D. Keyworth was chosen to make a bust of sir Rowland Hill for Westminster abbey, March, 1881. The establishment of a benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of postmen was proposed. A statue of him at the Royal Exchange uncovered by the prince of Wales, 17 June, 1882.

**ROXBURGHE CLUB** was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, for the republication of rare books, or unpublished MSS., in memory of John duke of Roxburghe. -



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HORTICULTURAL, &c.; see under *Agriculture, Astronomy, Geography, Horticulture, &c.*

**ROYAL ACADEMY.** A society of artists met in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, 21 April, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On 10 Dec. 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. *Leigh.* The first exhibition of the academicians (at Pall-Mall) was on 26 April, 1769, when 136 works appeared. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among the professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape-painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863, which were carried into effect. The hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the academy was celebrated 10 Dec. 1868. The Royal Academy held its first exhibition in the new building, 3 May, 1869. The annual exhibition of pictures by the old masters, with some British, began 3 Jan. 1870. The money received has been devoted to the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and a laboratory, &c. In 1874 the exhibition included many of Landseer's pictures.

Sir Francis Chantrey, sculptor, died 25 Nov. 1841. At the death of his wife Jan. 1875, in conformity with his will, about 3000*l.* a year accrued to the Academy for the purchase of works of art for the nation, and other purposes.

The court of appeal upholds Mr. justice North's decision that the works of sculpture purchased must be finished in marble or bronze, and not models, 4 June, 1889.

The gallery containing the sculptures of John Gibson, bequeathed by him, was opened free, 27 Nov. 1876.

The number of the works of art exhibited in 1789 was about 620, in 1889, 2196, including sculptures.

#### PRESIDENTS.

- 1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 1792. Benjamin West.
- 1805. James Wyatt.
- 1806. Benjamin West.
- 1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
- 1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
- 1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, died 23 Dec. 1865.
- 1866. Sir Edwin Landseer elected; declines, 24 Jan.
- „ Sir Francis Grant, Feb. 1; died 5 Oct. 1878.
- 1878. Sir Frederick Leighton, 13 Nov.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC** was established in 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died 16 Oct. 1859), and was incorporated by charter 23 June, 1830. The first concert took place 8 Dec. 1828. Its reconstruction was proposed in 1866, and since effected. Sir George Macfarren principal, 1876; died, 31 Oct. 1887; succeeded by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Feb. 1888.

**ROYAL ADELAIDE**, see *Wrecks*, 1850.

**ROYAL ASSENT.** If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "*Le roy le veult*," the king wills

it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'aviserà*," the king will consider it. *Hale.* By the statute 33 Hen. VIII., 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

**ROYAL BOUNTY**, a fund from which sums are granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded during service.

**ROYAL CHARTER**, see *Wrecks*, 1859.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE** (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, 7 June, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it on 23 Jan. 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume.* It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, 23 Oct. 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, 10 Jan. 1838. The new Royal Exchange, erected under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, 28 Oct. 1844.—The **ROYAL EXCHANGE**, Dublin, commenced 1769, opened 1779.

**ROYAL GEORGE**, a man-of-war of 108 guns, lost off Spithead. While keeled over to repair a pipe, a sudden gust of wind washed the sea into her ports, and she went down. The rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, 29 Aug. 1782. By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, embedded in the deep, was surveyed in May, 1817, *et seq.* Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY** (London), see *Humane Society*.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN**, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded 9 March, 1799, by count Rumford, sir Joseph Banks, earls Spencer and Morton, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III., and was incorporated 13 Jan. 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified. The members are elected by ballot, and pay ten guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas. "The Royal Institution, its Founder, and its first Professors," by Dr. Bence Jones, hon. sec., published 1871.

The House (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The Laboratory established in 1800; was rebuilt, with the modern improvements, 1872.

The LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1889) comprises about 50,000 volumes. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821; new ones (by B. Vincent) in 1857 and 1882. The MUSEUM contains original philosophical apparatus of Young, Cavendish, Davy, Faraday, and De la Rue.

The first LECTURE was delivered 4 March, 1801, by Dr. *Garnett*, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry.

In Aug. he was succeeded by Dr. *Thomas Young*, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a text-book of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are highly esteemed.

In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir *Humphry*) *Davy* was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on 31 May, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution. By him the alkaline metals potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.

*William Thomas Brande* succeeded sir *Humphry* *Davy* as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time, till his death (Feb. 1866), he was hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.

In 1813 *Michael Faraday* (born 22 Sept. 1791), on the recommendation of sir H. *Davy*, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director; in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1835 he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, &c.; in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism: died, 25 Aug. 1867.

*John Tyndall*, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy, July, 1853, hon. professor, 9 May, 1887, is eminent for his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, &c.

*Lord Rayleigh*, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy, 9 May, 1887; is eminent for his researches on sound, light, &c.

*Edward Frankland*, F.R.S., professor of chemistry 1863-8, is eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry.

In 1804, sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a SCHOOL OF MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

THE WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays, from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and other eminent scientific men.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833, *John Fuller*, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology; the former bestowed on Mr. *Faraday* for life; succeeded by Dr. Wm. Odling, 1868-73; by Dr. *John Hall Gladstone*, 1874; by *James Dewar*, 1877. The latter on Dr. *Roget* for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullerian professors of physiology have been P. M. *Roget*, R. E. *Grant*, T. R. *Jones*, W. B. *Carpenter*, W. W. *Gull*, T. W. *Jones*, T. H. *Huxley* (twice), R. *Owen*, J. *Marshall*, *Michael Foster*, Wm. *Rutherford*, *Alfred H. Garrod*, and E. A. *Schäfer* (1878-81), J. G. *McKendrick*, 1881-4; A. *Gamgee*, 1884; J. R. *Romanes*, 1888.—In 1828, Mrs. *Acton* gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty, as illustrative of a department of science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. *Fownes*; in 1851 to Mr. T. *Wharton Jones*; in 1858 no award was made; in 1865 to Mr. *George Warington*; in 1872 to Rev. *George Henslow* and B. *Thompson Lowne*; in 1879, to Mr. G. S. *Boulger*; in 1886, to Prof. (aft. sir) G. G. *Stokes*, Pres. R.S.

The "Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Research" was founded on 6 July, 1863, by sir *Henry Holland*, Professor *Faraday*, sir R. L. *Murchison*, Dr. *Bence Jones*, and others.

The first officers were sir *Joseph Banks*, president, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of *Winchilsea*; Mr. (afterwards sir *Thomas*) *Bernard*, treasurer; rev. Dr. *Samuel Glassey*, secretary.—*Algernon* duke of

Northumberland, K.G., elected president, 1842; succeeded by sir *Henry Holland*, in 1865 (died 27 Oct. 1873); by *Algernon George*, duke of Northumberland, K.G., 1873. W. *Pole*, esq., treasurer, elected 1849; succeeded by Wm. *Spottiswoode*, esq., in 1865; by *George Busk*, esq., 1873; by sir *Henry Pollock*, esq., 1886; by sir *James Crichton Browne*, 1889. The rev. *John Barlow*, secretary, elected 1842; succeeded by *Henry Bence Jones*, M.D., 1860; by Wm. *Spottiswoode*, 1873; by *Warren de la Rue*, 1879; by sir Wm. *Bowman*, Bart., 1882; by sir *Frederick Bramwell*, Bart., 1885. Librarians: Wm. *Harris*, 1803-23; S. *Weller* Singer, 1826-35; Wm. *Mason*, 1835-48; *Benjamin Vincent*, 1849-89 (hon. librarian, 1889); *Henry Young*, 1889.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, &c., see *Marriage Act*; *Military and Naval Asylums*; *Navy*, and *Prerogative*.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, see *Naval*.

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Novum Organum* of *Bacon*, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (*Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.*), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) *Seth Ward*, the hon. *Robert Boyle*, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. *Petty*, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. *Wilkins*, in Wadham college, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham college, and met occasionally till the death of *Oliver Cromwell*, 3 Sept. 1658; see *Societies*.

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by *Charles II.* a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "The President, Council, and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge," 22 April, 1662.

*Evelyn* records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's-day, 30 Nov. 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* begin 6 March, 1664-5.

In 1668 *Newton* invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on 28 April, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and at the expense of *Halley* the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. *Howard*, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, 8 Nov. 1710.

The Bakerian lecture was established by *Henry Baker*, 1774.

The first Copley medal was awarded to *Stephen Gray* in 1731; the royal medal to *John Dalton*, 1826; the Rumford medal (instituted in 1797) to count *Rumford* himself in 1800.

The society remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1780; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1857.

Parliament votes annually 400*l.* to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which only fifteen fellows are to be annually elected, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847. In consequence, the number of fellows was reduced from 839 in 1847, to 626 in 1866; to 567 in 1875; to 552 in 1877; to 523 in 1888.

The entrance fee abolished, and the annual payment reduced to 3*l.*, announced, Nov. 1878.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859; see *Scientific Fund*.

The Davy Medal (which see) first awarded, Nov. 1877.



## PRESIDENTS.

1660. Sir Robert Moray.	1768. James West.
1663. Lord Brouncker.	1772. James Burrow.
1677. Sir Joseph Williamson	1778. Sir John Pringle.
1680. Sir Christopher Wren.	1778. Sir Joseph Banks.
1682. Sir John Hoskyns.	1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
1683. Sir Cyril Wyche.	1778. Sir Humphry Davy.
1684. Samuel Pepys, author	1827. Davies Gilbert.
of Diary.	1830. Duke of Sussex.
1686. John, earl of Carbery.	1838. Marquis of North-
1689. Thomas, earl of Pen-	ampton.
broke.	1848. Earl of Rosse.
1690. Sir Robert Southwell.	1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1695. Chas. Montague (after	1858. Sir Benj. C. Brodie.
earl of Halifax).	1861. Maj.-gen. Sir Edward
1698. John, lord Somers.	Sabine.
1703. Sir Isaac Newton	1871. Sir G. B. Airy.
(M.P. for Cam-	1873. Dr., afterwards sir,
bridge University,	Joseph Dalton
1688-1705).	Hooker.
1727. Sir Hans Sloane.	1878. Wm. Spottiswoode,
1741. Martin Folkes.	died 27 June, 1883.
1752. George, earl of Mac-	1883. T. H. Huxley, 5 July.
clesfield.	1885. Sir G. G. Stokes, 30
1764. James, earl of Morton.	Nov. (M.P., 1887),
1768. James Burrow.	Bart., 1889.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH**, incorporated 29 March, 1783, arose out of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1739. It received a second charter in 1811.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE** was founded under the auspices of king George IV. in 1823, and chartered 13 Sept. 1826.

**ROYAL STYLE**, see *Style, Royal*.

**ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND**, see *University*.

**RUBICON**, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, Jan. 49 B.C., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

**RUBIDIUM**, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

**RUBRICS**, directions in church offices, often printed in red. New ones for the English service agreed to by convocation, 4 July, 1879.

**RUBY MINES OF BURMAH**, Tavernier (middle of the 17th century) describes it as a place where rubies and other precious stones are largely obtained, in a country difficult of access. Similar accounts were given by Father Giuseppe d'Amato, about 1830. The largest stones were royal property. Mr. Bredemeyer had charge of these and other mines in 1868. Revenue about 1855, from 12,500l. to 15,000l. per annum. These mines are now British property (see under *Burma*, 1885), and for the use of them a revenue is paid by the Shan tribes, 1887. An agreement respecting them made between the Indian Government and Messrs. Streeter & Co. of London, announced May, 1887; suspended July, 1887. Working licences issued to persons on the spot, 1887. Lease for seven years to the Streeter Syndicate signed at the India office, 22 Feb. 1889; proposed formation of a company headed by Messrs. Rothschild, March, 1889.

**RUFFLES** became fashionable about 1520; and went out about 1790.

**RUGBY SCHOOL** (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sherif, a London tradesman; its arrangements were affected by the

Public Schools act 1868. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died 12 June, 1842. See *New Rugby*.

Dr. H. Hayman, one of his successors, was opposed by the masters of the school, and after much dissension and discussion, was dismissed by the trustees, Dec. 1873, and Dr. Jex Blake elected in his room, Feb. 1874. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided against Dr. Hayman in his attempt to set aside his dismissal, but expressed his own opinion on "the grievous hardship of Dr. Hayman's case," 21 March, 1874. Succeeded by Rev. J. Percival, Nov. 1886.

Mr. Disraeli, the premier, presented Dr. Hayman to the living of Aldingham, Lancashire, April, 1874.

**RUGEN**, an island in the Baltic, has frequently changed masters, having been held by the Danes, Swedes, and French. It was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

**RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL**, see *Induction*.

**"RULE, BRITANNIA."** Nearly all the words are by James Thomson; the music, ascribed to Dr. Arne, is said by Schœlcher (in his life of Handel) to have been taken from an air in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" composed 1746, but the song and music were really printed in Dr. Arne's masque of "Alfred," 1740. *Grove*.

**RULE-OF-THE-ROAD**, see *Seas*.

**RULING MACHINES**, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered. The late Herr F. A. Nobert devised a ruling machine in 1845 for the production of microscopical test plates, diffraction gratings, and micrometers, specimens of which were exhibited in 1851. The test plates contain bands of lines in a graduated series of fineness from 1000 to 20000 of a Paris line.

**RUM** (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8s. 2d. per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.
1848 . . .	6,838,981	1881 . . .	4,816,887
1851 . . .	4,745,244	1882 . . .	7,305,679
1857 . . .	6,515,683	1883 . . .	5,979,498
1863 . . .	7,194,738	1884 . . .	7,376,472
1871 . . .	7,526,890	1885 . . .	6,877,521
1877 . . .	7,920,150	1886 . . .	5,100,010
1879 . . .	6,946,657	1887 . . .	6,362,070
1880 . . .	6,107,661		

**RUMFORD MEDAL**, see *Royal Society*.

**RUMP PARLIAMENT**, see *Pride's Purge*.

**RUNES**. Alphabetic characters, probably of Phenician origin, but popularly ascribed to the god Odin, cut or scratched on stone monuments, weapons, ornaments, implements, &c., which have been hypothetically dated from 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.; principally found in Scandinavia and England, and sometimes in Western Europe. Professor George

Stephens, of Copenhagen, in his "Old Northern Runic Monuments in Scandinavia and England" (1866-84), has given the results of forty years' studies.

**RUNNY-MEDE** (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here king John granted Magna Charta, 15 June, 1215.

**RUPERT'S LAND** (N. America), or *Red River Settlement*, formerly the territories of the Hudson's bay company, was made a bishopric in 1849. See *Hudson's Bay, Canada, and Manitoba*.

**RUPTURE SOCIETY**, London, established 1804; see *Truss*.

**RUSKIN MUSEUM**, see *Sheffield*.

**RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS**,\* see *Palmerston Administration*, &c.

**FIRST ADMINISTRATION** (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

*First lord of the treasury*, lord John Russell.  
*Lord chancellor*, lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro).  
*Lord president of the council*, marquiss of Lansdowne.  
*Privy seal*, earl of Minto.  
*Chancellor of the exchequer*, Mr. (aft. sir Charles) Wood.  
*Foreign, home, and colonial secretaries*, viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey.  
*Boards of control and trade*, sir John Hobhouse (aft. lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).  
*Admiralty*, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring).  
*Duchy of Lancaster*, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth).  
*Secretary at war*, Mr. Fox Maule.  
*Postmaster*, marquiss of Clanricarde.  
*Paymaster-general*, T. B. Macaulay.  
 Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, 21 Feb. 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, 3 March following.

**SECOND ADMINISTRATION** (or continuation of his first), March, 1851.

*First lord of the treasury*, lord John Russell.  
*President of the council*, marquiss of Lansdowne.  
*Lord privy seal*, earl of Minto.  
*Chancellor of the exchequer*, sir Charles Wood.  
*Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, 22 Dec.), and earl Grey.  
*Lord chancellor*, lord Truro.  
*First lord of the admiralty*, sir Francis T. Baring.  
*Board of control*, lord Broughton.  
*Board of trade*, Mr. Labouchere.  
*Secretary at war*, Mr. Fox Maule (aft. lord Panmure, and earl of Dalhousie).  
*Postmaster-general*, marquiss of Clanricarde.  
*Paymaster-general*, earl Granville.  
 Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c.  
 This ministry resigned 21 Feb. 1852; see *Derby Administration*.

\* Lord John Russell, third son of John, duke of Bedford, was born 19 Aug. 1792; M.P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department, 1835-9; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June 1854 to Feb. 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1855; secretary for foreign affairs, June 1859 to Oct. 1865, when he succeeded lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer, as earl Russell, 30 July, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted 1 March, 1831; he introduced the registration bill and a new marriage bill in 1836; introduced and withdrew a reform bill, 1860; died, 28 May, 1878.

**THIRD ADMINISTRATION.** (On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell received Her Majesty's commands to reconstruct the administration.)

*First lord of the treasury*, John, earl Russell.  
*Lord chancellor*, Robert, lord Cranworth.  
*Postmaster-general*, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.  
*President of the poor-law board*, Chas. Pelham Villiers.  
*Lord president of the council*, George, earl Granville.  
*Lord privy seal*, George, duke of Argyll.  
*Chancellor of the exchequer*, Wm. E. Gladstone.  
*Secretaries—foreign affairs*, George, earl of Clarendon; colonies, Edward Cardwell; home, sir George Grey; war, George, earl de Grey and Ripon, succeeded by Spencer, marquiss of Hartington, Feb. 1866; India, sir Charles Wood, resigned (created viscount Halifax); succeeded by earl de Grey, Feb. 1866.  
*First lord of the admiralty*, Edward, duke of Somerset.  
*President of the board of trade*, Thos. Milner Gibson.  
*Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, George J. Goschen.  
*Secretary for Ireland*, Chichester Fortescue.  
 This ministry resigned, 26 June, 1866, in consequence of a minority on 19 June (see under *Reform*, and *Derby Administrations*).

**RUSSELL INSTITUTION** (Great Cornmarket, London), was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, sir James Scarlett (aft. lord Abinger), and others. The building comprises a library, news room, billiard room, &c.

**RUSSELL TRIAL.** William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he requested to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My wife is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 21 July, 1683. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying 29 Sept. 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. His attainder was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689.

**RUSSIA**, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Ruric, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with toleration of other sects, even Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Chareov, and Kasan; but literature made little progress till the present century, the native publications being very few, and the best books being translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1867, 82,159,630; in 1872, about 85,685,945; in 1877 (estimated), 86,952,347; in 1885, 108,843,192. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 37,850,000*l.* Besides about 500 cathedrals, about 35,000 churches (Greek church, *which* see).

Russia invaded by the Huns . . . . . A.D. 376  
 Ruric the Norman or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke [anniversary kept 20 Sept. 1862] . . . . . 862  
 Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire . . . . . 907  
 Baptism of Olga, widow of duke Igor, at Constantinople, about . . . . . 955  
 Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II., and is baptized . . . . . 988  
 The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about . . . . . 1223



The grand duke Jurie killed in battle . . . 1237  
 Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes . . . 1241  
 The Tartars establish the empire of the khan of Kaptshak, and exercise great influence in Russia . . . 1242  
 He is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars . . . 1252  
 Moscow made the capital . . . 1300  
 Tartar war, 1380; Moscow burnt . . . 1383  
 Tamerlane invades Russia, but retires . . . 1395  
 Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic, founds the present monarchy . . . 1462  
 Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia . . . 1475  
 Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan . . . 1479  
 His general Stenigorod annihilates their power . . . 1481  
 War with Poland . . . 1506-23  
 The English "Russian company" established . . . 1553  
 Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade . . . 1554  
 Discovery of Siberia . . .  
 The royal body-guard (the Strelitz) established . . . 1568  
 Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England . . . 1579  
 Murder of Feodor I., last of the race of Ruric, which had governed Russia for 700 years . . . 1598  
 The imposition of Demetrius (see *Impostors*).—Matins of Moscow . . . 29 May, 1606  
 Michael Fedorovitch, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne . . . 1613  
 Finland ceded to Sweden . . . 1617  
 Russian victories in Poland . . . 1654  
 Subjugation of the Cossacks . . . 1671  
 Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great . . . 1682  
 Peter sole sovereign . . . 1689  
 He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford . . . 1697  
 Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand . . . 1698  
 The Russians begin their new year from 1 Jan. (but retain the old style) . . . 1700  
 War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva . . . 30 Nov. "  
 Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital, 27 May, 1703  
 The Strelitz abolished . . . 1704  
 Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey . . . 8 July, 1709  
 14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to Siberia . . . "  
 War with Turkey: Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce . . . June, 1711  
 Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire . . . 1715  
 Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France . . .  
 The Jesuits expelled . . . 1718  
 Conspiracy and mysterious death of prince Alexis . . . 7 July, "  
 Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland . . . 1730  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life . . . 1741  
 Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife . . . 1762  
 Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now imprisoned, put to death . . . 1764  
 Treaty of Kutschouk Kainsardji; independence of the Crimea and freedom of Black sea . . . July, 1774  
 Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed . . . 1775  
 Successful invasions of the Crimea . . . 1769-84  
 Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see *Poland*), 1772; completed . . . 1795  
 Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies . . . 1796  
 Unsuccessful war with Persia . . . "  
 Russian treaty with Austria and England . . . 1798  
 Suwarow, with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy . . . 1799  
 Mental derangement of Paul, 1800; murdered . . . 24 March, 1801  
 Alexander I. makes peace with England . . . May, "  
 He joins the coalition against France . . . 11 April, 1805  
 Allies defeated at Ansterlitz . . . 2 Dec. "  
 Treaty of Tilsit with France . . . 7 July, 1807  
 Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria . . . 26 Sept. 1809  
 War with France . . . June, 1812  
 The Russians defeated at Smolensko, 17 Aug.; and at the Borodino . . . 7 Sept. "

Moscow burnt by the Russians, 14 Sept.; retreat of the French begins . . . 15 Oct. 1812  
 Alexander present at the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 1813; entered Paris . . . March, 1814  
 He visits England . . . June, "  
 Forms the Holy Alliance . . . 1815  
 The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession . . . 26 Jan. 1822  
 Death of Alexander, 1 Dec.; Pestal's conspiracy against Nicholas I.; insurrection of troops at Moscow; suppressed . . . 26-29 Dec. 1825  
 Nicholas crowned at Moscow . . . 3 Sept. 1826  
 War against Persia . . . 28 Sept. "  
 Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter . . . 9 July, 1827  
 Peace between Russia and Persia . . . 22 Feb. 1828  
 War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see *Turkey and Battles*) . . . 26 April, "  
 Peace of Adrianople . . . 14 Sept. 1829  
 The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see *Poland*) . . . 29 Nov. 1830  
 Failure of the expedition against Khiva . . . Jan. 1840  
 Treaty of London (see *Syria*) . . . 15 July, "  
 The emperor Nicholas arrives in London . . . 1 June, 1844  
 The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the *Ingermanland*, of 74 guns . . . 9 June, 1846  
 [For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see *Hungary*.]  
 Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*) . . . 5 Nov. 1849  
 They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor . . . Jan. 1850  
 Conspiracy against the emperor detected . . . 6 Jan. "  
 Harbour of Sebastopol completed . . . Feb. "  
 The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers . . . Aug. "  
 St. Petersburg and Moscow railway begun . . . 1851  
 The czar visits Vienna . . . 8 May, 1852  
 Concentrates forces on frontiers of Turkey . . . Feb. 1853  
 Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (which see, and *Holy Places*) . . . March, "  
 Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz . . . 24 Sept. "  
 And king of Prussia at Warsaw . . . 2 Oct. "  
 Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other quakers with the czar to obtain peace . . . Feb. 1854  
 The northern provinces put in a state of siege, . . . 5 March, "  
 The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity, . . . 23 April, "  
 Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy . . . 2 March, 1855  
 Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff) . . . 3 Nov. "  
 He visits his army at Sebastopol . . . 10 Nov. "  
 Death of prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, aged 74 . . . 1 Feb. 1856  
 Treaty of peace at Paris . . . 30 March, "  
 Alexander Gortschakoff foreign minister and chancellor . . . 29 April, "  
 Amnesty granted to the Poles, 27 May; five political offenders, &c.; Alexander II. crowned at Moscow . . . 7 Sept. "  
 Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples . . . 2 Sept. "  
 St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian railway company (about 335 miles, the half completed) . . . "  
 Grand duke Constantine visits France and England, . . . April, 1857  
 The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, 25 Sept.; and the emperor of Austria at Weinmar, . . . 1 Oct. "  
 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains . . . 2 July, 1858  
 A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement . . . Aug. "  
 New commercial treaty with Great Britain . . . 12 Jan. 1859  
 Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war, 27 May, . . . "  
 The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples . . . 13 Feb. 1860  
 Fruitless meetings of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw . . . 20-25 Oct. "

Treaty with China for enlargement of commerce	1 Jan. 1861	Socialist secret conspiracy among the students, headed by Sergius Netschajew, detected; the informer assassinated	Jan. 1870
Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years (19 Feb.)	3 March, "	Burlingame, Chinese envoy, arrives	2 Feb. "
Demonstrations and repression in Poland ( <i>which see</i> )	Feb.-April, "	Dies at St. Petersburg	22 Feb. "
Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot or flogged	May and June, "	Russia neutral in the Franco-Prussian war	July, "
Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water	May, "	Said to be arming, 20 Sept.; contradicted	27 Sept. "
Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland	14 May, "	Fruitless visit of M. Thiers at St. Petersburg on behalf of the French government	27 Sept. "
Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, 6-9 Oct.; reopened	24 Oct. "	Diplomatic circular of prince Gortschakoff, foreign minister, repudiating the clauses of the treaty of 30 March, 1856, respecting the Black Sea, 31 Oct.; received by earl Granville, 9 Nov., who replies, maintaining the force of the treaty	10 Nov. "
The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution	Nov. "	Vigorous protest of British and Austrian governments	16 Nov. "
Increased privileges granted to the Jews	26 Jan. 1862	Decree for forming military reserves, about 16 Nov.	" "
Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire,	20 March, "	Conciliatory despatch from prince Gortschakoff to earl Granville, agreeing to a conference for revision of the treaty of 1856	20 Nov. "
Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions	June, "	Prussian government expresses surprise at Gortschakoff's circular, and proposes a conference	about 26 Nov. "
Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy	10 July, "	Firm courteous despatch from earl Granville, consenting to a conference which shall "assemble without any foregone conclusion"	28 Nov. "
1000th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated	20 Sept. "	The other powers agree to a conference	7 Dec. "
Re-organisation of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, &c.	14 Oct. "	Re-organisation of the army ordered	1 Jan. 1871
Trade tax bill introduced, admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, &c.	26 Nov. "	The conference meets in London	17 Jan. "
Insurrection in Poland	22-24 Jan. 1863	The Black Sea clauses abrogated ( <i>see Black Sea</i> ), by treaty, signed	13 March, "
[For events, <i>see Poland</i> .]		Schamyl, the Circassian chief, dies about	April, "
Termination of serfdom	3 March, "	The grand duke Wladimir visits England	June, "
Provincial institutions established throughout Russia	13 Jan. 1864	Military exercises, sham battles round St. Petersburg, 30,000 engaged; emperor present,	15-23 Aug. "
Great victory over the Onyks in the Caucasus, 31 March; emigration of the Caucasian tribes into Turkey, April; submission of the Aibgas; the war declared to be at an end.	2 June, "	Trial of persons implicated in a socialist conspiracy (at St. Petersburg); many condemned to imprisonment	Sept. "
The czarowitch betrothed to the princess Dagnar of Denmark	28 Sept. "	Electric telegraph between St. Petersburg and Nagasaki, Japan, completed	Nov. "
Serfdom abolished in the Trans-Caucasian provinces; new judicial system promulgated	Dec. "	200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, 30 May, 1672 (o.s.), solemnly observed by the court and nation	11 June, 1872
The Russian nobles request the emperor to establish two houses of representatives [declined]	24 Jan. 1865	<i>Peter the Great</i> ironclad (incomplete) launched at St. Petersburg	Aug. "
New province, "Turkestan," in central Asia, created	14 Feb. "	Great Russian Encyclopædia undertaken by prof. Beresina	autumn "
The czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice	24 April, "	Reconnoitring expedition to Khiva; defeat of gen. Markosoff announced	Dec. "
Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes	16 July, "	Diplomatic visit of count Schouvaloff to London respecting this; presented to the queen; Russian concessions reported satisfactory	13 Jan. 1873
Censorship of the press relaxed; law begins, 13 Sept.	" "	Expeditions against Khiva start	March, "
Rupture with the pope, on account of Russian severity to Polish clergy	Jan. and Feb. 1866	The emperor of Germany warmly received at St. Petersburg	27 April, "
Assembly of the nobility; short, stormy session	March, "	The Shah of Persia visits St. Petersburg	22-31 May, "
Inauguration of trial by jury in Russia	8 Aug. "	Khiva surrenders, 10 June; a rebellion suppressed	July, "
Karakozov attempts to assassinate the czar, 16 April; after long investigation into the origin of the plot, he is executed	15 Sept. "	Jumuden Turcomans defeated at Tschandlyr	25, 27 July, "
War with Bokhara; conflicts with varying results; Russians advance in May, <i>et seq.</i> ; ended	Nov. "	New treaty with Bokhara, published	Dec. "
Marriage of prince Alexander, heir to the crown, to princess Dagnar of Denmark	9 Nov. "	Marriage of the grand duchess Marie with the duke of Edinburgh	23 Jan. 1874
Emancipation of many state serfs in Poland, 11 Nov.	" "	Visit of the emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, 12 Feb.; the czar in proposing his health, says, "In the friendship which binds us and also the emperor William and the queen Victoria, I see a most sure guarantee of peace"	15 Feb. "
Three decrees for abolishing the remains of Polish nationality	1 Jan. 1867	The czar visits England	13-21 May, "
Congress of Slavonian deputies at Moscow	5 May, "	Count Schouvaloff succeeds Brunnow as ambassador in London	autumn, "
Russian America sold to the United States for 7,000,000 dollars, by treaty, 13 March; ratified	15 May, "	New law for organization of the army	Sept. "
Amnesty in favour of the Poles	29 May, "	Son born to the duke of Edinburgh and grand-duchess Marie	15 Oct. "
The czar visits Paris ( <i>which see</i> )	June, "	Visit of the empress and the czarowitch to England	15 Oct.-24 Nov. "
Escapes assassination by Berezowski, a Pole,	6 June, "	Mitrophania, mother abbess, of Serpouchow, Moscow, prosecuted for fabricating commercial bills; convicted, and sentenced to 14 years' exile,	Nov. "
Decree for the use of the Russian language in the Baltic provinces	7 July, "	International telegraphic conference at St. Petersburg	1-19 July, 1875
A Romanist college to replace the authority of the pope, established at St. Petersburg	2 Aug. "	Expedition (with scientific men) to Krasnovodsk, Central Asia, spoken of	Aug. "
The separate interior government in Poland suppressed	29 Feb. 1868	War with Khokand ( <i>which see</i> )	4 Sept.—Oct. "
Samarcand taken by Kaufmann	26 May, "	Commercial panic through failure of Dr. Strousberg, a German railway speculator, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin	Nov. "
Amnesty for political offences granted	6 June, "		
Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland	July, "		
The Government Messenger, official journal, published at St. Petersburg	13 Jan. 1869		



- At a dinner of "Knights of St. George," the czar declares that the three emperors are united to maintain peace 8 Dec. 1875
- Baltic provinces (formerly a provincial federation with a governor), incorporated with the empire under the ministry of the interior, on the death of the governor Bagration 29 Jan. 1876
- Khokand, formally annexed (as Ferghana) 29 Feb. "
- Prosecution of a sect "White Doves" (Skopitzi) April, "
- Warlike enthusiasm: Russian volunteers in the Servian army. July-Sept. "
- Depression through Servian defeats Oct. "
- Pacific declaration of the czar to lord Aug. Loftus 2 Nov. "
- The czar, in an address at Moscow, says that if sufficient guarantees are not given by Turkey, he will act independently 10 Nov. "
- Dr. Strousberg and others tried for fraud, &c., Nov.; he is sentenced to banishment from Russia 14 Nov. "
- Enthusiasm for Bulgarians; partial mobilisation of the army ordered about 14 Nov. "
- Internal loan of 10 million roubles 19 Nov. "
- Great enthusiasm for Bulgarians; war declared, and begun 24 April, 1877
- See Turkey; and Russo-Turkish War, 1877.
- The czar warmly received at Moscow, 4 May; and St. Petersburg 7 May, "
- Great trial of Nihilists for revolutionary propaganda, begun about 31 Oct. "
- Russian loan of 15,000,000. at 5 per cent. announced 12 Nov. "
- The czar at St. Petersburg; celebrates centenary anniversary of birth of Alexander I. 23 Dec. "
- Ill-feeling against Bulgarians Dec. "
- Nihilist trial ended; about 160 sentenced to hard labour; about 90 acquitted, about 9 Feb. 1878
- Treaty of peace with Turkey signed at San Stefano; Europe dissatisfied 3 March, "
- Vera Zasulich (or Sassulitch), a young woman, who acknowledged firing at gen. Trepoff, prefect of St. Petersburg (5 Feb.), for severity to prisoners, acquitted by jury 12 April, "
- Reported spread of Nihilism in Kieff, Moscow, &c. April, "
- Public depression: feeling against Bulgarians; desire to get quit of the Eastern question May-June, "
- Conference at Berlin (which see) meets 13 June; treaty signed 13 July, "
- Gen. Kaufmann's advance on the Oxus to occupy Balkh; reported Aug. "
- Nihilists tried and condemned at Odessa; riots ensued 5 Aug. "
- General disaffection to the government; general De Mesentzoff, chief of police, assassinated in the street in St. Petersburg 16 Aug. "
- New 5 per cent. loan (300,000,000 roubles) issued on bonds 29, 30, 31 Aug. "
- Ukase decreeing state offences to be punished by military law end of Aug. "
- Gen. Drentelen made chief of police 6 Oct. "
- Students at a college in St. Petersburg present an address to the czarevitch complaining of grievances, 11 Dec.; they are attacked and punished by the police and cossacks, 12 Dec.; they issue an address soon after Dec. "
- Prince Demetrius Krapotkine, governor, assassinated while returning from a ball at Kharkoff, 21 or 22 Feb. 1879
- Attempted assassination of Drentelen, 25 March; and of the czar by Alexander Solovieff, a schoolmaster, with a revolver 14 April, "
- The poll tax abolished by ukase April, "
- Riots at Rostoff on the Don suppressed by military, 14 April, "
- Ukase establishing martial law in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, and Warsaw, dated 17 April, "
- "Land and Liberty," a Nihilist newspaper, freely yet surreptitiously circulated April, "
- Solovieff condemned, 7 June; executed 9 June Discontent at the small results of the war July, "
- Trials, convictions, and executions of Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa May-Aug. "
- Gen. Lazareff, commander of expedition against the Tekké Turkomans, dies at Tchat about 13 Aug. "
- Gen. Lomakine succeeds in command; severe battle at Geok Tepe or Dengli Tepé; Russians said to be victorious, yet retreat with heavy loss 28 Aug. (O.S.), 9 Sept. 1879
- Tergukasoff succeeds Lomakine in command, 25 Sept. Leon Mirsky condemned to death for attempted assassination of gen. Drentelen, chief of police. "
- Count Schouvaloff, ambassador at London, resigns, 27, 28 Nov. "
- Attempted assassination of the czar, by undermining railway train near Moscow; none hurt; baggage carriages destroyed 1 Dec. "
- The newspaper *Golos* suspended for 6 months, 4 Dec. "
- Proclamation of the executive revolutionary committee justifying the attempted assassination on 1 Dec. 4 Dec. "
- Plot to blow up the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, discovered 12 Dec. "
- "Will of the People" revolutionary paper freely circulated Nov. Dec. "
- Explosion in a guard-room filled with dynamite and gun-cotton under the dining-room of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg; the czar and family escape through being a little late for dinner; 11 soldiers killed; 47 wounded; between 6.0 and 7.0 P.M., 17 Feb. 1880
- Hartmann, owner of a house near the explosion, arrested at Paris about 20 Feb. "
- Panic at St. Petersburg; ukase issued; appointing supreme executive commission, gen. Loris Melikoff, president, with extensive powers; virtual dictator 24 Feb. "
- Extradition of Hartmann requested by Russia; declined March, "
- Twenty-fifth anniversary of the czar's accession celebrated at St. Petersburg 2 March, "
- Hippolyte Molodtsoff (Mladetsky, or Wladitsky, or Mlodecki), a converted Jew, fires at gen. Loris Melikoff, 4 March; hanged 5 March, "
- Hartmann expelled from France; goes to England; Prince Orloff, ambassador, quits France, about 6 March, "
- Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg; sentences to death and imprisonment (Dr. Weinmar and others); commuted May, "
- Death of the empress after a long illness, 3 June, 21 extreme Nihilists convicted at Kieff (capital sentences remitted) about 7 Aug. "
- Ukase of 24 Feb. superseded; Melikoff, who had governed well, appointed minister of the interior, with charge of the police 18 Aug. "
- Count Loris Melikoff's scheme for administrative reform sanctioned by the czar; announced 3 Oct.; put into action 25 Oct. *et seq.* "
- "Russia," new national daily paper, published Oct. Great Nihilist trial at St. Petersburg for assassinations, explosion at Winter Palace, &c.; sentences, Kviatofski and 4 others condemned to death; 8 men and 3 women to imprisonment 10 Nov. "
- Kviatofski and Priessnakoff hanged 16 Nov. "
- Gen. Skobelev's expedition into Central Asia, 24 Dec. "
- Severe conflicts with the Tekké Turkomans, 14 Jan. 1881
- Geok Tepé besieged; taken 24 Jan. "
- Assassination of the czar Alexander II. by explosion of a bomb; assassin himself killed; Risakoff seized 2 P.M. 13 March, "
- A mine for explosion discovered in the middle of St. Petersburg about 15 March, "
- Circular of the new czar Alexander III. to foreign powers; he will aim at moral and material development of Russia, and a pacific foreign policy 16 March, "
- Manifesto from the Nihilist executive committee to the czar offering peace, if an amnesty with a legislative assembly to be elected by universal suffrage, free press, &c., be granted 22 March, "
- Sophie Peroffskaja, and other Nihilists, arrested 23 March, "
- The czar's magnificent funeral at St. Petersburg; the prince and princess of Wales present, 27 March, A representative council for St. Petersburg elected about 31 March, "
- Trial of Risakoff, Sophie Peroffskaja, Jelaboff, Jessie or Hessie Heilmann, Kibaichick, and Michailoff (four men and two women), all condemned to death 8, 9 April, "

- The Tekkés submit; maraudings cease; object of Skobelev's expedition accomplished; announced 9 April, 1881
- Risakoff and others hanged; Heljmann (*excentric*) reprieved 15 April, "
- Treaty of peace with China announced April, "
- Nihilist manifesto styling the assassins "martyrs," &c. 16 April, "
- Changes in ministerial offices; tendency to reduce autocracy of the czar announced about 4 May, "
- Ukase supplementary to that of 19 Feb. 1861, for emancipating serfs, remitting payments to many peasant proprietors; announced early May, "
- Reactionary proclamations in favour of autocracy (29 April), 11 May; resignation of count Loris Melikoff and other liberal ministers soon after, about 12 May, "
- General Ignatieff, chief minister, issues manifesto, declaring for suppression of rebellion, and promising reforms; manifesto from Nihilists offering peace if reforms be granted 23 May, "
- The czar, closely guarded, living in close seclusion; continued policy of repression June, "
- The czar well received at Moscow, &c., 30 July; the czar meets the emperor of Germany at Dantzic 3 Sept.; stringent decree respecting public order 21 Sept. "
- Treaty with Persia signed 22 Dec. "
- Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg; 10 sentenced to death, 23 Feb.; commuted to penal servitude (except Suchanoff, to be shot) March, 1882
- Gen. Strelnikoff, public prosecutor, assassinated at Odessa by two students, 30 March; executed 3 April, "
- Retirement of the chancellor and foreign minister, Gortschakoff (his policy war-like); succeeded by his assistant De Giers about 9 April, "
- Mine discovered under Moscow cathedral; 80 workmen arrested about 15 April, "
- General Kaufmann died, aged 64 16 May, "
- Decree for the gradual abolition of the poll tax (imposed by Peter the Great) beginning June, "
- Ignatieff resigns; succeeded by count Tolstoj about 12 June, "
- Death of general Skobelev, the hero of Plevna, aged 39 7 July, "
- General Tcherniaeff appointed to command in Central Asia "
- Successful exhibition of Russian arts and manufactures summer, "
- Revival of the Russian navy determined on "
- Tranquillity restored; great festivities through the visit of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh Jan.—Feb. 1883
- Death of prince Gortschakoff, aged 85 11 March, "
- Arrest of 200 persons at St. Petersburg about 20 March, "
- Trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg; some sentenced to death (remitted), others to imprisonment 19 April, "
- The emperor and empress crowned with great ceremony at Moscow 27 May, "
- Patriotic and pacific manifesto, and amnesty, 2 June, "
- May; and popular festival 2 June, "
- Poll tax abolished for the poorest, reduced for others (1 Jan. 1884) on 8 June, "
- The czar and the kings of Denmark and Greece breakfast with Mr. Gladstone on board the *Pembroke Castle*, Copenhagen 18 Sept. "
- Reported discovery of a great conspiracy at St. Petersburg; many arrests about 27 Sept. "
- Government projects for re-modelling the communes published Oct. "
- Grand funeral of Tourgenieff at St. Petersburg 9 Oct. "
- Foundation of memorial church at the place where Alexander II. was assassinated at St. Petersburg laid by the czar 16 Oct. "
- 63 Nihilists sentenced to Siberia 19 Oct. "
- Lieut. Sudeikin, chief of secret police, and his nephew, M. Sadovsky, assassinated at St. Petersburg; attributed to Nihilists aided by Jablonsky, a subordinate, whose life he had saved night of 28-29 Dec. "
- 37 students at Moscow arrested announced 9 Jan. 1884
- Loyal address of the nobles to the czar, advocating union of nobles and peasantry 25 Jan. "
- Surrender of Merv to Russia, effected by general Komaroff announced 14 Feb. "
- Proposals for state loan not taken up, Nov. 1883; another loan of 6 per cent. offered in open market about 2 Dec. 1883; taken up April, 1884
- Convention with Persia for cession of Sarakhs (threatening to Afghanistan) reported 6 May, "
- The majority of the czar's wife (aged 16) declared 18 May, "
- Death of general Todleben, born 1818 1 July, "
- Alleged dynamite conspiracy against the czar at Warsaw 8 Sept. "
- Maria Wassilieona Kalouchnaia, at Odessa, sentenced to 20 years' hard labour for attempt to shoot colonel Katensky about 11 Sept. "
- The czar meets the emperors of Germany and Austria at Skierniewice, near Warsaw 15, 16 Sept. "
- The letters of "Stepniak" and others expose the cruel, dishonest, and unscrupulous conduct of government officials in prohibiting the diffusion of knowledge and literature; proposed united opposition of the nobility and peasantry Sept.-Oct. "
- The circulation of many religious books prohibited 14 Nihilists (including 6 officers and 3 women, one, Mary F. Figner) convicted by secret court martial; 8 sentenced to death at St. Petersburg, 11 Oct.; two men executed 18 Oct. "
- The Nihilist journal, *Narodnaia Volia*, reappears about 27 Oct. "
- Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador at St. Petersburg "
- Great discontent among workmen and peasantry Jan. 1885
- Mission of M. Lessar, engineer-diplomatist to London respecting central Asian boundaries Feb. "
- Ship canal from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt completed, Feb.; opened 27 May, "
- Russians advance to about 90 miles from Herat, and hold Zulfikar pass Feb. "
- Three courses before them: to retire; to remain and negotiate; to make war 1 March, "
- Arrangement that no further advance on the "debated or debatable ground" be made by Russians or Afghans (since termed a "solemn covenant") 16 or 17 March, "
- Gen. Komaroff attacks the Afghans at Aktapa, on the river Kushk, alleging provocation; hundreds of Afghans killed, others perish from exposure, and the rest retire from their camp; 53 Russians killed and wounded, 30 March; his statements controverted by sir Peter Lumsden, 14 April, "
- British government announce agreement to arbitration (by Denmark) 4 May *et seq.* "
- The Russian general Komaroff, near the Kushk and Murghab rivers, commands the Afghans to retire; on their refusal, attacks them at Aktapa (or Aktepe or Pul-i-khust), near Pendjeh; defeats them with much slaughter, and captures artillery and stores; many Afghans perish in the retreat through exposure, 30 March; sir Peter Lumsden reports the attack on the Afghans to have been unprovoked about 21 April, "
- The British government prepares for war with great energy; strongly supported by the colonies and Indian princes. "
- British government statement: new agreement with Russia; arbitration respecting light on March 30 accepted 4 May; Denmark accepts work of arbitration May, "
- Agreement on delimitation settled by earl Granville and earl of Kimberley, with M. de Staal and Lessar; approval reported 30 May, "
- Cordial meeting of the czar and the emperor of Austria at Kremsier in Moravia 25, 26 Aug. "
- The Afghan boundary question settled 10 Sept. "
- Discovery of plot against the czar; arrest of military officers and others April, 1886
- Tchesme* ironclad launched by the czar at Sebastopol (other vessels constructing) 18 May, "
- Russia violates treaty of Berlin by declaring Batum not to be a free port July, "
- Honours and income of the younger members of the imperial family much diminished, announced July, "
- Russian interference in Bulgaria (*which see*) Sept.-Dec. "
- Plot against the czar; students with dynamite and other explosives, detected 13 March; 200 arrested March, 1887
- Three plotters executed 31 March; seven political offenders sentenced to death, the rest to various



terms of imprisonment, 1 May; more arrests about 18 May; five executed . . . 16 May, 1887

Prince Nicholas, the czarewitch, made chief Ataman (Hetman) of all the Cossacks at Novo-Tcherkask . . . 18 May, "

N. Katkoff, journalist and politician, editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, Russophile, died, aged about 69, 1 Aug. "

Statement in the *Cologne Gazette* of the existence of forged letters purporting to come from prince Bisinarck (see *Germany*) . . . Nov. "

Baron Hirsch's present of 2,000,000l. for the establishment of primary Jewish schools in Russia, accepted by the czar; the money to be paid into the bank of England, trustees, barons Rothschild and Henry de Worms, announced Nov.; said to be premature . . . Dec. "

Movement of troops on the Galician border causes excitement in Berlin and Vienna . . . Nov.-Dec. "

The *Invalide Russe*, a government organ, declares that Russia desires peace but is prepared for war, 15 Dec. "

The stringent restrictions on the studies of the universities lead to much insubordination among the students, and severe punishment; the universities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Odessa, and many other academical institutions closed; nearly all the undergraduate class in a state of rebellion . . . Nov.-Dec. "

Lord Randolph Churchill visits Russia; received by the czar . . . 26 Dec. "

Reported conspiracy; many arrests about 9 Jan. 1883

Reported surplus in the budget, yet a loan asked for; unsuccessful at Paris and Berlin . . . Jan. "

Moscow and other universities re-opened . . . Feb. "

For prince Ferdinand's position (see *Bulgaria*) Feb.-March, "

The highest courts of law decide against the claim of prince Hohenlohe to inherit the vast Wittgenstein estates in Lithuania, as a foreigner (in accordance with the Ukase, 14 March, 1887), March, "

Attempted assassination of the czar by lieutenant Tinoeff (mad?) . . . May, "

Visit of the emperor of Germany to the czar at Peterhof . . . 19-23 July, "

Ninth centenary of the introduction of christianity celebrated at Kieff . . . 27 July, "

Central Asian (or Transcaspien) railway opened; promoted by general Anhenkoff . . . May, "

Near Borki station in S. Russia, the engine of the imperial train (with the czar) ran off the line with four carriages (weak rails); 21 persons killed, the czar slightly injured . . . 29 Oct. "

Agreement for 20,000,000l. loan signed at St. Petersburg, 18 Nov.; chiefly taken up by the French . . . Dec. "

The grand council disapproves of the administrative changes proposed by count Tolstoi substituting centralization for local self-government which, however, are approved by the czar (1883); the *Zemstvo*, established about 1864, being virtually abolished, Feb. 1883

Loan of 700,000,000 francs concluded with the Rothschilds and other bankers for the conversion of five per cent loans into four per cent . . . Feb. "

Captain Atchinoff, with a company of S. Cossacks (145 men with muskets and guns, also priests, women and children), evading French and Italian cruisers, landed at Tadjourah, in the bay of Obock, near the French settlement, on the Red Sea, on 18 Jan., professing to combine missionary and commercial enterprise in Abyssinia. He took possession of a fort at Sagallo, and hoisted the Russian flag. After useless negotiation, the French admiral Olyon on 18 Feb. bombarded the fort, killing 6 Russians; the party then surrendered and were eventually conveyed to Russia. The French government virtually apologised for the precipitate conduct of the admiral . . . Feb. "

Alleged discovery of a dynamite conspiracy, especially in the south, originating in Zurich (discredited) . . . March, "

Death of count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, 7 May, "

Second four per cent loan announced, completing the financial scheme . . . 13 May, 1883

The czarewitch, aged 21, appointed to military and political office . . . 18 May, 1883

Marriage of the archduke Paul and the princess Alexandra of Greece . . . 16 June, "

#### SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA. DUKES OF KIOV OR KIEF.

850? Rurik.

879. Oleg.

913. Igor I.

945. Olga, widow; regent.

955. Swiatoslav I.—victorious.

973. Jaropalk I.

980. Vladimir, Wladimir, the Great.

1015. Swiatopalk.

1018. Jaraslav, or Jaroslaf I.

1054. Isiaslaw I.

1073. Swiatoslav II.

1078. Wsewolod I.

1093. Swiatopalk II.

1113. Vladimir II.

1125. Mitislav.

1132. Jaropalk II.

1138. (Wiatshelaw.

1139. Wsewolod II.

1146. Isiaslaw II. and Igor II.

1153. Rostislav.

1149. Jurie or George I.; the city of Moscow was built by this duke.

#### GRAND-DUKES AT WLADIMIR.

1157. { Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.

1175. { Michael I.

1177. Wsewolod III.

1213. { Jurie or George II.

1217-18. { Constantine.

1238. Jaraslav II.; succeeded by his son,

1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.

1263. Jaraslav III.

1270. Vasali or Basil I.

1275. Dmitri or Demetrius I.

1281. Andrew II.

1294. Daniel-Alexandrovitz.

1303. Jurie or George III.; deposed.

1305. Michael III.

1320. Vasali or Basil II.

1325. Jurie or George III.: restored.

1327. Alexander II.

[The dates are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

#### GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.

1340. Simeon, the proud.

1353. Ivan or John II.

1359. Demetrius II. prince of Susdal.

1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.

1389. Vasali or Basil III. Temnoi.

1425. Vasali or Basil IV.

#### CZARS OF MOSCOW.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.: took the title of czar, 1432.

1505. Vasali or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.

1533. Ivan IV. the terrible; a tyrant.

1584. Feodor or Theodor I.; and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor

1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.

1605. Feodor II., murdered.

1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polish monk; pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius; put to death.

" Vasali-Choniski, or Zoninski.

1610. Ladislaus of Poland; retired 1613.

1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, descended from the czar Ivan-Basilovitz.

1645. Alexis, son; styled the father of his country.

1676. Feodor or Theodor II.

1682. { Ivan V. and

" Peter I. brothers of the preceding.

#### EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of emperor 22 Oct. 1721; founded St. Petersburg.

1725. Catherine I. his widow; at first the wife of a Swedish dragon, said to have been killed on the day of marriage.

1727. Peter II. son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great : deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI. an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great ; immured in a dungeon for 18 years ; murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III. son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp : deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
- „ Catherine II. his consort : a great sovereign ; extended the Russian territories on all sides ; died 17 Nov. 1796.
1796. Paul, her son, murdered, 24 March, 1801.
1801. Alexander I., son (who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte), died 1 Dec. 1825.
1825. Nicholas I. brother ; died 2 March, 1855.
1855. Alexander II. son, born 29 April 1818 ; married 28 April, 1841, Mary, princess of Hesse (she died 3 June, 1880) ; said to have married (morganatic), princess Dolgorouki, 19 (31) July ; marriage announced, Oct. 1880 ; assassinated at St. Petersburg, 2 P.M., 13 March, 1881.
1881. Alexander III., born 10 March, 1845 ; married Mary (formerly Dagmar), princess of Denmark, 9 Nov. 1866.
- Heir : Nicholas, son, born 18 May, 1868.

RUSSIA COMPANY, see *Russia*, 1553-4. See *America*.

**RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.\*** The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (*which see*) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, 9 March, 1853 : to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople 28 Feb. 1853), by various notes (between 22 March and 18 May), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority . . . 22 March-18 May, 1853

Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected ; he quits Constantinople . . . 21 May, „

The sultan issues a hatt-i-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies . . . 6 June, „

The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay . . . 13 June, „

The Russians, under gen. Lnders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia . . . 2 July, „

Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, 2 July ; lord Clarendon's reply . . . 16 July, „

\* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire ; and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March, 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. II. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a "sick man" in a state of decrepitude, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople ; but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

The conference of representatives of England, Prussia, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, 31 July ; accepted by the czar, 10 Aug. ; the sultan requires modifications, 19 Aug. ; which the czar rejects. . . 7 Sept. 1853

Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles . . . 14 Sept. „

The sultan (with consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia . . . 5 Oct. „

The Turkish fortress at Issaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) . . . 23 Oct. „

The Turks cross the Danube at Widdin and occupy Kalafat . . . 28 Oct.-3 Nov. „

Russia declares war against Turkey . . . 1 Nov. „

English and French fleets enter Bosphorus . . . 2 Nov. „

Russians defeated at Oltenitza . . . 4 Nov. „

Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik . . . 14, 18, 26 Nov. „

Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope . . . 30 Nov. „

Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace . . . 5 Dec. „

Contests at Kalafat . . . 31 Dec. 1853-9 Jan. 1854

At the request of the Porte (5 Dec.), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea . . . 4 Jan. „

Russians defeated at Citate . . . 6 Jan. „

Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation : viz., 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated 31 Dec.),—approved by the four powers . . . 13 Jan. „

Vienna conferences close . . . 16 Jan. „

Kalafat invested by the Russians . . . 28-31 Jan. „

Proposal in a letter from the emperor of the French to the czar (29 Jan.) declined . . . 9 Feb. „

Turkish flotilla at Rustchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders . . . 15 Feb. „

Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg . . . 27 Feb. „

The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer" . . . 19 March, „

Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier . . . 11 March, „

Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, 12 March, „

Russians under Gortschakoff pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha ; severe conflicts ; the Turks retire . . . 23, 24 March, „

France and England declare war against Russia, 27, 28 March, „

Rupture between Turkey and Greece . . . 28 March, „

Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English, 31 March, „

Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakal . . . 30 May, „

English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa . . . 8 April, „

Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects . . . 10 April, „

Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha, 10 April, „

Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France . . . 10 April, „

Treaty between Austria and Prussia . . . 20 April, „

Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet . . . 22 April, „

Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat ; repulsed ; the blockade raised . . . 19-21 April, „

The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians . . . 12 May, „

Russians defeated at Turtukal . . . 13 May, „

Siege of Silistria begun . . . 17 May, „

Allied armies disembark at Varna . . . 29 May, „

Mouths of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets, 1 June, „

Russians repulsed at Silistria ; Paskiewitch and many officers wounded . . . 5 June, „

Turks defeated at Ozurgheti (in Asia) . . . 16 June, „

Severe conflict before Silistria ; the siege raised, 18-26 June, „

Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker . . . 26, 27 June, „

Captain Parker killed . . . 8 July, „

Russians defeated at Giurgevo . . . 7 July, „

10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic . . . 15 July, „



Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, 29, 30 July; and near Kars . . . 5 Aug. 1854  
Surrender of Bomarsund . . . 16 Aug. "  
[In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the east suffered severely from cholera.]  
The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about 28 Aug. "  
They evacuate the principalities . . . Aug.-20 Sept. "  
By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest, 6 Sept. "  
Allies sail from Varna, 3 Sept. and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria . . . 14 Sept. "  
Skirmish at the Bulganae . . . 19 Sept. "  
Battle of the Alma (see *Alma*) . . . 20 Sept. "  
Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol, 23 Sept. "  
Allies occupy Balaklava . . . 26 Sept. "  
Death of marshal St. Arnaud . . . 29 Sept. "  
General Canrobert, his successor . . . 24 Nov. "  
Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success) . . . 17 Oct. "  
Battle of Balaklava—charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss . . . 25 Oct. "  
Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet . . . 26 Oct. "  
Russian attack at Inkerman; defeated . . . 5 Nov. "  
Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari, 6 Nov. "  
Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the *Prince* and store vessels . . . 14-16 Nov. "  
Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna; signed . . . 2 Dec. "  
Russian sortie . . . 20 Dec. "  
Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna) . . . 5 Jan. 1855  
Sardinia joins England and France . . . 26 Jan. "  
Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness, Jan. & Feb. "  
Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria, 17 Feb. "  
Death of emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II (no change of policy) . . . 2 March, "  
Sortie from the Malakhoff tower . . . 22 March, "  
Capture of Russian rifle-pits . . . 19 April, "  
Arrival of Sardinian contingent . . . 8 May, "  
Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier . . . 16 May, "  
Desperate night combats . . . 22-24 May, "  
Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores . . . 24 May-3 June, "  
Taganrog bombarded . . . 3 June, "  
Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango . . . 5 June, "  
Russians evacuate Anapa . . . 5 June, "  
The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken, 6, 7 June, "  
Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan . . . 18 June, "  
Death of lord Raglan; succeeded by general Simpson, 28 June, "  
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams . . . 15 July, "  
Bombardment of Sweaborg . . . 9 Aug. "  
Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya . . . 16 Aug. "  
Ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed . . . 18 Aug. "  
The French take the Malakhoff (which see) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet, 8 Sept. &c. "  
Tanan and Fanagoria captured . . . 24 Sept. "  
The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss . . . 29 Sept. "  
Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French, 29 Sept. "  
Kinburn taken . . . 17 Oct. "  
Russians blow up Oczakoff . . . 18 Oct. "  
Large stores of corn destroyed near Gheisk, in the sea of Azoff . . . 4 Nov. "

Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha . . . 6 Nov. 1855  
The czar visits his army near Sebastopol . . . 10 Nov. "  
Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson . . . 14 Nov. "  
Explosion of 100,000 lb. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life, 15 Nov. "  
Sweden joins the allies by a treaty . . . 21 Nov. "  
Capitulation of Kars to gen. Monravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams . . . 26 Nov. "  
Death of admiral Bruat . . . 27 Nov. "  
Russian attack on the French posts at Baidar repulsed . . . 8 Dec. "  
Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg . . . 12 Dec. "  
Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English, 2 Jan. 1856  
Council of war at Paris . . . 11 Jan. "  
Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace . . . 1 Feb. "  
Destruction of Sebastopol docks . . . 1 Feb. "  
Report of Sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published 5 Feb. "  
Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till 31 March agreed on . . . 25 Feb. "  
Suspension of hostilities . . . 29 Feb. "  
Treaty of peace concluded at Paris . . . 30 March, "  
Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, 2 April; in London . . . 29 April, "  
The Crimea evacuated . . . 9 July, "

**RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, 1877.** For the insurrections, Servian war, and the negotiations, see *Turkey*.

The czar addresses the army near Kischeneff, saying that "he has done everything in his power to avoid war, and patience is exhausted;" the Russian embassy quits Constantinople . . . 23 April 1877  
War declared: the czar's manifesto says that he is compelled, by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte, to proceed to more decisive acts; a justificatory circular to foreign powers sent out by prince Gortschakoff; the Russians enter the Turkish dominions in Roumania and Armenia . . . 24 April, "  
The sultan's circular protests against the war, and refers to his reforms and the treaty of Paris 25 April, "  
[Russian generals-in-chief in Bulgaria, grand duke Nicholas; in Armenia, grand duke Michael; Turkish generals: Abdul-Kerim in Europe; Mukhtar Pasha, in Asia Minor.]  
Russians defeated at Tchuruk Sou, near Batoum 26 April, "  
The Russians, under the grand duke Michael and Loris Melikoff, advance into Armenia, defeat Turks and occupy Bayazid (deserted) 29, 30 April, "  
The Turks stop the passage of the Danube, and blockade the Black Sea . . . 3 May, "  
The earl of Derby replies to the Russian circular; he refers to the treaty of 1856 as broken; does not consider that the war will benefit the Christians, and asserts that Russia has separated herself from European concert; the British government gives neither concurrence nor approval to the war 1 May, "  
Kalafat occupied by Roumanians . . . 3 May, "  
Russians defeated in attacking Batoum . . . 4 May, "  
The *Lufti-Djellil*, Turkish monitor, with 300 men, blown up near Ibraila, or Braila, on the Danube (said to be by Russian shells) . . . 11 May, "  
Much artillery firing down the river . . . May, "  
Sukhum Khaleh, Russian fortress in the Caucasus, captured by Turks . . . 14 May, "  
Ardahan, near Kars, Armenia, stormed by Melikoff 17 May, "  
Insurrection in the Caucasus supported by the sultan . . . 18 May, et seq. "

\* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l.* The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness; see *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

\* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery, were landed in one day.

Explosion of Turkish monitor *Dar-Matoin*, by lieuts. T. Daubassoff and Sheshlakoff, with torpedoes 26 May, 1877  
 Neutrality of the Suez Canal assured: correspondence May-June, "  
 Kars invested by Russians 3 June, "  
 The czar arrives at Plojesto (Plojesto) in Roumania 6 June, "  
 Turks defeated at Tahir, or Taghir, Armenia 16 June, "  
 Turks victors at Zewin Dooz, Eshek-Khalian, Delibaba, and other places; Russians retreating 20 June, "  
 Turks successful in Montenegro; country reported subdued 12-20 June, "  
 Russians cross Lower Danube by bridges at Galatz and Braila; 6 hours' conflict ensues; Turks retire, 22 June; Russians occupy Matchin, 23 June, and Hirsova 25, 26 June, "  
 The grand duke Nicholas crosses the Danube at Simnitsa by 208 pontoons, and enters Bulgaria; the Turks retire after severe conflicts; 289 Russians said to be killed 27 June, "  
 The czar in his proclamation to Bulgarians encourages Christians and warns Mahometans 28 June, "  
 The Simnitsa bridge destroyed by a storm or by Turks about 30 June, "  
 The British fleet arrives at Besika bay 3 July, "  
 Biela, Bulgaria, taken by Russians about 5 July, "  
 Plevna, Bulgaria, occupied by Russians 6 July, "  
 Tirnova, ancient capital of Bulgaria, captured by Russians under gen. Gourko 6, 7 July, "  
 Bayazid re-occupied by Turks 12 July, "  
 Russians compelled to retire from Kars by Mukhtar Pasha 13 July, "  
 The invasion of Armenia considered a failure July, "  
 Gourko crosses the Balkans and enters Roumelia, 13 July; (this movement censured), several skirmishes 14, 15, 20 July, "  
 Nicopolis (Nikopol) surrenders (after severe conflicts, 12-14 July); capture of 2 pashas, 6000 men, 2 monitors, and 40 guns 15, 16 July, "  
 The Turkish commander Abdul-Kerim replaced by Mehmet Ali (Jules Detroit, of French extraction); Russians retreating July, "  
 Suleiman Pasha brought from Montenegro to the Schipka Passes about 21 July, "  
 Aziz Pasha (able and popular) killed in a rash conflict at Esirje, near Rasgrad 26 or 28 July, "  
 Russians severely defeated; Plevna retaken by Osman Pasha, 19, 20 July; Russians again defeated 30, 31 July, "  
 Hostilities revive in Montenegro; the Turkish fortress Niksieh besieged July, "  
 The Roumanian army joins the Russians 9 Aug. "  
 Severe conflicts between Russians and Suleiman Pasha; the Turks eventually victors: Eski Saghra and Yeni Sagra, July; Kezanlik and Kalofer, 30 July, *et seq.* "  
 Russians under Gourko expelled from Roumelia; retreat to Schipka passes about 11 Aug. "  
 Russians in the Schipka Passes relieved by Radetzky 21 Aug. "  
 Russians defeated at Kara Silar, near Osman Bazar, 14 Aug.; in the valley of the Lom, by Mehmet Ali about 22-24 Aug. "  
 Russians defeated by Mukhtar Pasha at Kurukdara, or Kizil Tepc, between Kars and Alexandropol 24, 25 Aug. "  
 Desperate fruitless attempts of Suleiman Pasha to gain the Schipka Pass held by Gourko and Radetzky; great slaughter 20-27 Aug. "  
 Severe twelve hours' battle in valley of the Lom, near Szedina; Karahassankoi taken and re-taken six times; Russians (under the Czarewitch) retire in good order 30 Aug. "  
 Prince Charles with Roumanians crosses the Danube about 31 Aug. "  
 Further successes of Mehmet Ali on the Lom at Katzelevo, Ablava, &c. 4-6 Sept. "  
 Lovatz or Luftcha (important) captured by Prince Imeritinsky and Russians after a sharp conflict 3 Sept. "  
 Niksieh (left by Turks) captured by Montenegres 7 Sept. "  
 Sanguinary conflicts at Plevna, greatly strengthened by Osman Pasha; artillery duel 7-10 Sept. "

Fierce assault by Russians and Roumanians; they gain the strong Gravitz redoubt (with others, which are re-taken); the czar present; Russian loss about 20,000 11, 12 Sept. 1877  
 Fort St. Nicholas in Schipka Pass taken by Suleiman Pasha and quickly lost; much bloodshed 17 Sept. "  
 Mehmet Ali repulsed in his attack on positions at Tcherovna, fifteen miles from Biela 21 Sept. "  
 Siege of Plevna; Cheffet Pasha enters with reinforcements after several skirmishes 22 Sept. "  
 Montenegrine successes continued Sept. "  
 Battles of the Yagni; severe conflicts; Russians repulsed near Ardahan, Asia about 27, 30 Sept. "  
 Russian losses, killed, wounded, and missing, 47,400 reported up to 20 Sept. "  
 Mehmet Ali retires to Kara Lom about 25 Sept. "  
 Gen. Todleben made chief of staff before Plevna 28 Sept. "  
 Mehmet Ali replaced by Suleiman Pasha; Raouf Pasha sent to Schipka 2, 3 Oct. "  
 Battles near Kars; army of grandduke Michael attacks Turks under Mukhtar Pasha; severely defeated 2-4 Oct. "  
 Turkish monitor in the Danube exploded by torpedoes 8 Oct. "  
 Relief and supplies received by Turks at Plevna about 9 Oct. "  
 Battle of Aladjia Dagh before Kars; Russians, under grand duke Michael, and generals Loris Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann, totally defeat Ahmed Mukhtar, taking 10,000 prisoners 14, 15 Oct. "  
 Gravitz battery, near Plevna, captured by Roumanians, is quickly re-taken 19-20 Oct. "  
 Suleiman and his army said to be retreating from Kadikoi to Rasgrad 22 Oct. "  
 Battle at Gornij Dubnik, near Plevna; Russians under Gourko said to be victorious; losses about equal (2,500) 24 Oct. "  
 Russians said to be defeated near Kara Ourgan, Armenia 24 Oct. "  
 Battle of Sofia Road, near Plevna; Turkish position at Teliche captured 28 Oct. "  
 Mukhtar Pasha defeated by Heimann and Tergukasoff at Deve-Boyun, Armenia, after nine hours' conflict 4 Nov. "  
 Russians severely defeated at Azizi, before Erzeroum, by Mukhtar Pasha 9 Nov. "  
 Change in Turkish generals: Suleiman ordered to command the army of Roumelia, replaced by Azli Pasha; Mehmet Ali organises army to relieve Plevna early in Nov. "  
 Russian attack on Plevna repulsed 12 Nov. "  
 Turks thrice repulsed near Plevna 15 Nov. "  
 Kars taken by storm; the Russians climbed steep rocks; fierce conflict from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.; 300 guns and 10,000 prisoners taken; about 5000 Turks killed and wounded; Russian loss about 2,500; the grand-duke Michael present 17-18 Nov. "  
 Russians said to be severely repulsed at Orchanie, 16 Nov. "  
 Plevna said to be thoroughly invested (30 miles round, with 120,000 men) Nov. "  
 Osman Pasha, invited to surrender at Plevna, refuses about 16 Nov. "  
 Rahova on the Danube taken by Roumanians 21 Nov. "  
 Entrepol (fortified) near Plevna taken by Russians, 24 Nov. "  
 Indecisive fighting in the valley of the Lom between the czarewitch and Mehmet Ali; Russians said to be defeated 30 Nov. "  
 Turks capture Elena with guns and prisoners, after sharp conflict 4 Dec. "  
 Skirmishing on the Lom 4-6 Dec. "  
 Osman Pasha endeavours to break out of Plevna, about 7 p.m. 9 Dec.; six hours' fierce conflict; surrounded; unconditional surrender; said to be 30,000 prisoners, 128 officers, 100 guns; great slaughter on both sides 10 Dec. "  
 The Servians declare war against Turkey, 12 Dec.; cross the frontier and capture villages 15 Dec. *et seq.* "  
 Turkish circular note to the great powers, requesting mediation, 12 Dec.; merely acknowledged, action declined about 12 Dec. "  
 Montenegres successful Dec. "  
 Suleiman made general of the army of Roumelia; and Todleben of that of Rustchuk, about 19 Dec. "



Suleiman retires on the quadrilateral; visits Constantinople; armies concentrating near Adrianople . . . about 20 Dec. 1877  
 Servians said to have taken Ak Palanka after 3 hours' fight . . . 24 Dec. "  
 Erzeroum, Armenia, nearly invested; brave resistance by Mukhtar Pasha . . . about 24 Dec. "  
 Many Turkish wounded prisoners perish from cold during removal . . . Dec. "  
 Turkish steamer with 875 men, said to be captured in Black Sea . . . about 25 Dec. "  
 Alleged Russian losses, 80,435 men; Turkish much more, and 80,000 prisoners . . . Dec. "  
 Mukhtar Pasha recalled to Constantinople, about 29 Dec. "  
 The sultan requests mediation of England; the British government only convey to Russia the sultan's desire to make peace; Russia declines mediation . . . 26-31 Dec. "  
 Servians advancing successfully . . . end of Dec. "  
 Gourko crosses the Balkans and advances on Sofia; Turks defeated in an engagement, about 31 Dec. "  
 Col. Baker gallantly protects the retreating Turkish army, defeating the Russians. . . 1 Jan. 1878  
 Sofia taken by Russians after an engagement, 3 Jan. "  
 Russians said to be defeated near Erzeroum, about 5 Jan. "  
 Servians defeated; Kurschumli reoccupied by Turks . . . 6, 7 Jan. "  
 Gen. Radetzky crosses the Balkans; the Trojan pass taken about 9 Jan.; the Turkish army (about 32,000) and cannon taken by Skobelev and Radetzky, after conflicts, 8, 9, 10 Jan. (see *Senona*) "  
 Gourko advances towards Adrianople . . . 11 Jan. "  
 Nisch taken by the Servians; Antivari by the Montenegrines . . . about 10 Jan. "  
 Russians advance successfully; Turkish envoys proceed to treat for peace . . . about 16-18 Jan. "  
 Gourko advances toward Philippopolis; totally defeats Suleiman Pasha, who retreats to the sea, losing many prisoners and much cannon, 16, 17 Jan. "  
 Adrianople abandoned; occupied by Russians, 19, 20 Jan. "  
 Suleiman with remains of his army at Karala on the Egean transporting his troops, about 21 Jan. "  
 Servians occupy nearly all Old Servia . . . 29 Jan. "  
 Russian attack on Batoum defeated . . . 30 Jan. "  
 After much delay, an armistice signed at Adrianople, 31 Jan. "  
 Russian losses announced 89,879 men . . . Feb. "  
 Continued advance of Russians towards Constantinople; great panic; flight of many Turks; many deaths and great sufferings . . . Jan., Feb. "  
 Part of British fleet ordered to Constantinople to protect British life and property, 8 Feb.; enters Dardanelles without permission of the Porte, 13 Feb. "  
 Erzeroum evacuated by Turks . . . 17-21 Feb. "  
 Rustchuk occupied by Russians . . . 20 Feb. "  
 Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano (see *Stefano*), 3 March; ratified at St. Petersburg . . . 17 March, "  
 The war lasted 322 days, 12 April, 1877, to 3 March, "

Long negotiation respecting a European congress, March-May, 1878  
 Grand duke Nicholas in Roumelia replaced by gen. Todleben, who assumes command . . . 30 April, "  
 Conference at Berlin, meets 13 June; treaty signed (see *Berlin*), 13 July; ratified . . . 3 Aug. "  
 Grand review of about 80,000 Russians near Constantinople . . . 17 Aug. "  
 40,000 Russians have sailed for home . . . 12 Sept. "  
 Definitive treaty of peace with Turkey signed at Constantinople . . . 8 Feb. 1879  
 Estimated cost of the war to Russia, 120,000,000l.

**RUSTCHUK**, Turkish town on the Danube, one of the "quadrilateral" fortresses lost to Turkey with Bulgaria by treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878.

**RUTHENIUM**, a rare metal, discovered in an ore of platinum by M. Claus, in 1845.

**RUTHERFURD'S ACT**, LORD (13 & 14 Vict. c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

**RUTHVEN**, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582, to compel the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

**RUTLAND**, STATUTE OF, 10 or 12 Edw. I. 1282 or 1284.

**RYE-HOUSE PLOT**, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design is said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take effect, 22 March, 1683; see *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered 12 June following. Lord William Russell on 21 July, and Algernon Sidney on 7 Dec. following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

**RYSWICK** (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, 20 Sept., and by the emperor of Germany, 30 Oct. 1697.

## SAALFIELD.

**SAALFIELD** (Saxony, N. Germany). Here the Prussians, under prince Louis of Prussia, were defeated and their leader slain by the French under Lannes, 10 Oct. 1806.

**SAARBRÜCK**, the Roman *Augusti Muri* or *Sarapons*, an open town on the left bank of the Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, founded in the tenth century, long subject to the bishops of Metz, afterwards ruled by counts (about 1237), and by the house of Nassau about 1380. It was captured by the French and retaken by the Germans 1676, reunited to France 1794-1814, and ceded to Prussia, 1815. On 2 Aug. 1870, it was bombarded by the French under Frossard (between 11 and 1 in the daytime), and the Prussians in small force were dislodged, and the town occupied by the French general Bataille. The mitrailleuses were said to be very effective. The emperor Napoleon, who was present with his son, said in a telegram to the empress, "Louis has gone through his baptism of fire. He has not been in the least startled. We stood in the foremost rank, and the rifle balls were dropping at our feet, and Louis picked up one that fell near him. His bearing was such as to draw tears from the soldiers' eyes." On the 6 Aug. the Prussian generals Gœben and Von Steinmetz, with the first army, recaptured Saarbrück, after a sanguinary conflict at the village of Spicheren. The heights taken by the French on the 2nd are in Germany, those taken by the Germans on the 6th are in France, and both battles were fought between Saarbrück and the town of Forbach, which was captured and has given a name to the second conflict. The loss was great on both sides. The French general François was killed, and the 2nd corps under Frossard nearly destroyed. The French retreated to Metz. They were greatly superior in numbers at the beginning of the fight, but were badly commanded.

**SABBATARIANS**. Traces exist of Sabbatarii, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the 16th century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a violent controversy arose among English divines on two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.—Joseph Davis suffered imprisonment in 1670. He and his son bequeathed property to maintain the sect; and litigation respecting its disposal was settled by vice-chancellor Stuart in conformity with their intentions in June, 1870. Very few Sabbatarians then remained.

## SACRAMENT.

**SABBATH**: ordained by God. *Gen.* ii.; *Exod.* xx. 8; *Isaiah* lviii. 13. Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world, and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man; see *Sunday*.

**SABBATH SCHOOLS**, see *Sunday Schools*.

**SABBATICAL YEAR**: a Jewish institution, 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxiii. During every seventh year the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.

**SABELLIANISM**, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the 3rd century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council at Rome, 260.

**SABINES**, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them, 750 B.C. After many conflicts, the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, about 266 B.C. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

**SACCHARINE**, see *Benzole*.

**SACCHAROMETER**, an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in solutions, Soleil, an optician, of Paris, in 1847 made use of rotary polarised light for this purpose in a saccharometer, since improved by Duboscq.

**SACHEVEREL RIOTS**, see *Riots*, 1710.

**SACKVILLE INCIDENT**, see *United States*, Oct. 1888.

**SACRAMENT** (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The Christian sacraments are baptism and the Lord's supper. The council of Trent, in 1547, affirmed the doctrine of the schoolmen that there are *seven* sacraments: baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was restricted to the clergy about the beginning of the 12th century. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, 15 June, 1415. Henry VII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest by the consecrated wafer, 24 Aug. 1513. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the gravedigger of the church at Zürich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, 4 Sept. 1776. In 1614 members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. In 1673 the test act



was passed; repealed in 1828; see *Transubstantiation*.

"Society of the Blessed Sacrament" (English churchmen), London, founded, 1860; "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," founded 1862; the two united, 1867. SACRAMENTARIANS, followers of Zwingli (1487-1531), who differed from the Romanists and Lutherans in regard to the sacrament.

SACRAMENTO, ST., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; several times seized; ceded in 1777; acquired by Brazil in 1825.

SACRED BAND, see *Thebes*.

SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST. The publication of translations of the sacred books of the religion of the Brammans, Buddhists, and Mohammedans, and of the followers of Khung-fu-tze and Lao-tze, edited by professor Max Müller, began in 1879. Thirty volumes have been published, 1889.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, see *Music*.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS; a form of devotion said to have been instituted in England in the seventeenth century, and much promoted by Marguerite Marie Alacoque, an enthusiastic French nun, who asserted that Christ had appeared to her, and taken out her heart, placed it in his own, glowing in flame, and then returned it. She died in 1690.

Her book "*Dévotion au Cœur de Jesus*," published in 1698, much advocated by father Joseph Gallifet about 1726; and introduced into France, by request.

A pilgrimage from England, specially blessed by the pope, and headed by the duke of Norfolk, went to the shrine of Marguerite, at Paray-le-Monial, and returned.

The R.C. diocese of Salford dedicated to the Sacred Heart, 4 Sept. 1873; and a church at Montmartre, near Paris, founded for the same purpose, 16 June, 1875.

The pope dedicated the universal church to "the Sacred Heart" 15 June, "

SACRED WARS.—I. Declared by the Amphictyons against Cirrha, near Delphi, for robbery and outrage to the visitors to the oracle, 595 B.C. Cirrha was razed to the ground, 586.—II. Between the Phocians and Delphians for the possession of the temple at Delphi, 448, 447.—III. The Phocians, on being fined for cultivating the sacred lands, seized the temple, 357. They were conquered by Philip of Macedon, and their cities depopulated, 346. See *Crusades*.

SACRIFICE was offered to God by Abel, 3875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 33 A.D. *Heb.* x. 12-14. Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II. 341.

SACRILEGE. In 1835, the punishment (formerly death) was made transportation for life. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 96, s. 50 (1861), breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom was made punishable with penal servitude for life.

SACRIPORTUS (Latium, Italy). Here Sylla defeated the younger Marius and Papirius Carbo with great slaughter, B.C. 82, and became dictator, 81.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the 3rd century, and are mentioned as made

of leather in 304, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II. in 1388. *Stow*.

SADDUCEES, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees rejected the oral law, maintained by the Pharisees. See *Matt.* xxii. 23; *Acts* xiii. 8.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. In time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, 18 Oct. 1807; see under *Theatres*. The theatre put up to auction and not sold, 31 Aug. 1875; and 30 July, 1878. Opened for miscellaneous entertainments, 6 Jan. 1877. Taken by Mrs. Bateman, Sept. 1878; partly rebuilt; opened as New Sadler's Wells on 9 Oct. 1879, with the opera "Rob Roy." Miss Isabella Bateman became manager after her mother's death, 13 Jan. 1881, but did not succeed. The house was opened with Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," by Roze de Vane, 12 April, 1884.

SADOWA, see *Königrätz*.

SAFES. A National Safe Company, London, opened vaults for storage of valuables, 1876.

SAFETY LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as to be incapable of igniting inflammable gases. The father of all safety-lamps was Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. The "Geordy," constructed by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815, is said to be the safest. A miner's electric light, by M.M. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on 8 Sept. 1862. On 14 Aug. 1867, safety-lamps were rigidly tested by several mining engineers, and serious doubts thrown upon their complete efficacy. Col. Shakespear's safety lamp (light extinguished by opening) exhibited at Royal Institution, &c., May, 1879. Messrs. Fleuss and Foster's new safety mining lamp approved, Jan. 1884.

Mr. J. Wilson-Swan's electric safety lamp, weighing 6½ lb, exhibited at Aberdeen meeting of British Association, Sept. 1885.

Mr. Charles D. Aria's safety lamp reported successful; the supply of mineral oil is isolated from the burner, 1880.

SAFFRON (*saffran*, French; *saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*. *Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*.

were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

**SAGUNTUM**, or **ZACYNTHUS**, now Murviedro, in Valentia, E. Spain, renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

**SAHARA**, a great sandy desert, North Africa, south of Barbary States. A project for making an inland sea here was entertained in 1883.

**SAIGON**, French colony in Cochin China, founded in 1860, after a defeat of the Chinese, 17 Feb. 1859.

**SAILORS' HOME**, in Well-street, London Docks, established by Mr. George Green, 1830; opened, 1835; enlarged, 1865. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who, besides home, had evening instruction, the use of a savings' bank, &c. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established. *Sailors' orphan girls' school and home*, Hampstead, established 1829.

**SAINT**. For names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book.

**ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE**, anti-radical evening paper, edited by Fred. Greenwood, formerly editor of *Pall Mall Gazette*, first appeared, 31 May, 1880. Price 2d., reduced to 1d. 2 Jan. 1882.

**SAKYA MUNI**, see *Buddhism*.

**SALADO**, a river, S. Spain; see *Tarifa*.

**SALADS**, are stated to have been in use in the middle ages; lettuces are said to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-47.

**SALAMANCA** (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, 22 July, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

**SALAMIS** (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, 20 Oct. 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia; which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.; and Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated the fleet of Ptolemy and his allies, 306 B.C.

**SALASSI**, a turbulent Alpine tribe, were thoroughly subdued by Terentius Varro, 25 B.C., and a Roman colony established in their territories (now Aosta).

**SALDANHA BAY**, S. Atlantic Ocean; northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here on 17 Aug. 1796, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT**, passed 11 Aug. 1875; repeals all adulteration acts, and makes new arrangements.

**SALENCKEMEN** on the Danube. Here a

victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kiuprigli, 19 Aug. 1691.

**SALERNO** (Salernum, S. Italy), an ancient Roman colony. Its university, with a celebrated school of medicine, reputed to be the oldest in Europe, was founded by Robert Guiscard the Norman, who seized Salerno in 1077. Salerno suffered much in the wars of the middle ages.

**SALFORD**, near Manchester.

An incendiary explosion at the barracks caused one death; Fenians suspected. 14 Jan. 1881

**SALIQUE** or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. *Hénault*. This law, introduced into Spain by the Bourbons 1700, was formally abolished by decree 29 March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded as Isabella II., 29 Sept. 1833; see *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, 1837.

**SALISBURY** (Wilts), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III., in 1483.—On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The autumn military manoeuvres took place on Salisbury Plain, Aug., Sept. 1872; see under *Army*.—The first seat of the **BISHOPRIC** was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to Salisbury by a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced 28 April, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its immediate repair. The choir was re-opened, after restoration by sir G. G. Scott, 1 Nov. 1876. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. Present income 500*l*.

#### RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1797. John Fisher, died 2 July, 1825.
- 1825. Thomas Burgess, died 19 Feb. 1837.
- 1837. Edmund Denison, died 6 March, 1854.
- 1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton, died 1869.
- 1869. George Moberly, elected 9 Sept., died 6 July, 1885.
- 1885. John Wordsworth, Aug.

#### SALISBURY ADMINISTRATIONS.—

Mr. Gladstone resigned in consequence of a defeat in the house of commons on the Budget Bill (264—252), 8-9 June, and was succeeded by the marquis of Salisbury, whose ministry received the seals, 24 June, 1885. In consequence of Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment on the address (respecting allotments for labourers) being carried (329—250), 26-27 Jan., resigned, 27 Jan. 1888.

*Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary*—Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, marquis of Salisbury.\*

\* He was born 3 Feb. 1810; lord Cranborne, on the



*First lord of the treasury*—Sir Stafford Northcote (earl of Idlesleigh).

*Lord chancellor*—Sir Hardinge Giffard (lord Halsbury).

*Lord president of the council*—Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, viscount Cranbrook.

*Lord privy seal*—Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, earl of Harrowby.

*Secretaries: home*—Sir Richard Assheton Cross.

*the colonies*—Col. Frederick Arthur Stanley.

*India*—Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill.

*war*—William Henry Smith; G. Gathorne Hardy, viscount Cranbrook, about 23 Jan. 1886.

*Scotland*—Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, about 14 Aug. 1885.

*First lord of the admiralty*—Lord George Francis Hamilton.

*Chancellor of the exchequer*—Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach.

*Lord lieutenant of Ireland*—Henry H. M. Herbert, earl of Carnarvon; resigned Jan. 1886.

*Lord Chancellor of Ireland*—Edward Gibson (lord Ashbourne).

*President of board of trade*—Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, duke of Richmond; Edw. Stanhope, about 17 Aug. 1885.

*Postmaster-general*—Lord John Manners.

*Vice-president of the council*—Edward Stanhope.

The above form the cabinet.

*Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*—Henry Chaplin.

*President of local government board*—Arthur J. Balfour.

*Chief secretary for Ireland*—Sir William Hart-Dyke, resigned; W. H. Smith, about 23 Jan. 1886.

*First commissioner of works*—David Robert Plunket.

*Attorney-general*—Sir R. E. Webster.

*Solicitor-general*—John E. Gorst.

**SECOND ADMINISTRATION (26 July, 1886)**—

*Prime minister and first lord of the treasury foreign secretary* (Jan. 1887)—Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, marquiss of Salisbury.

*First lord of the treasury*—Wm. Henry Smith, 3 Jan. 1887.

*Lord chancellor*—Hardinge Stanley Giffard, lord Halsbury.  
*Lord president of the council*—Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, viscount Cranbrook.

*Chancellor of the exchequer*—Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill; resigned 22 Dec. 1886; \* George Joachim Goschen, 3 Jan. 1887.

*Secretaries: home*—Henry Matthews (R.C.).

*foreign*—Stafford Henry Northcote, earl of Idlesleigh (died 12 Jan. 1887); marquiss of Salisbury, Jan. 1887.

*the colonies*—Edward Stanhope; sir Henry Thurstan Holland; baron Knutsford, Feb. 1888 (Jan. 1887).

*India*—Sir Richard Cross (viscount Cross).

*war*—William Henry Smith; Edward Stanhope, 6 Jan. 1887.

*First lord of the admiralty*—Lord George Francis Hamilton.

*Lord chancellor of Ireland*—Edward Gibson, lord Ashbourne.

*Chief secretary for Ireland*—Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach; resigns, but remains in the cabinet (retires Jan. 1888); succeeded by Arthur J. Balfour, 5 March, 1887.

*Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*—Lord John Manners, duke of Rutland, 4 March, 1888.

*President of the board of trade*—Sir Frederick Stanley lord Stanley of Preston; succeeded by sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, 15 Feb. 1888.

The above form the Cabinet.

*Lord privy seal*—George Henry Cadogan (earl Cadogan); succeeded by Laurence Dundas, earl of Zetland, 30 May, 1889.

*Lord lieutenant of Ireland*—Charles Stewart Vane Tempest Stewart, marquiss of Londonderry.

*Secretary for Scotland*—Arthur J. Balfour; succeeded by Schomburgk Henry Kerr, marquiss of Lothian, 8 March, 1887.

*President of local government board*—C. T. Ritchie.

death of his brother, 1865; succeeded his father as marquiss in 1868; M.P. for Stamford, 1853-68; secretary for India, July, 1866, to March, 1867; and Feb. 1874 to April, 1878; for foreign affairs, April, 1878, to May, 1880; special ambassador to Constantinople, Nov. 1875; chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1869.

\* The marquiss of Hartington and the liberal unionists declined to form part of a coalition ministry, 30 Dec. 1886.

*Postmaster-general*—Henry Cecil Raikes.

*First commissioner of works*—David Robert Plunket.

*Attorney-general*—Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C.

*Solicitor-general*—Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C.

**SALISBURY'S ACT**, see *Artisans*.

**SALLEE**, a port of Morocco, long a haunt for pirates, destroyed by the British in 1632, and about 300 captives released.

**SALLENTINI**, allies of the Samnites, the only Italian tribe not subject to Rome, were overcome in war in 267 and 266 B.C., and Brundisium, their port, taken.

**SALMON FISHERIES**. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published, in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the capture of salmon at certain times, passed in 1863, was amended in 1869-1870, and 1873. During the "salmon fence," 14 Sept. to 1 Feb., it is unlawful to catch fish of the salmon kind. A salmon-fishery congress opened at South Kensington, 7 June, 1867. Salmon eggs sent to New Zealand, Jan. 1878.

**SALMON OVA**, packed in boxes with moss, charcoal, and ice, to retard development—a plan suggested and proved practicable by Mr. E. H. Moscrop in 1863—adopted successfully by Mr. J. A. Youl, who sent ova to Australia in the "Norfolk," 1864. *Salmon disease*, in rivers, announced, 1879; commission of inquiry appointed, Mr. F. Buckland and others Jan. 1880. Very great increase in the number of salmon caught, 1883.

**SALONICA**, see *Thessalonica*.

**SALT** (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from the rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the *WICHES* (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war the duty reached to 30*l.* per ton. For the salt-tax in France see *Gabelle*. The government salt monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by sir C. Trevelyan. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of chloride of lime or bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire, Lancashire, and other places. See under *Alkalies*.

Much distress in the salt districts of Cheshire through the subsidence of land, 1837-8. The proprietors of the Cheshire salt mines combined to form a "trust" or syndicate in the autumn of 1838; central office, Northwich; the trade being nearly ruined by great competition, first meeting 27 Sept. 1838. Great advance in the price of salt Oct. 1838.

A "salt museum" presented to the town of Northwich by Mr. Brunner, M.P., March, 1889.

**SALTAIRE**, see *Alpaca*.

**SALT LAKE**, see *Mormonites*.

**SALT-PETRE** (from *sal petra*, salt of the rock), or Nitre, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called nitrate of potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the 17th century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed

its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

**SALUTE AT SEA.** It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c. The admiralty issued a code of rules for salutes, Dec. 1876. See *Flag*, and *Naval Salute*.

**SALVADOR, SAN**, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, 11 Oct. 1492. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, 16 April 1854, and is now abandoned.

**SALVADOR, SAN**, one of the republics of Central America, with a constitution established 24 Jan. 1859. General Barrios elected president 1 Feb. 1860, was compelled to flee in Oct. 1863; when Francis Dueñas became provisional president; his formal election took place April, 1865. The ex-president, Gerard Barrios, was surrendered by Nicaragua, tried and shot, Aug. 1865. A re-attempted revolution failed; Zaldivar fled; general Gonzales president, 1 Feb. 1872; R. Zaldivar, May, 1876; Gen. Menendez, June, 1885; re-elected 1 March 1887 for four years. Population, 1886, 651,130. The capital, San Salvador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 19 March, 1873, about 50 persons perished. The convulsion began 5 March and thus gave timely warning. A rebellion suppressed, 6—10 Sept. 1887.

**"SALVATION ARMY,"** a name assumed by a body of persons terming themselves the "Christian Mission" (formed 1865), to deal with the lowest classes; Mr. William Booth, was general. A great "Hosanna" meeting to celebrate the formation of the 104th corps at Northampton, was held at the headquarters (with prayers, addresses, and singing), 272, Whitechapel-road, 30 June, 1879.

17th anniversary kept at the Alexandra Palace, 3 July, 1882  
Gen. Booth set forth his principles in the *Contemporary Review* for August, 1882; he upholds the gospel, opposes sectarianism, and requires from his soldiers implicit obedience, aiming at the reformation of drunkards and other reprobates.\* His army much annoyed by a "skeleton army"; he checks processions

The Eagle Tavern and Grecian Theatre, City Road, London, purchased; occupied, early 12 Aug.; devoted, 14 Sept. 1882; conditions of sale not kept, ordered to quit 6 July, "  
Indian contingent (major Tucker and others), land at Bombay; fined; imprisoned on non-payment, 28 Sept. "

Their "invasion" opposed by the authorities in Switzerland, Jan. *et seq.*; severely opposed, June; Miss Booth imprisoned at Neuchâtel, Sept.; acquitted, 1 Oct.; expelled 11 Oct. "  
Great fighting between Salvation and Skeleton armies at Gravesend (and other places) 15 Oct. "  
"553 army brigades in the United Kingdom; 182 abroad."—Gen. Booth April, 1884

\* The army has officers of various grades; headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London; publishing offices, &c., Paternoster Square; official gazette, the *War Cry*, price 4d., in various languages, of which millions are sold. The propagandism is very vigorous.

West-end centre building founded 14 June, 1884  
Severe rioting at Worthing; the army attacked by the Skeleton army, 18-20 Aug.; a man wounded by a revolver fired by Mr. G. Head, 7 Sept.; rioting at Brighton 7 Sept. "  
International congress in London 28 May—4 June, 1886  
General Booth appeals to the army for a subscription of 5,000l. 20 Aug. "  
Another appeal Dec. 1887  
He reports "advance of the army" throughout the world with varying success, opposition and indifference; about 100,000l. received in 1887  
Celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the organization of the army at the Alexandra Palace 9 July, 1888  
Severe decree against the army in Berne, 2 Sept.; unconstitutional persecution, Aug.-Sept. 1884, continued 1888-9

**SALZBACH** (Baden). Here the French general Turenne was killed, at the commencement of a battle, 27 July, 1675.

**SALZBURG**, an ancient city of Germany, was annexed to Austria, 1805; to Bavaria, 1809; to Austria again 1815. It was the birthplace of Mozart, 1756. The meetings of the emperors of Austria and France here, 18 Aug. 1867, and the emperors of Austria and Germany, 6 Sept. 1871, which caused some anxiety, were reported to be in favour of peace.

**SAMAJ**, or **SOMAJ**, see *Deism*.

**SAMANIDE DYNASTY**, began with Ismail Samani, who overcame the army of the Saffarides, and established himself in the government of Persia, 902; his descendants ruled till 999.

**SAMARCAND** (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1220, and by Timur, or Tamerlane, who ruled here in great splendour. Samarcand was occupied by the Russians under Kaufmann 26 May, 1868, after a conflict on the previous day. The garrison left, resisted a fierce siege till relieved by Kaufmann, 13-20 June, 1868.

**SAMARITANS.** Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C.; and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 332 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C.; see *John* iv. & viii. 48, and *Luke* x. 33. The Samaritan Pentateuch (of uncertain origin) was published in his Polyglot by Morinus, 1632.

**SAMNITES**, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B.C. Their brave leader, Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

**SAMOAN ISLES** (or Navigators), (nine inhabited), near the Fiji islands; christianized by rev. John Williams, 1830. King Malietoa succeeded, 8 Nov. 1830. The isles have a political constitution; their parliament voted annexation to New Zealand, March, 1885.

King Malletoa deposed for alleged robbery and insult by Germans, and replaced by Tanatase, the British and French consuls protest, announced 8 Sept.; deposed and exiled by the Germans Sept. 1887  
Insurrection against Tanatase, Malietoa or Mafanafa said to be released, his supporters victorious in a battle proclaim him king 12 Sept.; continued success Oct. 1888



Victory of king Mataafa, after a fierce battle 29 Nov. 1898  
 A party of Germans land, attacked by Mataafa's  
 forces; 16 killed and the rest rescued 18 Dec. "  
 Difficulties regarding Samoa have arisen between  
 the German, British, and United States govern-  
 ments Jan. 1899  
 The Germans declare war against Mataafa; 31 Jan.  
 Prince Bismarck yields to United States claims Feb. "  
 Cessation of hostilities reported 5 March, "  
 By a great storm three German and three American  
 war vessels were driven ashore at Apia on the  
 island of Upolu and destroyed; about 50  
 Americans and 96 Germans drowned; H.M.S.  
*Calliope* escaped by steaming out 15, 16 March, 1899  
 [Capt. Kane of the *Calliope* was thanked by the  
 admiralty for his skill and seamanship.]  
 Conference on Samoan affairs at Berlin; plenipoten-  
 tiaries: England, sir Edward Malet; Germany,  
 count H. Bismarck; United States, Mr. John  
 Kasson; first met 29 April; closing conference,  
 agreement signed subject to legislative ratification  
 14 June, "  
 Peace between the rival chiefs reported 6 July, "

**SAMOS**, an island on the W. coast of Asia  
 Minor. Colonised by Ionians about 1043 B.C. The  
 city was founded about 986. Polycretes, ruler of  
 Samos (532-22 B.C.), was one of the most able,  
 fortunate, and treacherous of the Greek tyrants,  
 and possessed a powerful fleet. He patronised  
 Pythagoras (born here) and Anacreon. Samos was  
 taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece,  
 became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the  
 Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made velvet (*samet*),  
 and became subject to the Turks, about 1459.

It was made a principality by sultan Mahmoud in 1832;  
 present prince, Constantine Adossides, born 23 Feb.,  
 1822; appointed 4 March, 1879.

**SAMPFORD COURTENAY** (Devon).  
 Here John, lord Russell, defeated the Cornish and  
 Devonshire catholic rebels, the middle of Aug. 1549.

**SANCTION**, see *Pragmatic*.

**SANCTUARIES**, see *Asylums*. Privileged  
 places for the safety of offenders are said to have  
 been granted by king Lucius to churches and their  
 precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus pri-  
 vileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burian's,  
 in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935;  
 Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Mar-  
 tin's-le-Grand, 1529. Being much abused, the pri-  
 vilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503  
 (at the request of Henry VII.), and much reduced  
 in 1540. In London, persons were secure from  
 arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories,  
 Salisbury - court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's - rents,  
 Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink,  
 Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint.  
 This security was abolished 1697, but lasted in some  
 degree till the reign of George II. (1727).

**SANDALS**, see *Shoes*.

**SAND-BLAST**. Gen. B. C. Tilghman, of  
 Philadelphia, has invented a method of cutting stone  
 or hard metal by a jet of quartz sand impelled by  
 compressed air or steam. A hole of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter  
 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep was bored through a block of  
 corundum, nearly as hard as diamond, in 25  
 minutes. The invention was submitted to the Frank-  
 lin Institute, Philadelphia, 15 Feb. 1871. It may  
 be employed in the arts, for etching, &c.; for this  
 purpose a company was at work, 1874.

**SANDEMANIANS**, see *Glasites*.

**SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY  
 COLLEGE**, founded, first at High Wycombe, in  
 1799; removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to

Sandhurst in 1812. It consists of the staff college  
 and cadets' college. Competitive examination for  
 entrance into the latter began in Feb. 1858. A wing  
 of the college was destroyed by fire, 21 Jan. 1868.

**SANDWICH** (*Portus Rutupensis*, Kent). It  
 suffered by Danish invaders in 851, 993, and 1014,  
 but was rebuilt by Canute, and became prosperous;  
 it became chief of the cinque ports about 1066. It  
 contributed 22 ships and 504 mariners to Edward  
 III.'s French expedition. It was taken and plundered  
 by the French under Brézé in Aug. 1457.  
 Flemish silk and woollen manufactories were set-  
 tled here by Elizabeth in 1561. Disfranchised  
 1885.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS** or **HAWAII AR-  
 CHIPELAGO**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered  
 by captain Cook in 1778. In *Owhyhee* or *Hawaii*, one  
 of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden re-  
 sentment of the natives, 14 Feb. 1779. The king  
 and queen visited London in 1824, and died there  
 in July. These people have made great progress in  
 civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any  
 missionaries were settled among them. Population  
 in 1884, 80,578. Numbers of native population said  
 to be stationary. King Kaméhaméha IV. married  
 Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. She came to England  
 in 1865; landing at Southampton, 13 July, and  
 visited our queen, 9 Sept. An English bishopric  
 was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which  
 Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, 18 Aug. 1862.

The king died; Kaméhaméha V. king Nov. 1863  
 The duke of Edinburgh warmly received at Hono-  
 lulu 21 July, 1869  
 Bishop Staley resigns, Aug. 1870; bishop Alfred  
 Willis consecrated 2 Feb. 1872  
 Kaméhaméha V. died, unmarried 11 Dec. 1874  
 Wm. C. Lunalilo crowned, 8 Jan. 1873; died, 3 Feb. 1874  
 Reciprocity treaty concluded between Hawaii and  
 the United States 1875  
 David Kalakaua (born 16 Nov. 1836), elected king,  
 in opposition to queen Emma 12 Feb.; visits the  
 president at Washington 12 Dec. 1876; visits  
 Europe; at Rome, 1 July; received by the queen  
 at Windsor, 12 July, 1881; crowned 12 Feb. 1883  
 Queen Kapiolani arrives at Liverpool to be present  
 at the royal jubilee service 2 June; arrives in  
 London 8 June, 1887  
 Revolution against a corrupt ministry 25 June;  
 the ministry deposed 30 June; the king powerless  
 appeals to the foreign representatives, who  
 recommend the formation of a new constitution;  
 the king signs a new constitution 7 July; new  
 ministry formed 10 July, "

**SAN FRANCISCO** (California). The cen-  
 tenary of its foundation by Franciscan monks,  
 8 Oct. 1776, was celebrated in 1876; owes its  
 present prosperity to the gold discovery in 1847;  
 see *California*.

**SANHEDRIM**. An ancient Jewish council  
 of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some  
 say, seventy-three members, usually considered to  
 be that established by Moses, *Num.* xi. 16,—1490  
 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus  
 Christ, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was  
 summoned by the emperor Napoleon I., 23 July,  
 1806. A meeting of Jewish deputies was held 18  
 Sept., and the Sanhedrim assembled, 9 March,  
 1807.

**SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GREAT  
 BRITAIN**, founded 13 July, 1876; president, the  
 duke of Northumberland. Congress at Leamington,  
 3 Oct. 1877; at Stafford, 2 Oct. 1878; at Croy-  
 don, 21 Oct. 1879; opened a School of Hygiene in  
 London, Nov. 1879. Congress at Glasgow, 27 Sept.  
 1883; at Dublin, 30 Sept. 1884; at Leicester, 22  
 Sept. 1885; York, 21 Sept. 1886; Bolton, 20 Sept.

1887; incorporated Aug. 1888. See under *Sanitation*.

**SANITATION**, the preservation of health. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Professors of hygiene are now appointed.

Investigations of the Poor Law Commissioners and consequent disclosures and the reports of the registrar-general lead to legislation, 1834 *et seq.*

Nuisances Removal act passed (repealed)	1845-1860
Baths and Washhouses act	1846-1847
Public Health act (subsequent Supplemental acts).	1848
Common Lodging Houses act	1851-1853
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses act	1851
Smoke Nuisance Abatement act	1853
Diseases Prevention act	1855
Public Health act passed	"
Metropolitan Internments acts	1850-1855
Labouring Classes Dwelling-house act passed	March, 1866
New Sanitary act (stringent) passed Aug. 1866; amended	1868, 1870
Public Health act passed	10 Aug. 1872
National health society founded	1873
International sanitary congress at Vienna, closed	"

Public Health act for Ireland passed	1 Aug. 1874	
Sanitary Laws Amendment act passed	7 Aug. "	
New Consolidated Public Health act passed	1875	
Parkes "museum of hygiene," instituted	1876, at University college, London; incorporated and removed to Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 1882; opened by the duke of Albany 26 May, 1883; incorporated with the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain	Aug. 1888

*Sanitary Assurance Association*, formed by sir Joseph Fayer, Drs. Andrew Clark, Corfield, Tyndall, and others; constituted . . . 14 Dec. 1880

*London Sanitary Protection Association*, founded by sir Wm. W. Gull, professor Huxley, and others . . . 1881

International sanitary exhibition, royal Albert hall, 16 July—13 Aug. "

International sanitary congress at Washington, U.S.A., opened, Jan. 1881; at Geneva . . . 1882

National health society's exhibition opened 2 June, 1883

International health exhibition, 1884; proposals adopted, Nov. 1883; opened by the duke of Cambridge, 8 May; closed, 30 Oct.; conferences held about 12 June; the juries inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 17 June; admitted, 4,153,390; medals awarded (242 gold, 5096 silver, and others), 27 Oct. 1884; estimated surplus, 19,000*l.* Feb. 1885

5th International sanitary conference at the Hague, 21 Aug. 1884

International Sanitary Conference at Rome, 28 states represented . . . 20 May-13 June, 1885

Stated result of fifty years' sanitation saving of about 503,000 lives; death rate reduced from above 22 to 10 per thousand . . . Nov. 1886

Great International Hygienic Congress opened at Vienna by crown prince Rudolph 26 Sept.-1 Oct. 1887; next to be at London . . . 1891

The College of State Medicine for the training of persons officially employed in matters relating to public health inaugurated; address by Mr. Brudenell Carter . . . 2 May 1888

**SANITAS** (health), a new antiseptic and disinfectant, invented by Mr. C. T. Kingzett, about 1875.

Having discovered that the salubrity of the air surrounding certain trees, such as the *Eucalyptus globulus* and pines, is due to their volatile oils producing peroxide of hydrogen and camphoric acid, he devised a method for procuring these re-agents by the decomposition of common turpentine, and in 1877 they were manufactured and sold as "Sanitas."

**SAN JUAN ISLAND**, see *Juan*.

**SAN SALVADOR**, see *Salvador*.

**SANSCULOTTES**, a term of reproach applied to the leaders of the French republicans about 1790, on account of their negligence in dress, and afterwards assumed by them with pride. The complementary days of their new calendar were named by the Mountain party *Sansculottides*.

**SANSKRIT**, the language of the Brahmans of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem Sakuntalá, in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by colonel Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda Sanhitá, the sacred hymns of the Brahmans, and several poems, &c. Professor Monier Williams (elected 1860) published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his history of Sanskrit Literature in 1859, and has edited the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

**SAN STEFANO**, see *Stefano*.

**SANTA CRUZ** (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed several Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, 20 April, 1657. *Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, 24 July, 1797.\* See under *Virgin Isles*.

**SANTA FE DE BOGOTÁ**, see *New Granada*.

**SANTA HERMANDAD**, see *Hernandad*.

**SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA** (N.W. Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 995, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James the Greater (Acts, xii. 2), said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814.—**SANTIAGO**, the capital of Chili, S. America, founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829.

About seven o'clock in the evening of 8 Dec. 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campana, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burnt down, the fire beginning amidst the combustible ornaments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished; the means of egress being utterly insufficient.

\* Captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following note, addressed to the lady of Captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE.—Tell me how Tom is, I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off*; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours, "HORATIO NELSON."



On 20 Dec. the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

**SAPPERS AND MINERS**, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers. *Brande.*

**SAPPHIC VERSE**, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned, about 590 B.C. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse. Some consider the story fabulous.

**SAPPHIRE**, a precious stone of an azure colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. One was placed in the Jewish high priest's breast-plate, 1491. Thamas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 300,000*l.*, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gandin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

**SARABAND**. A stately dance invented by Sarabanda, a dancer of Seville, in the 16th century.

**SARACENS**, a warlike people of Arabia, were employed as mercenaries by the emperor Valens, 376, against the invading Goths, whom they repelled from Constantinople, 378. They frequently troubled the eastern empire in the 6th century, and in the seventh, became ardent followers of Mahomet, see *Mahometans*. In 712 they conquered Spain, and under Aberahman, established the caliphate of Cordova 755. The Moors became supreme in the 11th century.

**SARAGOSSA** (N.E. Spain), anciently Cæsarea Augusta, founded 27 B.C., was taken by the Goths, 470; by the Arabs, 712; by Alfonso of Spain, 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, 20 Aug. 1710. On 17 Dec. 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa, after successfully resisting the French in 1808, was taken by them after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, 20 Feb. 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

**SARAH SANDS**, see *Wrecks*, 1857.

**SARAKHS**, see *Russia*, 1884.

**SARATOGA** (New York State, N. America). Here general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans at Germanstown, in which he was victorious, 3, 4 Oct., being surrounded, surrendered all his army (5791 men) to the American general Gates, 17 Oct. 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

**SARAWAK**, see *Borneo*.

**SARDINIA**, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (about 500 B.C.), Romans (238), Vandals (A.D. 456), Saracens (720-40), Genoese (1022), Pisans (1165), Aragonese (1352), and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king; see *Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807; of Sardinia alone, 1887, 723,833. The

king of Sardinia was recognised as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861; see *Italy*.

Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope . . . 1708  
 Ceded to the emperor Charles VI. . . . 1714  
 Recovered by the Spaniards . . . 22 Aug. 1717  
 Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily . . . 1720  
 Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son . . . 1730  
 Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison . . . 1732  
 The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French . . . 1792  
 Charles Emmanuel resigns to his brother, duke of Aosta . . . 4 June, 1802  
 Piedmont annexed to Italy . . . 26 May, 1805  
 The king resides in Sardinia . . . 1798-1814  
 Piedmont restored to its sovereign, with Genoa added . . . Dec.  
 King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code . . . 1837  
 Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival") . . . 1847  
 The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria, 23 March, 1848  
 Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Peschiera . . . 30 May, "  
 Incorporation of Lombardy with Sardinia . . . 28 June, "  
 and Venice . . . 4 July, "  
 Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky . . . 26 July, "  
 Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky . . . 5 Aug. "  
 Armistice signed . . . 9 Aug. "  
 Hostilities resumed . . . 12 March, 1849  
 Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara . . . 21 March, "  
 Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara . . . 23 March, "  
 Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor-Emmanuel . . . 23 March, "  
 The Austrians occupy Novara, &c. . . 25 March, "  
 Another armistice . . . 26 March, "  
 Death of Charles-Albert, at Oporto . . . 28 July, "  
 Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed . . . 6 Aug. "  
 Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions . . . 9 April, 1850  
 Arrest of the bishop of Turin . . . 4 May, "  
 He is released from the citadel . . . 2 June, "  
 Cavour minister of foreign affairs . . . 1851  
 Bill for suppression of convents and support of clergy by the state passed . . . 2 March, 1855  
 Convention with England and France signed; a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia . . . 10 April, "  
 10,000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea . . . 8 May, "  
 Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya . . . 16 Aug. "  
 The king visits London, &c. . . 30 Nov. &c. "  
 Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England . . . 16 April, 1856  
 Rupture with Austria; subsequent war (see *Austria*, 1857, et seq.)  
 Cavour declares in favour of free trade . . . June, 1857  
 Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde (see *Italy*) . . . 30 Jan. 1859  
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, 11 July; count Cavour resigns, 13 July; Rattazzi administration formed . . . 19 July, "  
 The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel advocating the formation of an Italian confederation; the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians, 20 Oct. "  
 Treaty of peace signed at Zurich . . . Nov. "  
 Garibaldi retires into private life . . . 17 Nov. "  
 Count Cavour returns to office . . . 16 Jan. 1860  
 The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people . . . 29 Feb. "  
 Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people . . . 25 Feb. "  
 Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, 14 March; by Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel . . . 18-20 March, "

Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed 24 March, 1860  
 Prussia protests against the Italian annexations 27 March, "  
 New Sardinian parliament opens 2 April, "  
 Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, 15 April; by Savoy 22 April, "  
 The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (*which see*) 18 May, "  
 The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice 29 May, "  
 The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see *Italy*, and *Rome*) 11 Sept. "  
 Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples 15 Oct. "  
 Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia 21 Oct. "  
 Railway from Sassari to the sea opened 9 April, 1872  
 [For the disputes, and war with Austria, and the events of 1859-61, see *Austria*, *France*, *Rome*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*.]

[For later history see *Italy*.]

#### KINGS OF SARDINIA. See *Savoy*.

1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.  
 1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. (III. of Savoy), son.  
 1773. Victor-Amadeus II., son.  
 1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son; resigned his crown in favour of his brother  
 1802. Victor-Emmanuel I., brother; 4 June.  
 1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, 26 May, 1805.]  
 1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.  
 1821. Charles-Felix.  
 1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favour of his son, 23 March, 1849. Died at Oporto, 28 July, 1849.  
 1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., son; born 14 March, 1820; died, 9 Jan. 1878.  
 Humbert, king of Italy; born, 14 March 1844.  
 See *Italy*, end.

SARDIS, see under *Seven Churches*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name for the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula, including Russia and Poland. The Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ troubled the early Roman empire by incursions. After subduing the Scythians they were subjugated by the Goths, in the 3rd and 4th centuries. They joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the 5th century.

SARNO (S. Italy). Near this river, Teias, king of the Goths, was defeated and slain by Justinian's general Narses, March, 553.

SARUM, OLD (Wiltshire), an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury (*which see*). Although completely decayed, it returned two members to parliament till 1832.

SASSANIDES, descendants of Artaxerxes or Ardeshir, whose father, Babek, was the son of Sassan. He revolted against Artabanus, the king of Parthia; defeated him on the plain of Hormuz, 226; and re-established the Persian monarchy. This dynasty was expelled by the Mahometans, 652; see *Persia*.

SATAN, see *Devil Worship*.

SATELLITES, see *Planets*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Saturn*.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, called the inventor of it, 116 B.C. *Livy*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729), in modern times. Butler's "Hudibras," satirizing

the presbyterians, first appeared in 1663. *Satire Menippée*, a celebrated satirical pamphlet, partly in verse and partly in prose, attacking the policy of the court of Spain and the league, written in the style of the biting satires of the cynic philosopher Menippus. The first part, "Catholicon d'Espagne," by Leroy, appeared in 1593; the second, "Abrégé des Etats de la Ligue," by Gillot, Pithou, Rapin and Passerat, appeared in 1594. *Bouillet*.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATTARA (W. India) was long a flourishing state, founded by Sevajee about 1646; subjugated by the Mahrattas about 1749; conquered by the British, 1818; ruled by a rajah under the protection of the company. The last rajah died without issue in 1848; when the country was annexed.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath; see *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day. *Pardon*. It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni*. *Saturday Review*, an independent literary weekly journal, was first published, 3 Nov. 1855. See *Hospital*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (25 March, 1655); four by Cassini (1672-84); two by sir William Herschel (1789), and one by Bond and Lassells (1848). The ring was observed by Galileo, about 1610; its annular form determined by Huyghens, about 1655; and discovered to be two-fold by Messrs. Ball, 13 Oct. 1665; an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (29 Nov.), and by Bond in America.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (673-640 B.C.), after a victory obtained over the Sabines: whilst others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius, when he dedicated a temple to Saturn, 497 B.C. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Langlet*.

SAVAGE CLUB, instituted by various literary men, in 1857, facetiously terming themselves "savages," on account of their freedom from conventionalism. On some occasions they gave a war-whoop. *Sala*. Mr. W. E. Gladstone was present at the 22nd anniversary, 14 June, 1879, and the prince of Wales has been a visitor (1882).

SAVANDROOG (Mysore, S. India), a strong fortress, was captured by the British without loss, 21 Dec. 1791.

SAVINGS' BANKS. The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors. The rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4, a "charitable bank" was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. The rev.



Henry Duncan established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Rt. hon. Geo. Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount, 22,060,904*l*.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863, 1880 and 1887.

On 20 Nov. 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above 20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l*.

Amount of computed capital of savings' banks in the United Kingdom:—1853, 33,362,260*l*.; 1860, 41,258,368*l*.; 1870, 37,958,549*l*.—1871, England, 31,413,002*l*.; Wales, 1,066,543*l*.; Scotland, 4,119,735*l*.; Ireland, 2,220,383*l*.; total, 38,819,663*l*. In 1877, England, 34,750,747*l*.; Wales, 1,189,254*l*.; Scotland, 6,026,802*l*.; Ireland, 2,271,883*l*.; total, 44,238,686*l*. In 1883, England, 34,441,787*l*.; Wales, 1,103,201*l*.; Scotland, 7,359,586*l*.; Ireland, 2,082,549*l*.; total, 44,987,123*l*. In 1887, England, 35,595,839*l*.; Wales, 915,171*l*.; Scotland, 8,638,354*l*.; Ireland, 2,062,808*l*.; total, 47,262,222*l*.

1877.	Received by Trustees.	Paid.
England	£6,590,428	£7,031,233
Wales	178,260	224,434
Scotland	2,090,480	1,927,283
Ireland	504,463	472,185
	9,363,631	9,655,135

1887.	Received by Trustees.	Paid.
England	£5,871,807	£7,756,255
Wales	122,814	183,641
Scotland	2,472,592	2,340,933
Ireland	409,350	428,673
	9,876,561	10,708,602

For Post-Office Savings' Banks, established in 1861, see under Post Office.

Savings' Banks Investment acts, passed March, 1866, and Aug. 1869.

449 old Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom, 1,506,714 accounts, deposits, 43,797,805*l*. 1880.

New Savings' Bank Act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36, passed, 1880, came into effect, interest to depositors reduced to 2*l*. 1*s*. per cent. 1 Nov. 1880.

409 savings banks in the United Kingdom, 1884.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST 20,000 DEPOSITORS.

Domestic servants	7245
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473
Labourers and porters	672
Miners	1454
Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3098

**SAVONA** (a manufacturing town, N. Italy, long held by the Genoese) was captured by the king of Sardinia in 1746; by the French in 1809, and annexed; restored to Sardinia at the peace. Pope Pius VII. was kept here by Napoleon I., 1809-12. Soap is said to have been invented here, and hence its French name *savon*.

**SAVOY**, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 490. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count

Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, 19 Feb. 1416. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily from Spain, by a treaty, in 1713, but afterwards exchanged it with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but with Nice annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, 23 April, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in August, 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

#### DUKES OF SAVOY.

1321. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416; he was named pope, as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.

1439. Louis.

1465. Amadeus IX.

1472. Philibert I.

1482. Charles I.

1489. Charles II.

1496. Philip II.

1497. Philibert II.

1504. Charles III.

1553. Emmanuel-Philibert.

1580. Charles-Emmanuel I.

1630. Victor-Amadeus I.

1637. Francis-Hyacinthe.

1638. Charles-Emmanuel II.

1675. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713

exchanged for Sardinia (which see) in 1720.

**SAVOY PALACE** (London), was built by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1245, on land granted to him. He gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy (Monte Jovis), from whom it was purchased by queen Eleanor for her son Edmund. Here resided John, king of France, when a prisoner, 1357 *et seq.* The Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler and his followers, 1381. It was restored as an hospital of St. John the Baptist by Henry VII. about 1505. The fruitless CONFERENCE of bishops and eminent puritans for the revision of the liturgy was held at the Savoy, April-July, 1661. The hospital was dissolved in 1702, and the buildings (then used as a military prison) removed for Waterloo-bridge and its approaches, 1817-19. The ancient *Chapel* (which once possessed the privilege of sanctuary), after several restorations, was destroyed by fire, 7 July, 1864, and was rebuilt at the queen's expense, and re-opened 26 Nov. 1865. The privilege of sanctuary, much abused, was abolished by parliament, 1697.

*Savoy Theatre*, erected for Mr. D'Oryly Carte by Mr. C. J. Phipps, opened 10 Oct. 1881; lit by Swan's incandescent electric light successfully (1194 lamps); 100th performance of "Patience," by Sir A. Sullivan, libretto by W. G. Gilbert, 28 Dec. 1881. See *Operas*.

**SAW.** Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny*. Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. The excellent saw-machinery in Woolwich dockyard is based upon the invention of the elder Brunel,

1806-13. The circular saw was introduced into England about 1790. The *saw-gin* for separating cotton wool from the pod, invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, led to the immense growth of cotton in the southern states of the Union. Powis and James's band-saw was patented in 1858.

**SAXE-ALTENBURG** (formerly Hildburghausen), a duchy in central Germany. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. Ernest, the first duke, died in 1715. The duke, Ernest, born 16 Sept. 1826; succeeded his father, George, 3 Aug. 1853; he entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866. Heir, brother, Maurice, born 24 Oct. 1829.

**SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA** (central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. The reigning family is descended from John Ernest (son of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony), who died in 1729.

#### DUKES.

1826. Ernest I. duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg; born, 2 Jan. 1784; married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 Nov. 1826; died, 29 Jan. 1844.

[His brother, Leopold, married the princess Charlotte of England, 2 May, 1816; became king of the Belgians, 12 July, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdinand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, 9 April, 1836.]

1844. Ernest II. son (brother of Albert, prince consort of Great Britain); born 21 June, 1818; married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, 3 May, 1842; no issue. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866. Published *Memoirs*, vol. i., 9 Nov. 1887.

*Heir* (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, duke of Edinburgh; born, 6 Aug. 1844 (in whose favour the prince of Wales resigned his rights, 19 April, 1863.)

**SAXE-MEININGEN** (a duchy in central Germany). The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. The first duke, Bernard (1680), died in 1706. Bernard (duke, 24 Dec. 1803, died 3 Dec. 1882), abdicated in favour of his son George II., 20 Sept. 1866, who professed his adhesion to the Prussian policy; he was born, 2 April, 1826. Heir, his son, Bernard, born 1 April, 1851. By a fire at Meiningen, about 3000 persons became houseless, 6 Sept. 1874.

**SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH** (central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548; see *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hildburghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany.

#### GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.

1828. Charles Frederic; died, 8 July, 1853.

1853. Charles Alexander; born, 24 June, 1818. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.

*Heir*: Charles Augustus; born, 31 July, 1844.

**SAXONY**, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witi-kind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From

him descended the first and the present ruling family of Wettin (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelf, and Aseania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war, 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. In the conflict of 1866 the king took the side of Austria, and the army fought in the battle of Königgrätz, 3 July. The Prussians entered Saxony 18 June. Peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed 21 Oct. (subjecting the Saxon army to Prussia), and the king returned to Dresden, 3 Nov. Constitution of 4 Sept. 1831; modified, 1849, 1851, 1860, 1861, 1868, and 1874. Population, 1861, 2,225,240; 1871, 2,556,244; 1880, 2,972,805; 1885, 3,182,003.

Octocentenary of the house of Wettin was celebrated at Dresden with great magnificence 15-19 June, 1889; the many branches of the royal family and its connections were represented; the emperor William II., prince Alfred of Edinburgh for England, and princes representing Portugal and Belgium, and deputations from Austria and Russia were present. The festivities included church services, military equestrian performances, historical pageants and a procession of 12,000 costumed characters. The people presented about 150,000. to the king, for the restoration of his palace.

#### ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I., first elector of the house of Misnia.

1428. Frederic II.

[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]

1464. Ernest.

1464. Albert.

1486. Frederic III.

1500. George.

1525. John.

1539. Henry.

1541. Maurice.

1532. John Frederic; deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by

1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).

1553. Augustus.

1586. Christian I.

1591. Christian II.

1611. John George I.

1656. John George II.

1680. John George III.

1691. John George IV.

1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.

1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.

1763. Frederic Augustus III. becomes king, 1806.

#### KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.; increased his territories by alliance with France, 1806-9; suffered by peace of 1814.

1827. Anthony Clement.

1836. Frederic Augustus II., nephew (regent, 1830); died 9 Aug. 1854.

1854. John, brother (born 12 Dec. 1801); celebrated his golden wedding (50 years), 10 Nov. 1872; died, 29 Oct. 1873.

1873. Albert; born, 23 April, 1828; married, 18 June, 1853, Caroline of Wasa.

*Heir*: George, brother; born 8 Aug. 1832.

**SCANDALUM MAGNATUM**, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of the scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

**SCANDINAVIA**, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings, or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, visited the northern regions of America, about the 9th century. A "National



"Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm; see *Sweden*, Dec. 1864.

**SCARLET**, or *kermes dye*, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667. *Beckmann*.

**SCARLET FEVER**, was very prevalent in the metropolis from August, 1837, to Feb. 1838. Patients admitted into the hospitals, April, 1837—March, 1838, 7614. Arrangements for the crisis were made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

**SCEPTICS**, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. He gave ten reasons for continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. He advocated apathy and unchangeable repose. These doctrines were held by Bayle (died 1706).

**SCEPTRE**, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481. *Le Gendre*.

**SCHAFFHAUSEN** (N. Switzerland), a fishing village in the 8th century, became an imperial city in the 13th; was subjected to Austria, 1330; independent, 1415; became a Swiss canton, 1501.

**SCHAUMBURG LIPPE** (Germany), was formed into a county by Adolphus, of Sondersleben, 1033. In 1640, on the death of count Otho IV., his mother, Elizabeth, transferred the domains to Philip of Lippe, from whom descended the reigning prince (the title assumed in 1807). Adolphus, born 1 Aug. 1817, succeeded his father, 21 Nov. 1860. Heir, son, George, born 10 Oct. 1846. Population of the principality, 1882, 35,753; 1885, 37,204.

**SCHELD TOLLS** were imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The tolls were abolished for a compensation, 1867. The house of commons voted 175,650*l.* for the British portion, on 9 March, 1864. The Scheldt was declared free on 3 Aug. with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

**SCHIEHALLIEN**, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observations with a plumb-line, 24 Oct. 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

**SCHIPKA PASSES**, on the Balkans, Turkey. Through these the Russian general Gourko entered Roumelia. After his retreat, they were fortified, and desperately, but on the whole unsuccessfully, assailed by the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, with great slaughter on both sides, 20-27 Aug. He took and lost fort St. Nicholas, 17 Sept. 1877. The Russians re-entered Roumelia, Jan. 1878.

**SCHISM**, see *Heresy*, and *Popes*.

**SCHISM ACT**, 13 Anne, c. 7, introduced by lord Bolingbroke, 1713; repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4, in 1719. By it teachers were required to declare their conformity to the established church.

**SCHLESWIG**, see *Holstein*, *Denmark*, and *Gastein*.

**SCHOOL BOARD**, see *Education*.

**SCHOOLMEN** or **SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY**, began in the schools founded by Charlemagne, 800-14; and prevailed in Europe from the 9th to the 15th centuries; see *Doctors*.

**SCHOOLS**. Charity schools were introduced into London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733. *Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 protestant dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the free church: the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars; see *Education*, *Design*, *Ascham*, &c.

**SCHOOL SHIPS**, see *Chichester*. *Cornwall*, off Purfleet, established 1859, accommodates between 250 and 300 vagrants (1878).

**SCHWARZBURG** (the seat of two principalities, N. Germany). Gunther, count of Schwarzburg, whose family dates from the 12th century, was elected emperor of Germany in 1349. From the two sons of count Gunther, who died 1552, sprang the present rulers.

**SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT**

(a principality, 1697).

1807. Albert (28 June), born 30 April, 1793; died 26 Nov. 1869.

1869. George (born 23 Nov. 1838), 26 Nov.

**SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN**

(a principality, 1710).

1835. Gunther (19 Aug.), born 24 Sept. 1801; abdicated.

1880. Charles, son (born 7 Aug. 1830), 17 July.

**SCHWEIDNITZ**, Prussia, often besieged and taken in the thirty years' and seven years' wars. Near it Frederick II. defeated the Austrians under marshal Daun, 16 May, 1762.

**SCHWEIZ**, a Swiss canton, which with Uri and Unterwalden renounced subjection to Austria, 7 Nov. 1307. The name Switzerland, for all the country, dates from about 1440.

**SCIENCE**, see *Education*, *Chemistry*, and other branches.

*Science and Art Department* began as the Normal School of Design, 1 Jan. 1837, with a grant of 1,500*l.* See under *Design*. The grant in 1885-6 was 391,573*l.*; 1888-9, 445,303*l.*

The 36th report states that in 1883 the department supported 1,952 schools, and 6,579 classes were examined in elementary science, with 112,808 pupils; the South Kensington museum is in the charge of the department.

**SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS**. The International Loan Exhibition, at South Kensington, consisting of about 17,000 objects, many of great historical interest, from all countries except America, was opened (by the queen,) 13 May, and closed 30 Dec. 1876. Conferences were held, 16 May—2 June, and many free lectures given by eminent persons. Reopened 30 June, 1877.

**SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION**, for promotion of research; proposed at the meeting of the American Association at Philadelphia, Sept. 1884. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson promised liberal support.

**SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER** (in reference to Afghanistan), a term used by Lord Beaconsfield, 9 Nov. 1878.

**SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING**, established at Manchester, in 1873. It proposed setting up a library and museum, the delivery of lectures, and the publication of reports.

**SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND**. In 1859, several fellows of the Royal Society (Messrs. Gassiot, Wheatstone, Miller, Tyndall, and others) commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." In the spring of 1860, 336*5*l. had been subscribed; in Jan. 1865, 5320*l.*; in 1867, 6052*l.*; in 1877, 6428*l.*; and many cases had been relieved.

**SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES' HOUSE COMPANY** proposed March, 1873.

**SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING EXPEDITION**, see *Deep Sea*.

**SCILLY ISLES** (the Cassiterides or Tin-islands). They held commerce with the Phœnicians; and are mentioned by Strabo. They were conquered by Athelstan, 936; and given to the monks. They were granted by Elizabeth to the Godolphin family, by whom they were fortified; the works were strengthened in 1649 by the royalists, from whom they were taken by Blake, 1651. Mr. Augustus Smith, the owner, and termed the king of these isles, after a long paternal rule, died in Aug. 1872.

A British squadron under sir Cloudeley Shovel were wrecked here, when returning from an expedition against Toulon; he mistook rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney and Firebrand*, were also lost; the rest of the fleet escaped, 22 Oct. 1707. Sir Cloudeley's body was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

**SCINDE**, see *Sinde*.

**SCIO MASSACRE**, 11 April, 1822, see *Chios*.

**SCLAVONIA**, see *Slavonia*.

**SCONE** (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster abbey by Edward I. in 1296. Here Charles II. was crowned, 1 Jan. 1651.

**SCOPTZI**, see *White Doves*.

**SCORE, MUSICAL**, was written by the monk Hucbald, who wrote "Enchiridion Musicae"; he died 930. Specimens written in the 13th century exist in the British Museum.

**SCOTTISH - IRISH CONVENTION**, see *United States*, May, 1889.

**SCOTISTS**. Those who adopted the doctrines of John Duns Scotus (who died 8 Nov. 1308) on divine grace, freewill, the origin of the moral law, the Conception of the Virgin Mary, &c., strongly opposed by the Thomists, disciples of St. Thomas Aquinas, who died 7 March, 1274.

**SCOTLAND**, see *Caledonia*. At the death of queen Elizabeth, 24 March, 1603, James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to

the throne of England, and proclaimed king of Great Britain, 24 Oct. 1604. Each country had a separate-parliament till 1707, when the kingdoms were united; see *England*.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed, 843. The Norwegians occupy Caithness 9th century.

Scotland ravaged by Athelstan . . . 933-

The fensal system established by Malcolm II. . . 1004

Invaded by Canute . . . 1031

Divided into baronies . . . 1032-

The Danes driven out of Scotland . . . 1040-

Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized . . . "

Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, defeats the usurper at Dunsinane, 1054; Macbeth killed by Macduff . . . 1056 or 1057-

The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans . . . 1080-

Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed . . . 1093

Reign of David I., a legislator . . . 1124-53

Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are defeated by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles . . . 1263.

Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne, 7 Oct. . . 1290-

John Balliol and Robert Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John . . . Nov. 1292

John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall against the earl of Fife . . . 1293

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation*) . . . 1296

William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, 22 July, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield . . . 23 Aug. 1305

Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn . . . 24 June, 1314

Edward Balliol gains the throne for a little time by his victory at Dupplin, 11 Aug. 1332; and by the victory at Halidon-hill . . . 19 July, 1333

David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durlham (and detained in captivity 11 years) . . . 1346

Battle of Chery Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas (see *Otterburn*) . . . 10 Aug. 1388

Murder of duke of Rothesay, heir of Robert III., by starvation . . . 3 April, 1401

The Scots defeated at Homildon-hill . . . 14 Sept. 1402

James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France . . . 30 March, 1406

St. Andrews university founded by bishop William Turnbull . . . 1451

University of Aberdeen founded . . . 1494

James IV. invades England, slain at Flodden Field, and his army cut to pieces . . . 9 Sept. 1513

James V. banishes the Douglasses . . . 1528

He establishes the court of session . . . 1532

Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived . . . 1540

Mary, the queen of Scots, born 7 Dec.; succeeds her father, James V., who dies . . . 14 Dec. "

The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrews . . . 29 May, 1546

The Scots defeated at Pinkie . . . 10 Sept. 1547

Mary marries the dauphin of France . . . April, 1558

The parliament abolishes the jurisdiction of the pope in Scotland . . . 24 Aug. 1560

Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow . . . Dec. "

The Reformation in Scotland, by John Knox, and others, during the minority of Mary, between 1550 & Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France . . . 21 Aug. 1561

Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. *Stew.* . . . 1562

Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley . . . 29 July, 1565

David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence . . . 9 March, 1566

Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death), 10 Feb. 1567



James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him . . . 15 May, 1567	The Court of Session is formed into two divisions . . . 1807
Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles, 15 June, "	Royal Caledonian asylum, London, founded . . . 1813
Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent . . . 22 July, "	Scott's "Waverley" published . . . 1814
Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside, 13 May; enters England, 16 May, 1568	The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner . . . 1815
The regent Murray murdered . . . 23 Jan. 1570	Visit of George IV. to Scotland . . . Aug. 1822
The earl of Lennox appointed regent . . . 12 July, "	Sir Walter Scott dies . . . 21 Sept. 1832
The earl of Lennox murdered, 4 Sept.; the earl of Mar chosen regent . . . Sept. 1571	Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathgobog are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers and elders, headed by Dr. Cook) . . . 28 May, 1841
Death of the reformer John Knox . . . 24 Nov. 1572	The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished . . . 23 May, 1842
His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"	Visit of the queen, prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier . . . 1-13 Sept. "
The university of Edinburgh founded . . . 1582	Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly (see <i>Free Church</i> ) . . . 18 May, 1843
The Raid of Ruthven (see <i>Ruthven</i> ) . . . "	Death of Jeffrey . . . 26 Jan. 1850
Mary having taken refuge in England, 16 May, 1568, is after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringhay castle (see <i>Fotheringhay</i> ) . . . 8 Feb. 1587	National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed . . . Nov. 1853
Gowrie's conspiracy fails . . . 5 Aug. 1600	Act for better government of the universities passed . . . Aug. 1858
Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI. . . 24 March, 1603	Salmon Fisheries act passed . . . July, 1864
James proclaimed "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" . . . 24 Oct. 1604	The queen's visit to the borders, Kelso, Melrose, &c. . . 21-24 Aug. 1867
Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy; tumult at Edinburgh . . . 23 July, 1637	Scotch reform bill introduced into the commons, 17 Feb., passed . . . 13 July, 1868
Solemn league and covenant subscribed . . . 1 March, 1638	Procedure in court of session and judicatory and other courts amended . . . July, "
A Scotch army enters England . . . 1640	Scotch Reform act passed . . . 13 July, "
Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English parliament . . . 30 Jan. 1647	Land Registers and Titles to Land act passed July, "
Marquis of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, 13 Sept. 1645; executed at Edinburgh . . . 21 May, 1650	Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of justice . . . Oct. "
Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1 Jan.; defeated at Worcester . . . 22 Aug. 1651	Municipal elections amendment act passed, 9 Aug. 1870
Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell . . . Sept. 1661	Act to unite counties for sheriffs' duties passed . . . 9 Aug. "
Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland . . . 1661	Robert Chambers, author and publisher, died aged 69 . . . 17 March, 1871
Arzryll beheaded . . . 27 May, 1665	Scott centenary celebrated in Edinburgh, &c. (Scott born 15 Aug. 1771) . . . 9 Aug. "
Scottish hospital, London, incorporated . . . 1665	Scotch Education Act passed . . . 10 Aug. 1872
The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills . . . 1666	Return of owners of land and heritages, 1872-3 (a kind of Domesday book), published by government . . . April, 1874
Abp. Sharpe murdered near St. Andrews, by John Balfour of Burley and others . . . 3 May, 1679	Patronage in the established church (see 1842) abolished by act passed . . . 7 Aug. "
The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog 1 June; are routed at Bothwell bridge 22 June, Richard Cameron's declaration for religious liberty . . . 22 June, 1680	Scotch Church Disestablishment Association: first annual meeting . . . 8 March, 1875
Resolution of a convention in favour of William III.; re-establishment of presbytery . . . 14 March, 1689	Visit of the queen to Edinburgh; the Scottish national monument, by J. Steell, to prince Albert, unveiled by her . . . 17 Aug. 1876
The "claim of right" accepted by William and Mary . . . 11 May, "	Romanist hierarchy revived by the pope: archbishopric of Glasgow, bishopric of Dunkeld, &c. 4 March; the Scotch protestant bishops protest against this . . . 13 April, 1878
Insurrection of Claverhouse: killed at Killiecrankie . . . 27 July, 1692	Public Parks Act passed . . . 18 March, "
Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe . . . 13 Feb. 1692	Marriage Notice Act passed . . . 8 Aug. "
Parish schools established by the parliament . . . 1697	Education Act amended, by act . . . 16 Aug. "
Legislative union of Scotland with England 1 May, 1707	Visit of Mr. Gladstone to Mid-Lothian, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., many speeches . . . 24-29 Nov. 1879
Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of the son of James II. (see <i>Pretender</i> ) . . . 1715	About 40,000 Scottish volunteers reviewed in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, by the queen 25 Aug. 1881
The rebels defeated at Preston, 12 Nov.; and at Dunblane (or Sheriffmuir) . . . 13 Nov. "	Agitation respecting rents in Aberdeen, Banff, &c. Sept.-Oct. "
Captain Porteous killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see <i>Porteous</i> ) . . . 7 Sept. 1736	Farmers' alliance founded at Aberdeen by delegates from above 4000 farmers . . . 1 Dec. "
Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, 4 Sept.; at Edinburgh, 16 Sept.; with the Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Prestonpans, 21 Sept.; takes Carlisle, 15 Nov.; arrives at Manchester, 28 Nov.; at Derby, 4 Dec.; retreats to Glasgow . . . 25 Dec. 1745	Movement for home rule ( <i>which see</i> ) begun 4 April, 1882
Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; is totally defeated at Culloden . . . 16 April, 1746	Old Scottish regimental colours deposited in St. Giles's cathedral, Edinburgh, by the duke of Cambridge . . . 13 Nov. 1883
The Highland dress prohibited by parliament, 12 Aug. 1746	Death of Walter, duke of Buccleuch, aged 78; munificent patron of public works, agriculture, science, literature, and art . . . 15 April, 1884
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower-hill . . . 18 Aug. "	Agitation for the dis-establishment of the church (see <i>Church of Scotland</i> ) . . . autumn, 1885
Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, aged 80, executed 9 April 1747	Secretary for Scotland Act passed . . . 14 Aug. "
Heritable jurisdictions abolished by parliament 1748	Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, appointed secretary Aug. 1885; succeeded by G. O. Trevelyan about 6 Feb.; by Arthur J. Balfour 26 July, 1886; by Schomberg H., marquis of Lothian 8 March, 1887
The Old Pretender, "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome . . . 30 Dec. 1765	Local government bill for Scotland introduced into the commons by the lord advocate J. P. B. Robertson, 8 April; read 1st time in the lords 25 July, 1889
Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome . . . 31 Jan. 1788	
Death of Robert Burns . . . 21 July, 1796	
Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published . . . 1806	
Cardinal Henry duke of York (last of the Stuarts) dies . . . 31 Aug. 1807	

Scotch universities bill, giving more freedom to teaching and increasing state grant read second time 20 June, 1889  
 New national portrait gallery for Scotland in Edinburgh, opened by the marquis of Lothian 15 July, "  
 The local government and universities bills passed Aug. "

See *Edinburgh*.

### KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

#### BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I. : ruled 25 years ; lost in the Irish Sea.  
 [Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Coelins, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. *Anderson*.]

#### AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus ; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the Picts.  
 \* \* With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years ; the royal family fled to Denmark. *Boece ; Buchanan*.  
 [Interregnum of 27 years.]  
 404. Fergus II. (1.) great grandson of Eugenius, and 40th king ; slain in battle with the Romans.  
 420. Eugenius II. or Euenus : reigned 31 years.  
 451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother : defeated and drowned.  
 457. Constantine I., brother : assassinated.  
 479. Congallus I. nephew ; just and prudent.  
 501. Goranus, brother ; murdered. *Boece*. Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life.  
 535. Eugenius III. nephew ; "none excelled him in justice."  
 558. Congallus II. brother.  
 569. Kinnatellus, brother ; resigned for  
 570. Aidanus or Aldan, son of Goranus.  
 605. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.  
 606. Eugenius IV. son of Aidanus.  
 621. Ferchard or Ferquhard I. son ; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. *Scott*.  
 632. Donald IV. brother ; drowned in Loch Tay.  
 646. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I. ; "most execrable."  
 664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV. ; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.  
 684. Eugenius V. brother.  
 688. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.  
 698. Amberkeletus, nephew ; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.  
 699. Eugenius VII. brother ; some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. *Scott*.  
 715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.  
 730. Efinus, son of Eugenius VII.  
 761. Eugenius VIII. son of Mordachus ; sensual and tyrannous ; put to death by his nobles.  
 764. Fergus III. son of Efinus ; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.  
 767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.  
 787. Achaius ; just and wise.  
 819. Congallus III. ; a peaceful reign.  
 824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius ; drowned.  
 831. Alpine, son of Achaius ; beheaded by the Picts.  
 834. Kenneth II. son ; surnamed Mac Alpine ; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.  
 854. Donald V. brother ; dethroned ; committed suicide.  
 858. Constantine II. son of Kenneth II. ; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.  
 874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot ; died of grief in prison ; confined for sensuality and crime.  
 876. Gregory the Great ; brave and just.  
 893. Donald VI. son of Constantine II. ; excellent.

904. Constantine III. son of Ethus ; became a monk, and resigned in favour of  
 944. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI. ; murdered.  
 953. Indulfus or Goudulph ; killed by the Danes in an ambushade.  
 961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm ; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.  
 965. Cullen or Culennus, son of Indulfus ; avenged the murder of his predecessor ; assassinated.  
 970. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus ; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercarrin.  
 994. Constantine IV. son of Cullen ; slain.  
 995. Kenneth IV. or Grimus, the Grim, son of Duffus ; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.  
 1003. Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III. ; assassinated on his way to Glamis ; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake were drowned.  
 1033. Duncan I. grandson ; assassinated by his cousin.  
 1039. Macbeth, usurper ; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.  
 \* \* \* Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.  
 1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan ; killed while besieging Alnwick castle.  
 1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother ; usurper ; fled to the Hebrides.  
 1094. Duncan II. natural son of Malcolm ; murdered.  
 " Donald VII. again ; deposed.  
 1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).  
 1107. Alexander I. the Pious, brother.  
 1124. David I. brother ; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.  
 1153. Malcolm IV. grandson.  
 1165. William the Lion ; brother.  
 1214. Alexander II. son ; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.  
 1249. Alexander III. married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England ; dislocated his neck, when hunting near Kinghorn.  
 1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter of Alexander, "recognised by the state of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner ;" died on her passage to Scotland.  
 A competition for the vacant throne ; Edward I. of England decides in favour of  
 1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.  
 [Interregnum.]  
 1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.  
 1329. David (Bruce) II. son ; Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.  
 1332. David II. again ; a prisoner in England, 1346-57 (Edward Balliol king, 1332-4).  
 1371. Robert (Stuart) II. nephew ; died 19 April.  
 1390. Robert (John Stuart) III. son ; died 4 April.  
 1406. James I. second son ; imprisoned 18 years in England ; set at liberty in 1423 ; conspired against, and murdered at Perth, 21 Feb.  
 1437. James II. son ; killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, 3 Aug.  
 1460. James III. son ; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field, 11 June.  
 1488. James IV. son ; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England ; killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept.  
 1513. James V. son ; succeeded when little more than a year old ; a sovereign possessing many virtues ; died 14 Dec.  
 1542. Mary, daughter ; born, 7 Dec. 1542 succeeded 14 Dec. ; see *Annals*, above.  
 1567. James VI. son ; succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms were united, 1603.  
 See *England*.

SCOTT CENTENARY, celebrated in London and throughout Scotland, 9 Aug. 1871. Sir Walter Scott was born 15 Aug. 1771.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION (charitable), established 1665. The old hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street, built by Wren, burnt 14 Nov. 1877 ; new hall inaugurated 21 July, 1880.

SCOURERS, see *Mohocks*.

SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE, see *Ashdown*.



**SCREW**, was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented about 236 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The **SCREW-PROPELLER** consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Braunah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. In 1836 patents were obtained by Francis Pettit Smith (knighted July, 1871; died, 12 Feb. 1874) and captain John Ericsson (died, aged 86, March, 1889); and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1838 by H. Wimshurst, and the *Rattler*, built in the United States (1844), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed. A new form of screw-propeller invented by col. W. H. Mallory, of U. S. A. army, was tried on the Thames and reported successful, Aug. 1878.

**SCRIBLERUS CLUB**, a literary club, founded by Swift in 1714, included amongst its members, Bolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot.

**SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTION**, Bristol, was founded by George Müller, a Prussian (born in 1805). He came to Bristol as a minister of the "Brethren" in 1832, and on 5 March, 1834, founded this institution, the objects of which are: 1. Assistance of schools giving instruction on scriptural principles; 2. Circulation of the scriptures; 3. Assistance to missions; 4. Circulation of tracts; 5. Provision for destitute orphans, see *Orphan-houses*. Without application, Mr. Müller, since he began, up to 1868, had received by voluntary contribution, 430,000*l*.

**SCROFULA**, see *King's-evil*.

**SCRUTIN** (French for ballot). In *scrutin de liste* the voter writes on his paper as many names as there are persons to be elected, for instance for the whole department. In *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the members are elected separately. The adoption of one of these modes was much discussed in France in 1875. The conservatives prefer the latter, the radicals the former. See *France*, Nov. 1875. The *scrutin de liste* was adopted in the elections of 1848, 1849, 1871, and 1875.

1. Bardoux's bill for adopting the *scrutin de liste* (warmly advocated by M. Gambetta), was passed by the chamber of deputies (243-235), 18 May, 1881; rejected by the senate (148-114), 9 June, 1881; again rejected, Jan. 1882.

2. Welbeck Rousseau's bill for the *scrutin de liste* passed by the deputies (412-99), 24 March, finally passed, 8 June, 1885.

3. The bill for the restoration of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* passed by the chamber 11 Feb. and senate 13 Feb. 1880.

4. The *scrutin de liste* was adopted by the Italian chamber, 14 Feb. 1882.

**SCULLABOGUE**, see *Massacres*, 1798.

**SCULPTURE** is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God. *Exod.* xxxi. 3. Dipænus and Syllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at

Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans, and in the middle ages with some fine exceptions, was generally degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861. See *Royal Academy*.

#### EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Pheidon flourished	B.C.	869
Myron		480
Phidias (the greatest)		442
Praxiteles		363
Lysippus		328
Chares		288
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	A.D.	1474-1564
Benvenuto Cellini		1500-1570
Giovanni L. Bernini		1508-1680
Caius Gabriel Cibber		1630-1700
Francis Bird		1667-1731
John Henry Danneker		1758-1741
Louis Roubiliac (statue of sir I. Newton)		died 1762
Peter Scheemakers		1691-1769
John M. Rysbrack		1693-1770
John Bacon		1740-1799
Thomas Banks		1735-1805
Joseph Nollekens		1737-1823
Antonio Canova		1757-1822
John Flaxman		1754-1826
J. C. F. Rossi		1762-1839
Peter Turnerelli		1774-1839
William Pitti		1790-1840
Francis Chantrey		1781-1841
Albert Thorwaldsen		1770-1844
Sir Richard Westmacott		1775-1856
Christian Rauch		1777-1857
Thos. Campbell		1790-1858
M. Cortes Wyatt		1777-1862
John E. Jones		1806-1862
John Thomas		1813-1862
Wm. Behnes		1790-1864
C. Kiss		1802-1865
John Gibson		1761-1866
Edw. Hodges Bailly		1788-1867
Richd. Westmacott		1799-1872
Hiram Powers		1805-1873
John Henry Foley		1818-1874
Alfred Geo. Stevens		1817-1875
Matthew Noble		1820-1876
Thos. Woolner		1825
Joseph Edgar Boehm		1834
Mary Thornycroft		1814
Hamo Thornycroft		1852
Alfred Gilbert		1852

**SCUTAGE** or **ESCUAGE**. The service of the shield (seutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. *Cowel*.

**SCUTARI**, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 323. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l*)

subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper; see *Times*. Explosion of powder magazine by lightning, about 150 killed, 8 June, 1883.

**SCYTHIA**, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt; see *Tartary*.

**SEA**. Licut. Maury first published his "Physical Geography of the Sea" in 1854, and other important works since; he died Feb. 1873; see *Deep Sea*.

**SEA BIRDS' PRESERVATION ACT**, passed 24 June, 1869.

**SEA FIGHTS**, see *Naval Battles*.

**SEA FISHERIES**, see *Fisheries*.

**SEAHAM**, see under *Coal, Accidents*, 1880.

**SEAL FISHERY ACT**, passed 14 June, 1875.

**SEALS** or **SIGNETS**. Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks; see *Exod.* xxviii. 14. Ahab's seal was used by Jezebel, 899 B.C. (1 *Kings* xxi. 8.) The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, &c. The German emperor, Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the 11th century, is certainly false." *Fosbroke*. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and coloured waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1556. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624; but were not used for public seals till the 18th century. A seal acquired by the British Museum made of black hematite, thought to be Hittite, found at Yuzgat in Asia Minor, announced Nov. 1886. *Seal Society*, for publication of fac-similes of ancient seals, was established in 1883.—For **SEALED LETTERS**, see *Great Seal* and *Lettres de Cachet*.

**SEAMEN**. In consequence of the great loss of life by wrecks of merchant vessels, attributed to bad ships and overloading, a commission of inquiry was agreed to by parliament on the motion of Mr. S. Plimsoll (who published "Our Seamen: an Appeal"), 4 March, 1873. The duke of Edinburgh was on the commission; the duke of Somerset, chairman. Mr. Plimsoll has been censured for exaggeration.

The report issued in September tended to justify the public apprehensions, but suggested no remedy. The report presented to parliament, 2 July, 1874, condemned the present insurance system, and recommended increased responsibility of owners and others, and strengthening the powers of the Board of Trade for investigation.

The Merchant Shipping Survey Bill was rejected (173-170) 24 June, 1874

After much excitement, an Act was passed to give further powers to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships 13 Aug. 1875

Another Merchant Shipping Act (which see) passed 15 Aug. 1876

Strong circular issued by the Board of Trade (Mr. Chamberlain); deaths of the employed in ships asserted to be 1 in 60; in coal mines 1 in 315; present system stated to be ineffectual Jan. 1884

**SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE**. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas. I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800; see *Armed Neutrality and Flag*. The international rule of the road at sea was settled in 1862; (new rules were issued in 1879 and 19 Aug. 1884), yet near Great Britain alone there have been 13,000 collisions in six years. Mr. Wm. Stirling Lacon proposed to reduce the rules from 749 words to 144, for simplicity and security. His form had been nine times before parliament, 1873. Revised rules issued by the admiralty in a "Fleet Circular," Nov. 1885.

**SEASONS**. The four natural divisions of the year.

In the north temperate regions in 1884 the spring quarter began 20 March, 5 a.m., the summer, 21 June, 1 a.m., the autumn, 22 Sept. 3 p.m., the winter, 21 Dec. 10 a.m. See *Lapland seasons under Year*.

James Thomson's "Seasons" published: "Winter," 1726; "Summer," 1727; "Spring," 1728; "Autumn," 1730. Haydn's "Seasons" first performed, 1801.

**SEATS BILL**, see under *Reform*.

**SEBASTIAN, ST.** (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken 31 Aug. 1813.—On 5 May, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, 1 Oct. 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded. See under *Leagues*. The queen regent of Spain meets queen Victoria here, 27 March, 1889.

**SEBASTOPOL** or **SEVASTOPOL**, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place underwent eleven months' siege, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced 17 Oct. 1854, without success.\* After many sanguinary

\* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned Feb. 1855. The committee sat from



encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on 8 Sept. 1855, upon the Malakoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, 9 Sept. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July; gen. Todleben, the able defender, died 1 July, 1881, and was buried here. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

**SECEDERS; SECESSION CHURCH**, see *Burghers*.

**SECONDARY OF LONDON**, an ancient office, resembling that of under-sheriff in counties. The place was purchaseable till early in the present century, when it was bought up by the corporation.

**SECRET SOCIETIES**, *Assassins, Fenians, Ribbonism, Vehmlic Tribunal, Rosierucians, Illuminati, Carbonari, Mary-Anne, Nihilists*.

**SECRETARIES OF STATE**. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of Parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Beatson*. There are now six secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, (in 1858) India, and (in 1885) Scotland, all in the cabinet. Secretary of State for Scotland act passed 14 Aug. 1885, amended 1887. See *Administrations*, and separate articles.

**SECTS, RELIGIOUS**, see under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

1 March to 15 May, Lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. His report was presented 18 June. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on 17 July that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On 19 July his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John McNeill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

**SECULAR GAMES** (*Ludi Sæculares*), very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "*Carmen Sæculare*" for their celebration in the reign of the emperor Augustus (17). They took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

**SECULARISM**, a name given to the principles advocated by G. J. and Austin Holyoake, about 1846, and since by Mr. Bradlaugh.

Its central idea is free, not lawless thought, and it considers scepticism to be scrutiny. It advocates liberty of action without injury to others. It is not against Christianity, but independent of it. Its standard is utilitarian; it is the religion of the present life only; teaching men to seek morality in nature, and happiness in duty. Mr. Austin Holyoake and other secularists repudiated atheism; Mr. Bradlaugh and others profess it.

**SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE ACT**, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as part of the punishment for attempts at garotting.

**SEDAN**, an ancient fortified city in the valley of the Meuse, N.E. of France, the seat of a principality long held by the dukes of Bouillon. On 6 July, 1641, a victory was gained at La Marfée, near Sedan, by the count of Soissons and the troops of Bouillon and other French princes, over the royal army supporting Richelieu; but the count was slain on 23 June, 1642. The duke was arrested in the midst of his army, and was made to cede Sedan to the crown. The protestant university was abolished after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685. Around this place a series of desperate conflicts on 29, 30, and 31 Aug. between the French army of the north, under marshal MacMahon (about 150,000 men), and the greater part of the three German armies under the king and crown-prince of Prussia and the crown-prince of Saxony (about 250,000 men) was brought to a close on 1 Sept. 1870. The battle began with attacks on the French right and left about 5 a.m., and was very severe at 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. the Germans remained masters of the field, and the crown-prince of Prussia announced a complete victory, the chief part of the French army retreating into Sedan.

The emperor Napoleon was present during the battle, and, it is said, stood at Igas, near Sedan, exposed for four hours to the German grenades. The impossibility of further resistance was then evident. The Germans had contracted their circle close round Sedan; their formidable artillery held all the heights, from which they could at pleasure wholly destroy the town and the army, and only 2000 men were in a condition to respond to their commander's call, and to make a supreme effort to break through the enemy with the emperor and escape to Montmédy.

At first general de Wimpffen called to the command when MacMahon was wounded indignantly rejected the terms offered by the victor, and the emperor had a fruitless interview with count Bismarck to endeavour to mitigate them.

On 2 Sept. the emperor wrote in autograph to the king of Prussia, "*Mon frère, n'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée au pied de votre majesté NAPOLEON.*" A capitulation of Sedan and the whole army therein was signed by generals Von Moltke and De Wimpffen at the château of Bellevue, near Frenois, at 11.30 a.m., and at 2 p.m. an interview took place between the king and the emperor, who was downcast but dignified.

The conflict was principally carried on by the artillery, in which (according to the emperor) the Germans had the advantage, not only in number (600 to 500), but also in weight, range, and precision. The carnage was awful, and the field the next day was a mass of shattered bones, torn flesh, and coloured rags.

About 25,000 French prisoners were taken in the battle, and 83,000 surrendered the next day, together with

70 mitrailleuses, 400 field-pieces, and 150 fortress-guns. About 14,000 French wounded were found lying in the neighbourhood, and about 3000 escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms. The great army of the north had ceased to exist. Among the killed was lieutenant-col. Pemberton, a correspondent of the *Times*, who had approached too near the conflict.

The French emperor and his suite arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, a castle near Cassel appointed for his residence, (formerly inhabited by his uncle Jerome, when king of Westphalia), in the evening of 5 Sept.

On 1 Sept. the village of Bazeilles was stormed by the Bavarians and burnt, it was said, because the inhabitants fired on the ambulances; many women and children perished. The French denied the provocation. The place had been previously twice bombarded and stormed by the maddened combatants.

In a letter dated 12 May, 1872, the emperor Napoleon took upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender of Sedan.

**SEDAN CHAIRS** (so called from Sedan), were first seen in England in 1581. One used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham, caused great indignation, and the people exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

**SEDGMOOR** (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, 6 July, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger and fatigue. He was tried and beheaded on 15 July following.

**SEDITION.** Seditious acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Seditious bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Seditious Meetings and Assemblies' bill passed 31 March, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against seditious and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

**SEEDS.** An act was passed to prevent the adulteration of seeds (a common practice), 11 Aug. 1869; amended in 1878.

**SEEKERS**, see *Quakers*.

**SEGEDIN**, or **SZEGEDIN**, Hungary. Here was concluded a treaty between Ladislaus IV. and Amurath II., 12 July, 1444. It was treacherously annulled at the instigation of cardinal Julian, who with Ladislaus perished in the fatal battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444. See *Varna*.

**SEICENTO**, see under *Italian*.

**SEDLICE** (Poland), where a battle was fought 10 April, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon; but this success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

**SEISMOMETER** (from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858. Many described by Prof. J. A. Ewing, 1880-8.

**SELA**, see *Petra*.

**SELBORNE SOCIETY**, for the preservation of birds, plants, and pleasant places, originated in the Selborne league (afterwards society) formed by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Musgrave in Nov. 1885. It has included the plumage league since Jan. 1886, (see under *Birds*).

**SELDEN SOCIETY**, founded 29 Jan. 1887, for the study of English legal history, and publication of ancient MSS. and books, by lords justice Fry, Coleridge, and Lindley, and other eminent lawyers. John Selden, legal antiquary, born 16 Dec. 1584, died 30 Nov. 1654.

**SELECT-MEN**, the earliest officers of the townships formed by the first colonists of New England about 1635.

**SELECTION, NATURAL**, see *Species*.

**SELENIUM**, a grayish-white elementary substance (chemically resembling sulphur), discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817.

The variation in its resistance to the electric current when subjected to light was observed by Mr. Willoughby Smith in 1873, and utilised in the photophone (*which see*). Dr. C. Wm. Siemens constructed a "selenium eye."

**SELEUCIA** (Syria), made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidæ, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; several times given up and retaken; subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

**SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE**, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin 1 Sept. 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

**SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE**, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, after much discussion, was passed 3 April, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858. The name was given to an arrangement made respecting British naval promotions and retirements in 1870.

**SELLASIA** (Laconia). Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

**SELSEY**, see *Chichester*.

**SEMAPHORE**, see *Telegraphs*.

**SEMATOLOGY** (Greek *sēma*, a sign), the science of signs, a term proposed by B. H. Smart, who died 1872.

**SEMINARA** (Naples). Near here Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, was defeated by the French, in 1495; but defeated them, 21 April, 1503.

**SEMINCAS**, see *Simancas*.

**SEMPACH** (Switzerland). Here the Swiss gained a great victory over Leopold, duke of Austria, 9 July, 1386, under Arnold von Winkelried; the duke and Arnold were slain, and the liberty of Switzerland was established. The day is still commemorated. Especially on 5 July, 1886.



**SEMPER EADEM** ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Mary and queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1702.

**SEMPERINGHAM**, see *Gilbertines*.

**SENATE** (*Senatus*). In the ancient republics the government was divided between the *senatus* (from *senis*, old; in Greek, *gerousia*, from *gerōn*, old), an assembly of elders, and the popular assembly (*comitia*, Latin; *ecclesia*, Greek), the king being merely the executive. The Roman senate, said to have originally been composed of 100 members, was raised to 300 by Tarquinius Priscus; to about 600 by Sylla, about 81 B.C.; and to 900 by Julius Caesar. It was reformed and reduced to 600 by Augustus; and gradually lost its power and dignity under the emperors. The mere form existed in the reign of Justinian. A second senate, formed at Constantinople by Constantine, retained its office till the 9th century. S.P.Q.R. on the Roman standard stood for "Senatus Populusque Romanus," "the Roman senate and people." A *senatus consultum* was a law enacted by the senate.

The French senate was created by the constitution of the year 8, promulgated 24 Dec. 1799, to watch over the administration of the laws. The number of senators was raised gradually from 60 to 137. The senate was replaced by the chamber of peers in 1814; re-established by Napoleon III. 14 Jan. 1852; and abolished, 5 Sept. 1870. Its re-establishment was proposed in 1873. Establishment of a senate of 300 voted; 225 to be elected for 9 years by the departments; 75 (for life) by national assembly, 22 Feb. 1875.

The 75 elected, 9-21 Dec., 1875.

The congress of 13 Aug. 1884, ordered the gradual abolition of life senators as vacancies occurred; new senators were to be elected for 9 years by the departments; enacted, 5 Nov.; bill passed by the deputies and senate, 4-9 Dec. 1884. See *France*.

**SENEFFE** (Belgium). Near here was fought a severe but indecisive battle between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange (afterwards our William III.), and the French, led by the great Condé, 11 Aug. 1674.

**SENEGAL**, French colonies on the river of that name in Senegambia, W. Africa, settled about 1626; several times taken by the British, but recovered by the French, to whom they were finally restored in 1814.

**SENESCHAL**, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

**SENAC**, see *Hastings*.

**SENONES** (see *Gauls*), defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283. They invaded Greece in 279; were defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 278; and sued for peace.

**SENOVA**, near Schipka, in the Balkans. Here Suleiman Pasha and the Turks were defeated by the Russian general Skobelev, 9 Jan. 1878. This victory virtually closed the war, and opened the road to Adrianople. About 26,000 Turks and 283 officers were made prisoners, with 40 Krupp guns. About 8000 Turks and 2000 Russians were killed or wounded.

**SENTINUM** (central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 295 B.C.

**SEPARATISTS**, a term applied to the Irish National Party, headed by Mr. Parnell, about

1883. In 1884 it vehemently attacked earl Spencer and the Irish executive.—The name is also assumed by a small Christian sect in Dublin, and some other places; originated by John Walker, a classical scholar, somewhat resembling the Glasites (Prov. xviii. 1); he died 25 Oct. 1833, aged 66.

**SEPHARDIM**, the name given to the descendants of the highly civilised Jews of Spain and Portugal, who fled from the persecutions of the Inquisition, 1492-1505. The Jews interpret Sephard, in *Obadiah* 20, as Spain.

**SEPOYS** (a corruption of *sipdhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Vellore*, 1806; *Madras*, 1809; and *India*, 1857.

**SEPTEMBER**, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa; 731 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.—"September 4 government," see *France*, Sept. 1870.

**SEPTEMBRIZERS**. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, 2-5 Sept. 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

**SEPTENNALISTS**, the party in France who support the septennate or seven years' government of marshal MacMahon, enacted by the assembly, 19, 20 Nov. 1873. See *France*, 1874.

**SEPTENNATE**, in the German constitution, is the stipulation that every German fit for the duty is liable to serve for seven years in the Imperial army 4 May, 1871.

**SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS**. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be bolden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I. 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the 2 Geo. I. 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad," it was enacted that "the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act*, entitled "an act for enlarging the continuance of parliaments" (1715 in the statutes, 4to, given as 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38), was passed 7 May, 1716; see *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837.

**SEPTIMANIA**, a Roman province, S. France; see *Languedoc*.

**SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY**; see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*. *Septuagesima* is the season between Epiphany and Lent.

**SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE**,

made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Old Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days. *Hewlett*. The above statements are merely traditional; see *Bible*, and *Alexandrian Codex*.

**SEQUESTRATION** of Benefices Act passed 13 July, 1871.

**SERAING**, Belgium, on the Meuse, near Liege, formerly the site of a palace of the prince bishops of Liege; now containing great iron works, established in 1817, by John Cockerill, an Englishman. His father, who had works at Liege, died in 1813. Nearly the whole town has been built by Cockerill.

**SERAJEVO**, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with about 50,000 inhabitants, was founded in 1465, by two nobles. It was taken by Mathias, king of Hungary, in 1480, and by prince Eugene, of Savoy, in 1698. In pursuance of the treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, the Austrians entered Serajevo, after a sharp conflict with the Bosnians, and bombardment of the city, 19 Aug. 1878. By a fire 8, 9 Aug. 1879 above 20,000 persons were rendered homeless.

**SERAPHINE**, a free-reed musical instrument, a precursor of Debaine's harmonium, brought out by John Green in London, 1833.

**SERAPIS**, TEMPLE OF (near Naples), was exhumed in 1750. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple were of great geological interest.

**SERASKIER**, the Turkish minister of war.

**SERFS**, see *Slavery* (note), and *Russia*, 1861, 1863.

**SERINGAPATAM** (S. India), the capital of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore (*which see*). The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Sahib, was fought 15 May, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, 6 Feb. 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000. sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under general Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, 5 April, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army 14 April; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, 4 May, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed. See *Mysore*.

**SERJEANTS-AT-LAW** are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who are called serjeants of the coif. The judges call them brothers; see *Coif*. Their exclusive rights of addressing court of common pleas suspended, 1834; restored, 1840; abolished, 1846. By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, judges on their appointment need not be made serjeants, 1873. See *Inns of Court*.

**SERPENT**, an ancient wind instrument, parent of the Cornet family. A "contra serpent"

was shown in the Exhibition, 1851, made by Jordan, of Liverpool. The "serpenteid" was produced by Beacham in Jullien's orchestra about 1840.

**SERPENTINE**, see *Hyde Park*.

**SERVANTS**. An act levying a duty on male servants was passed in 1777, which was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum. The licence duty for male servants is now 1*s.* each. It produced in the year 1876-7, 167,004*l.*; 1877-8, 154,641*l.*; 1878-9, 146,061*l.*; 1883-4, 139,631*l.*; 1887-8, 136,287*l.* The law respecting servants was amended by the Master and Servants' act passed in 1867.

**SERVIA**, an independent kingdom, south of Hungary. The Servians or Serbs are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 630. The emperor Manuel subjugated them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes. The country was subdued by the sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000; 1873, 1,338,505; 1887, 2,013,691. Belgrade is the capital (*which see*).

The sultan Amurath I. defeated the combined Christian army of Servians, Hungarians, Albanians, &c., and was himself killed by a wounded Servian soldier in the plain of Cossova, or Kossova

A Servian rebellion quelled	1373
The Servians aid Austria by free companies	1788-90
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade	1806
Kara George, chosen leader, 1801; aided by the Russians, establishes a government	1807-11
The Turks break a treaty, and Kara George flees	1814
Their governor Milosch rebels	March, 1815
Kara George returning, is executed	1816
Alexander Milosch I. Obrenovitch recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan	15 Aug. 1829
Milosch becoming despotic, made to abdicate, and a new constitution established	13 June, 1839
His son and successor Milan soon dies, whose brother Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince	14 Sept. 1842
Alexander becoming unpopular, made to abdicate by the national party; Alexander Milosch re-elected prince	23 Dec. 1858
Plot against Milosch frustrated,	11 July; the Servian assembly meets
Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael Obrenovitch, (born 4 Sept. 1825)	13 July, 1860
Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey	26 Sept. "
Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which lead to bloodshed; the city bombarded,	March, 1861
the city bombarded, 15 June; submits	17 June; the Turkish pacha dismissed
A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts	19 June, 1862
Servians demand withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Belgrade and other fortresses	7 Oct. "
Which are evacuated, March; prince Michael, at Constantinople, thanks the sultan	5 Oct. 1866
Prince Michael assassinated in Belgrade	30 March, 1867
Milan IV. grand-nephew of prince Michael, chosen his successor, 22 June; 14 of the murderers were executed	10 June, 1868
Constitution affirming the hereditary rights of the Obrenovitch family	28 July, "
Prince Kara Georgevitch accused of complicity with murder; imprisoned at Pesth, Jan.; acquitted,	May, 1871
The regents surrender the government to prince Milan at Belgrade	22 Aug. 1872
Excitement through insurrection in Herzegovina, new ministry hostile to Turkey, formed, about	31 Aug.; resign; announced, 4 Oct.; peace ministry formed
	9 Oct. 1875



Ristitch, premier, opposed to Turkey . . . July, 1876  
 See *Turkey*, for the war declared . . . 1 July, "  
 Milan proclaimed king by Tehernayeff and the army  
 at Belgrad; not approved . . . 16 Sept. "  
 Peace with Turkey ratified . . . 4 March, 1877  
 [Serbian losses in the war, about 8000 killed, 20,000  
 wounded.]  
 Servians again declare war and enter Turkey (see  
*Russo-Turkish war*) . . . 14, 15 Dec. "  
 Sultan deposes prince Milan . . . 22 Dec. "  
 Servia declared independent, with new frontiers,  
 by treaty of San Stefano, 3 March, and of Berlin  
 13 July, 1878  
 Execution of Markovitch and other rioters  
 . . . end of May, "  
 Proclamation of peace and national independence  
 at Belgrade . . . 22 Aug. "  
 The ministry re-modelled by Ristitch, about 15 Oct. "  
 Resignation of Ristitch (virtual dictator) announced  
 . . . 25 Oct. 1880  
 Milan proclaimed king by the Assembly  
 . . . about 6 March, 1882  
 [Married Natalie Keschko (born 1859), 17 Oct. 1875.]  
 Escaped assassination by mad. Markovitch 23 Oct. "  
 Resignation of the Prochamitz ministry, 27 Sept.;  
 succeeded by Nicolas Christitch . . . 3 Oct. 1883  
 New military organization leads to insurrection in  
 S.E. Servia; soon suppressed . . . announced  
 . . . 5-10 Nov. "  
 Insurgents defeated . . . about 10 Nov. "  
 18 members of the Radical committee arrested Nov. "  
 General tranquillity reported . . . 13 Nov. "  
 18 rebel leaders executed, about 19 Nov.; many  
 others reprieved . . . Dec. "  
 Rebels enter Bulgaria; disputes with that country  
 ensue; prospect of war . . . June, 1884  
 M. Garachanine, premier . . . 23 Oct. "  
 Dispute settled by arrangement . . . about 10 Nov. "  
 Political dissensions: Fanslavist agitation by M.  
 Ristitch . . . Sept. 1885  
 Military movements consequent upon the *coup*  
*d'état* in Roumelia . . . Oct. "  
 Declaration of war against Bulgaria (*which see*)  
 . . . 13 Nov. "  
 Invasion: success followed by disastrous retreat  
 . . . 14-24 Nov. "  
 Royal decree calling out the army . . . 11 Feb. 1886  
 Peace between Servia and Bulgaria signed at  
 Bucharest 3 March; ratified by the sultan  
 13 March, "  
 M. Ristitch fails to form a new ministry  
 . . . about 3 April, "  
 M. Garachanine resigns; succeeded by M. Ristitch  
 (pro-Russian) about 13 June, 1887; by colonel  
 Gruies . . . 1 Jan. 1888  
 Strong independent speech of the king . . . 13 Dec. 1887  
 New ministry under M. Nicolas Christitch  
 . . . 26-27 April, 1888  
 The king demands a divorce from the queen for  
 disagreements; he favours Austria, she Russia;  
 she refused the deed of terms offered; she gives  
 up the crown prince and goes to Paris 18 July, "  
 Queen Natalie protests against the divorce 20 Aug. &  
 30 Oct.; the divorce decreed by the metropolitan  
 Theodosius, abp. of Belgrade (authority question-  
 able) . . . Oct. "  
 A royal commission recommends universal suffrage,  
 all electors eligible to the Skuptschina, indepen-  
 dence of the church, all religions free and pro-  
 tected, liberty of the press, &c. . . 24 Oct. "  
 The king proclaims coming constitutional changes  
 . . . 26 Oct. "  
 Elections of the chambers annulled by the king as  
 not free . . . 28 Nov. "  
 New elections give majority to the radicals, headed  
 by M. Ristitch, against the progressists under M.  
 Christitch, the minister . . . 16 Dec. "  
 The Skuptschina opened . . . 30 Dec. "  
 The king informs a deputation desiring changes in  
 the proposed constitution that the deputies must  
 accept it unaltered; otherwise he will set it  
 aside and rule absolutely . . . 1 Jan. 1889  
 The new constitution passed (494-73) 2 Jan.; the  
 session closed . . . 3 Jan. "  
 An amnesty proclaimed for political offences Jan. "  
 The Christitch ministry resigns; but continues  
 after others fail . . . 8 Jan. *et seq.* "

The formation of a radical ministry stopped by the  
 king on suspicion of conspiracy . . . 13 Feb. 1889  
 Ablication of the king; his son Alexander pro-  
 claimed; liberal regency-M. Ristitch, gen. Boli-  
 markovitch, and gen. Protitch; radical cabinet  
 headed by M. Tanashanovitch . . . 6 March, "  
 The Servians celebrate with mourning the quin-  
 centenary of the battle of Cossova . . . 27 June, "  
 The king founds a monument in memory of the  
 slain. The king was anointed by the metro-  
 politan Michael in the church of Zitcha, near  
 Kraljevo . . . 2 July, "

## HEREDITARY PRINCES.

1829. Milosch (Obrenovitch) I., recognised by Turkey,  
 15 Aug. 1833; abdicates 13 June, 1839.  
 1839. Michael II., son; dies 1840.  
 1840. Michael III., brother; abdicates 1842.  
 1842. Alexander (Kara-Georgevitch), son of Kara George;  
 chosen, 14 Sept.; deposed 23 Dec. 1858; died 3  
 May, 1885.  
 1858. Milosch (Obrenovitch), re-elected, 23 Dec.; dies,  
 1860.  
 1860. Michael III., son; succeeds, 26 Sept.; assassinated,  
 10 June, 1868.  
 1868. Milan (Obrenovitch) IV., grand-nephew, born, 22  
 Aug. 1854; married to Natalie Keschko, 17 Oct.  
 1875; again proclaimed, 2 July, 1868; he abdi-  
 cated 6 March, 1889.  
 1889. Alexander, son, born 14 Aug. 1876.

**SERVILE WARS** insurrections of slaves  
 against their masters. Two were quelled in Sicily,  
 after much slaughter, 132, 99 B.C.; see *Spartans*.

**SESSION COURTS** in England were ap-  
 pointed to be held quarterly in 1413, and the times  
 for holding them regulated in 1831; see *Quarter*  
*Sessions*, and *Court of Session*. The *kirk session* in  
 Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each  
 parish. They superintend religious worship and  
 discipline, dispense money collected for the poor, &c.

**SESTUS**, on the Thracian Chersonesus; see  
*Hellespont*. Near Sestus was the western end of  
 Xerxes' bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C.  
 Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athe-  
 nians, 478, and held by them till 404, giving them  
 the command of the trade of the Euxine.

**SETTLED ESTATES ACT** 40 & 41 Vict.  
 c. 18, consolidates and amends the law relating to  
 their leases, sales, &c. (passed 28 June, 1877).  
 Other acts passed, 1882 and 1884.

**SETTLEMENT, ACT OF**, for securing the  
 succession to the British throne, to the exclusion  
 of Roman catholics, was passed in 1689. This name  
 is also given to the statute by which the crown,  
 after the death of William III. and queen Anne,  
 without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of  
 Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs  
 being protestants, 1702. The Irish act of settle-  
 ment, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689; see  
*Hanover*.

**SETTLEMENT, LAW OF**, of the poor, the  
 subject of many statutes since 1535, was somewhat  
 changed by the poor law act of 1834.

**SEVEN BISHOPS**, see *Bishops*, 1688.

**SEVEN BROTHERS**, martyrs at Rome,  
 under Antoninus; their feast is kept 10 July.

**SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA**, to the  
 angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was  
 commanded to write the epistles contained in the  
 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus,  
 Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia,  
 and Laodicea, 96.

1. *Ephesus (which see)*. Paul founded the church here.  
 57. In 59, he was in great danger from a tumult created  
 by Demetrius; to the elders of this church he delivered

his warning address, 60 (Acts xix. xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.

2. *Smyrna*. An ancient Greek city, claiming to be the birth-place of Homer; was destroyed by the Lydians; about 627 B.C. rebuilt by Antigonous and Lysimachus. Its first bishop, Polycarp, was martyred here about 169. It has been frequently captured. It was sacked by Tamerlane in 1402; and finally taken by the Turks, 1424. It is now the chief city of Asia Minor, and the seat of the Levant trade. Earthquake, above 2000 perish, 12 May, 1875. Great fire; about 700 houses destroyed, 18 July, 1882.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263; Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province, Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here. The explorations of the ancient citadel, instituted by the German government in 1878, resulted in the discovery of Greek marble statuary, which has been deposited in the museum at Berlin.
4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (560 B.C.); taken by Cyrus, 548; burnt by the Greeks, 499; it flourished under the Roman empire; was taken by the Turks; and destroyed by Tamerlane about 1462; it is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I., A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shahr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia; has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place, called Eske-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN DAYS' WAR, see *Army*, 1871.

SEVEN SAGES, see *Greece*, 590 B.C.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES in gold were authorised to be issued 29 Nov. 1797.

SEVEN SLEEPERS. According to an early legend seven youths, in 251, commanded to worship a statue set up in Ephesus by the emperor Decius, refused, and fled to a cavern in the mountain, where they were enclosed, and slept, according to Durandus, for 300 years. Other writers give shorter periods, and various accounts of the incidents which accompanied the awakening. A festival in their honour is kept by the Roman church on 27 July.

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR, see *Prussia*, 1866.

SEVEN WONDERS, see *Wonders*.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763; see *Battles*. He gained Silesia; see *Hubertsburg*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, see article *Sabbatarians*, &c.

SEVERN, see under *Tunnels*.

SEVERNDROOG, see *Savandroog*.

SEVERUS'S WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed 9 Nov. 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, 1 Feb. 1810; and was taken

by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, 27 Aug. 1812. It was besieged but not taken by Espartero, July, 1843. Visit of Prince of Wales, 20 April, 1876.

SÈVRES, see *Porcelain*.

SEWERS, see *Cloaca Maxima*. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses in London into the public sewers. The commissioners of sewers in London were superseded by the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 30,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the defiled river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. On 14 March, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, &c. On 4 April, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith.\* The main drainage works of the metropolis (82 miles), were finally completed Aug. 1875. The sewage is carried 14 miles down the river. Total cost, 4,500,000*l.* See *Carbolic Acid*.

Royal commission on the Metropolitan Sewage discharge (Lord Bramwell, sir John Coode, prof. A. W. Williamson, and others), appointed 22 June, 1882; reports on the great contamination of the Thames at the outfalls, and need of change; approves of the combination of chemical precipitation with filtration through earth, June and Dec. 1884.

Mr. Wm. Webster's method of decomposing London sewage by electricity set up at Crossness; reported successful on inspection, March, 1889.

SEWING-MACHINE. It is said that Thomas Saint patented one for boots and shoes in 1790. Similar inventions are ascribed to Duncan (1804); Adams and Dodge (American, 1818); Thimonnier (French, 1834); and Walter Hunt (1834). The first really practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841, who died at Brooklyn, 2 Oct. 1867, aged 47. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Many improvements have been since made.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsberg, in 1550. The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about 995.

\* The utilisation of disinfected sewage as manure is now much advocated. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting this disposal of the London sewage. On 15 Nov. 1864, the Metropolitan board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Hope and Napier. Sewage Utilisation acts were passed in 1865 and 1867, and the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation acts were passed in June, 1865. The sewage farm, near Barking, Essex, was reported to be flourishing in 1868: good grass and corn crops raised.



**SEYCHELLES ISLES** (Indian Ocean), settled by the French about 1763; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to them, 1815.

**SFAKEES**, see *Tunis*.

**SHAFTESBURY'S ACT**, LORD, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 86 (1855), relates to religious worship.

**SHAFTESBURY MEMORIALS**, relating to the earl of Shaftesbury, celebrated for his lifelong exertions to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, the poor and destitute, women and children. He died 1 Oct. 1885, aged 84. A large sum was subscribed for two statues and a national convalescent home, Oct. 1885. A statue uncovered in Westminster Abbey by the baroness Burdett Coutts, 1 Oct. 1888.

**SHAFTESBURY PARK ESTATE**, near Wandsworth, London, S.W., a model village, and termed "a workman's city;" built here for clerks, artizans, and labourers, by a company, was opened by the earl of Shaftesbury, 3 Nov. 1873, and 18 July, 1874.

**SHAKERS**, an English sect, now chiefly found in America, arose in the time of Charles I., and derived its name from their voluntary convulsion. It existed for a short time only, but was revived by James Wardley in 1747, and still more by Ann Lee (or Standless), expelled quakers, about 1757. The sect emigrated to America, May, 1772, and settled near Albany, New York, 1774. They denounce marriage as sinful, regard celibacy as holy, oppose war, disown baptism and the Lord's supper, and use dancing as part of their worship. *Marsden*. One of their elders, Fred. W. Evans, lectured in London, Aug. 1871.

Above a hundred of them settled in the New Forest, near Lymington, Hampshire, on property obtained for them by a Miss Wood; not paying the interest of a mortgage they were ejected in severe weather, and suffered much; end of Dec. 1874. They are called Girlingites, from Mrs. Girling, a leader among them, who died 18 Sept. 1886. The community then gradually dispersed.

Goods seized for debt, about 27 July; expelled, 22 Aug.; permitted to remain in the neighbourhood, Oct. 1878. Miss Wood was confined as a lunatic, 27 Feb. 1875. 20 men and 40 women half-starved in the New Forest; will not work for hire, Jan. 1884.

**SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS**. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 23 April, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a facsimile of this edition was published, 1862-5]; the second, 1632;\* the third, 1664; the fourth, 1685; all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1857 and 1864-6; Boydell's edition, with numerous plates, was published in nine vols., folio, in 1802. Ayscough's Index to Shakspeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805, and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, 1847; "Key to Shakspeare," 1879; Shakspeare-Lexicon, by Alexander Schmidt, 1874-5.

**SHAKSPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE**, London, built by him and others, 1594, situated near the spot still called

\* In 1849, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil, a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1859 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value. Mr. Collier died aged 94, 17 Sept. 1883.

Bankside. Shakspeare was himself part proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed, 29 June, 1613. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt; see *Globe*.

**SHAKSPEARE'S JUBILEE**, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, 6-8 Sept. 1769. A similar festival was kept 23 April, 1836. The *tercentenary* of Shakspeare's birth was celebrated, with many festivities, at Stratford-upon-Avon, 23-29 April, 1864.

**SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE**. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually put up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House tavern, London, 26 Aug. in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford-upon-Avon; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.* 16 Sept. 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare (no relation of the poet), gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

**SHAKSPEARE FUND**, established in Oct. 1861, to purchase Shakspeare's garden, birth-place estate, and to erect and endow a public library and museum at Stratford-upon-Avon. The catalogue of the library and museum was published, Feb. 1868.

**SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION** established 1875; eleventh annual meeting at Stratford-upon-Avon 28 April, 1886. A monument surmounted by a statue of Shakspeare, including statues of Shakspearian characters, executed by lord Ronald Gower, presented by him to the association, set up at Stratford-upon-Avon, unveiled by lady Hodgson (the mayoress) 10 Oct. 1888. Bronze statue of Shakspeare (presented by Mr. William Knighton) erected in the boulevard Haussmann Paris, unveiled 14 Oct. 1888.

The hon. Ignatius Donnelly, an American, reports his discovery of a cryptogram of Francis Bacon in the text of one of the plays in the folio of 1623, and thereon asserts his belief that Bacon was the author of the Shakspeare plays, autumn 1887. His book entitled "The Great Cryptogram: Francis Bacon's cipher in the so-called Shakspeare Plays" was published in 1888.

The **SHAKSPEARE LIBRARY**, at Birmingham, was founded in 1864, and formally opened, 23 April, 1868; burnt 11 Jan. 1879.

**SHAKSPEARE FORGERIES**, see *Ireland*.

**SHAKSPEARE GALLERY**, see *Boydell*.

**SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE**, Stratford (capable of holding 800); foundation laid by lord Leigh, 23 April, 1877; opened with ceremonies, 23 April 1879.

**SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY**, issued 20 volumes, 1841-53.

**NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY** issues works, 1874, *et seq.*

**SHAKSPEARIAN SHOW** at the Royal Albert Hall, 30 May, 1884.

**SHAMROCK**. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was adopted by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, about 432.

**SHANGHAI**, or **SHANGHAE** (China), captured by the British, 19 June, 1842; by the Taeping rebels, 7 Sept. 1853; retaken by the imperialists, 1855. The rebels were defeated near Shanghai by the English and French, allies of the emperor, 1 March, 1862; see *China*.

**SHARPSBURG** (Maryland), see *Antietam*.

**SHAWLS**, of oriental origin, were introduced into Paris after the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt, 1801. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich.

It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805. *Ure.*

**SHEEP** were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 1467. *Anderson.* Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482; in 1864, 496,243. See under *Cattle*. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of smallpox; and on Sept. 11, government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated. In April, 1866, when the disease reappeared, the preventive regulations were re-issued.

Mortality amongst sheep through flukes, &c., April, 1880. In 1865, 914,170 sheep and lambs were imported; in 1868, 341,155; in 1871, 916,799; 1874, 758,915; 1875, 985,652; 1876, 1,041,329; 1877, 874,055; 1878, 892,125; 1879, 944,888; 1880, 941,121; 1881, 935,144; 1882, 1,124,391; 1883, 1,116,115; 1885, 373,078; 1887, 295,961. For number in Great Britain, see under *Cattle*.

**SHEEPSHANKS' DONATIONS.** On 2 Feb. 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l.* In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed in the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died 5 Oct. 1863.—On 2 Dec. 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000*l.* stock to Trinity college, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

**SHEERNESS** (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned by Charles II. in 1663, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, 9 June, 1667. Improved since 1815; new fortifications still in progress.

The old dock church burned; 3 persons killed,

26 Nov. 1881

**SHEFFIELD**, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, &c. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer, in the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buishi, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards. See *Population*.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.

Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of Malmesbury

Cutlers' company incorporated

The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken by the parliamentarians, and demolished

Cutlers' hall built

Plate assay office established

Made a borough by the Reform act

Wesley college opened

Sheffield and Manchester railway opened

Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institution opened

John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield

Embankment of the Bradford water reservoir broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives were lost; many buildings and much property destroyed; estimated loss, 327,000*l.*

52,751*l.* collected for the sufferers by

The Surrey music hall burnt

House of Fearnleough, a non-unionist saw-grinder, blown up, attributed to unionists (no deaths).

8 Oct. 1866

Great excitement; meetings held; subscriptions made; a Sheffield manufacturers' protection society formed; and rewards offered, 12 Oct. &c. 1866.

A commission (headed by Mr. Overend) to enquire into trade outrages met

[Several murders and outrages (including the above) confessed to by Crookes, Hallam, and others, instigated and paid by Wm. Broadhead, secretary to the saw-grinders' union; indemnity granted.]

A meeting of workmen expresses abhorrence, 8 July,

Mr. Roebuck loses his election (through opposing ratenings)

Great loss of life and property by storm of wind

Mr. Roebuck re-elected M.P.

Five board schools opened by the abp. of York,

Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Forster, and others,

Prince and princess of Wales open Firth park, the gift of Mark Firth, the mayor; most enthusiastically received

Public museum and hall opened

Eighteenth Church Congress held here

Great distress through stoppage of work, winter,

Institution for the blind, endowed by Mr. Daniel Holy; opened

Firth College, built by Mr. Mark Firth, for 20,000*l.*;

endowed by the town; inaugurated by prince Leopold

Death of Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, 30 Nov.

Ruskin Museum of Art, &c. founded by Mr. John Ruskin, by gifts of historical sculpture, paintings, books, &c.

New corn exchange, built by the duke of Norfolk, cost 55,000*l.*, opened

Ruskin Society formed

Great conservative demonstration (marquis of Salisbury and others)

Returns five M.P.s. by act passed

Technical school opened

Explosion at Don steel works, Brightside, while casting a gun; 9 killed

Severe epidemic of small pox

March 1837,–April, 1883

**SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION**, formed at the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; the "Coalition" administration followed.

The earl of Shelburne\* (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne), first lord of the treasury.

William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, president of the council.

Duke of Grafton, privy seal.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), secretaries.

Viscount Keppel, admiralty.

Duke of Richmond, ordnance.

Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor.

Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

**SHELLEY SOCIETY**, founded by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, and Messrs. H. Sweet, W. M. Rossetti, Toddhunter, and others, 1885.

**SHELLS**, see *Bombs*.

**SHERIFF**, or *shire-reeve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign, but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I., 1189. The nomination of sheriffs, according to the present mode, took place in 1461. *Stow.* Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the

\* William Petty, earl of Shelburne, born 1737; secretary of state under lord Chatham, July, 1766; premier, 1782–3; created 1st. marquis of Lansdowne, 1784; died, 7 May, 1805.



office for London, 1734; see *Bailiffs*. The high sheriffs of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex and Lancaster, are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, Nov. 12. This somewhat vice-regal office, of Saxon origin, has gradually lost much of its importance.

The sheriffs' act passed. . . . . 1887

SHERIFFMUIR, see *Dumblane*.

SHERIFF'S FUND, see *Prisons*.

SHETLAND ISLES, see *Orkneys*.

SHIBBOLETH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIITES, the Mahometan sect predominating in Persia; see *Mahometanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, some say, in small numbers, by Henry VII., 1504. *Ruding*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662; see *Coins*.

SHILOH, see *Pittsburg*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C. *Lenglet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII., was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l*. *Stow*. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1606. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building.

A prehistoric ship cut out of solid oak, 48 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet deep, was found by the Brigg gas company while excavating near the river Ancholme in Lincolnshire, April, 1885. Mr. Justice Chitty decided 5 July, 1886, that the ship was the property of the owner of the land, Mr. Elwes.

See *Navy, Steam, Carrack, &c.*

SHIPKA, see *Schipka*.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost, levied by Charles I. in 1634-6, was much opposed, and led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons or 12,000*l*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. Among others, John Hampden refused to pay the tax; he was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. The judges declared the tax legal, 12 June, 1637. Ship-money was included in the grievances complained of in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, 18 June, and died 24 June, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half-a-million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. The merchant shipping act of 1854 was amended in 1867; see *Merchant Shipping Act, Navy, and Navigation Acts*.

Shipwrights' Company International Exhibition, opened at Fishmongers' Hall, London, by the duke of Edinburgh 2 May, 1882

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom was established in 1878, mainly by H. J. Atkinson, M.P., the first president. Meetings are held for discussing matters relative to shipping and to disseminate information. It holds annual meetings; 1878, Hull; 1879, Liverpool; 1880, London; 1881, Cardiff; 1882, London; 1883, Sunderland; 1884, London; 1885, Belfast; 1886, London; 1887, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1888 and 1889, London. The chamber has an office at Whittington-avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.

A general meeting of shipowners at Newcastle-on-Tyne to form a defence association against seamen's strikes; committee appointed 14 June, 1889

#### NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
England . . . .	15,830	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland . . . .	3,318	378,194	25,909
Ireland . . . .	1,889	169,289	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man . . . .	633	39,630	4,473
British Plantations . . . .	6,075	497,798	35,020

Total . . . . . 27,745 3,068,433 191,283

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:—

	1849.		1861.		1871.		1877.		1887.	
	Vessels*	Tonnage.	Vessels†	Tonnage.	Vessels‡	Tonnage.	Vessels§	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
Sailing . . . .	17,807	2,988,021	19,288	3,918,511	19,650	4,343,558	17,101	4,138,149	12,694	3,114,430
Steamers . . .	414	108,321	997	441,184	2,557	1,290,003	3,218	1,977,489	5,029	4,009,324
Total . . . .	18,221	3,096,342	20,285	4,359,695	22,207	5,633,561	20,319	6,115,638	17,723	7,123,754

\* Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,165; steamers, 8,446; total, 152,611.

† " " " " " 144,949; " 27,008; " 171,957.

‡ " " " " " 141,035; " 58,703; " 199,738.

§ " " " " " 123,503; " 72,999; " 196,502.

|| " " " " " 81,442; " 121,101; " 202,543.

SHIP-RAILWAY, see under *Mexico*.

SHIPWRECKS, see *Wrecks*.

SHIRES, see *Counties*.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century. *Du Fresnoy*. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow*.

SHODDY, a kind of soft woollen goods, manufactured from old woollen rags, or the refuse, to which new wool is added, is stated to have been first manufactured about 1813, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

SHOEBLACK SOCIETY Brigades (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1851, by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 108 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 2270*l.*; of which 1235*l.* had been paid to the boys, 519*l.* to their bank, and 516*l.* to the society. The brigades earned 4548*l.* in 1859; 11,031*l.* in 1871; 10,936*l.* (in nine districts) in 1886. There were eleven shoeblack societies in the metropolis in 1888.

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, by an act of parliament in 1862 was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery," and a school for gunnery was established; see *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on 12 Nov. 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this with ships in motion. The National Volunteer Artillery Association began their annual meetings here in July, 1865.

During shell experiments with a new sensitive fuse, col. Francis Lyon (the inventor), col. Fox-Strangways, capt. Francis M. Gould-Adams, and four others were killed, 26 Feb. 1885.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by Jewish women. *Isaiah* iii. 18. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467; see *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Stow*; *Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of shoe-strings in 1791. A strike of London shoe-makers respecting wages, April, 1884.

SHOOTING STARS, see under *Meteors*.

SHOP HOURS' REGULATION ACT (Sir John Lubbock's), for the protection of young persons, passed, 1886.

SHOP-TAX enacted in 1785; caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute

whereby *shoplifting* was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterwards of lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her. *Harleian MSS*.

SHORT-HAND, see *Stenography*.

"SHORT - LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, existed from 10 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stone shot made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all of which are described in Scoffern's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858; see *Bombs and Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer, 29 July, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne. His patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., 29 Oct. following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury; see *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose after the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Wroxeter*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397.—On 23 July, 1403, was fought a sanguinary battle at Hateley field, near Shrewsbury, between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. *Hume*.—Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, endowed by Elizabeth, and opened 1562. Its arrangements were modified by the public school act, 1868.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 50.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast; see *Carnival*.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was governed by two kings, one inferior, till Jan. 1887, when the second king being dead, the dignity was abolished. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring suc-



ceeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed 30 April, 1855, and ratified 5 April, 1856. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on 16 Nov. They visited Paris in June, 1861. By a treaty with France, the French protectorate over Cambodia was recognised; signed 15 July, ratified 24 Oct. 1867. The king Khoulalokorn, born 21 Sept. 1853, has reigned since 1 Oct. 1868; the king was entertained at Calcutta, 7-12 Jan. 1872; a political constitution was decreed, 8 May, 1874. Queen Victoria receives the order of the White Elephant from the Siamese minister at Windsor, 2 July, 1880. Population of Siam (1885) about 6,300,000.

*King*: Khoulalokorn (born 21 Sept. 1853); succeeded his father Mongkout, 1 Oct. 1868.

Various changes and political reforms were begun by the king, 16 Nov. 1873. On 9 Oct., 1874, he invited astronomers to Bangkok to view the eclipse of 5 April, 1875. Death of the able ex-regent Somdetch Chan, 19 Jan. 1883.

Telegraphic communication with France opened, 14 July, 1883.

Gradual abolition of slavery nearly completed Aug. 1886.

**SIAMESE TWINS.** Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They were named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married two sisters. In 1865 they were in North Carolina in declining health. Their exhibition in London began 8 Feb. 1869. Their death in America, within two hours of each other, took place 16, 17 Jan. 1874.

**SIBERIA (N. Asia).** In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither. An insurrection broke out among the Poles in Siberia in June, 1866, and was soon suppressed. University founded, 1886.

**SIBYLS,** Sibyllæ, women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burnt three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.; see *Quindecimvirs*.

**SICILIAN VESPERs**, the term given to the massacre of the French (who had conquered Sicily, 1266), commenced at Palermo, 30 March, 1282.

On Easter Monday conspirators assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride passed by with her train. One Drochet, a Frenchman, used her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The populace ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of about 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

**SICILY** (anciently *Trinacria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, or Siculi, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1204 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived eighty years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020; 1871, 2,565,323; 1875, 2,698,672; 1887, 3,192,108.

Syracuse founded. *Eusebius*. . . . . about B.C. 732

Gela founded. *Thucydes*. . . . . 680 or 713

Agrirentum founded . . . . . 582

Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death. See

*Bræsen Bull* . . . . . 549

Law of Pettalism instituted . . . . . 460

Athenian expedition fails . . . . . 413

War with Carthage . . . . . 409

Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes

peace with the Carthaginians and reigns . . . . . 406-367

Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is ran-

somed by his friends . . . . . 360

Dionysius expelled by Timoleon . . . . . 343

Who governs well; and dies . . . . . 337

Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse,

317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians,

310; poisoned . . . . . 289

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily; expels the

Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but

returns to Italy . . . . . 278-277

The Romans enter Sicily (see *Punic Wars*) . . . . . 264

Agrirentum taken by the Romans . . . . . 262

Palermo besieged by the Romans . . . . . 254

Archimedes flourishes . . . . . about 236

Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes

their ally, and reigns till . . . . . 216

The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily

a province; Archimedes slain . . . . . 212

The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241;

all the remainder . . . . . "

The Servile wars; much slaughter . . . . . 135, 134, 132

Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was

accused by Cicero) . . . . . 73-71

Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great

Pompey, 42; defeated; expelled . . . . . 36

Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths,

493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius, .

A.D. 535

Conquered by the Saracens . . . . . 832-78

The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman

prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, 1053; who takes

the title of count of Sicily . . . . . 1061-1090

Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily

with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two

Sicilies . . . . . 1131

Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of

France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the

Norman princes, and makes himself king . . . . . 1266

The French massacred (see *Sicilian Vespers*) . . . . . 1282

Sicily seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon;

Naples remains to the house of Anjou . . . . . "

Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of

Naples . . . . . 1435

The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the

Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic

Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht,

made king of Sicily . . . . . 1713

Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI., and

becomes king of Sardinia . . . . . 1720

Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of

the Two Sicilies . . . . . 1735

The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who

is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies, in

favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to

treaty . . . . . 1759

Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which

destroys 40,000 persons . . . . . 1783

The French conquer Naples (*which see*); Ferdinand

IV. retires to Sicily . . . . . 1806

Political disturbances . . . . . 1810

New constitution granted, under British auspices . 1812  
 The French expelled; kingdom of Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples; abolishes the constitution . 1815  
 Revolution at Palermo suppressed . 1820  
 The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed . 12 Jan. 1848  
 The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy, 17 Jan.; promises a new constitution . 29 Jan. "  
 The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, 13 April; and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne . 11 July, "  
 Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans . 7 Sept. "  
 Catania taken by assault, 6 April; Syracuse surrenders 23 April; and Palermo . 15 May, 1849  
 Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, 4 April *et seq.*; the rebels retire into the interior . 21 April *et seq.* 1860  
 Garibaldi and his followers (2200 men) embark at Genoa, 5 May; and land at Marsala, 11 May; he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia . 14 May, "  
 He defeats the royal troops at Calatafini, 15 May; storms Palermo, 27 May; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, 28 May; an armistice agreed to . 31 May, "  
 A provisional government formed at Palermo, 3 June; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans . 6 June, "  
 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo, . 20, 21 July, "  
 Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina) . 30 July, "  
 New Sicilian constitution proclaimed . 3 Aug. "  
 Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (see Naples) . 19 Aug. "  
 Professor Saffi (late of Oxford), a short time dictator . Sept. "  
 The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (432,054 against 667) . 21 Oct. "  
 Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily . 1 Dec. "  
 Citadel of Messina blockaded, 28 Feb.; surrenders to general Cialdini . 13 March, 1861  
 King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina . May, 1862  
 Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, 19 July; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, 19 Aug.; embarks for Italy . 24 Aug. "  
 Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquil . Oct. "  
 Insurrection in Palermo, attributed to the priests and brigands, 16 Sept.; suppressed with bloodshed by Italian troops . 21-26 Sept. 1866  
 Revival of brigandage and murder . Aug. 1872  
 Martial law established in some places . Sept. 1874  
 Aliano, a brigand, tried at Potenza, for numerous murders, and other crimes . Nov. "  
 Capraro, great brigand, killed during capture . about 2 Oct. 1875

Mr. Forester Rose carried off by brigands, 3 Nov.; ransomed for about 4000l. . Nov. 1876  
 Leone and other brigands surrounded and shot . 1 June, 1877  
 Five chief brigands surrender; abatement of brigandage announced . about 6 Nov. "  
 Successful visit of the king and queen; arrive at Palermo . 4 Jan. 1880  
 Explosion in sulphur mine at Gessolungo, near Caltanissetta, about 30 killed . 12 Nov. 1881  
 Violent cyclone in Catania, about 27 killed; 200,000l. damage . 7 Oct. 1884

**SICK CHILDREN, HOSPITAL FOR,** Great Ormond-street, London; established 1851. The princess of Wales laid the foundation of new buildings, 11 July, 1872. A branch has been set up at Highgate.

**"SICK MAN,"** an epithet applied to Turkey, by the czar Nicholas, 14 Jan. 1854; see *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

**SICYON**, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 2080 B.C. Its people took part in the wars in Greece, usually supporting Sparta. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polycletes (436) and Lysippus (328 B.C.).

**SIDEROSTAT** (from *sidus*, Latin for a star), an apparatus constructed by M. Leon Foucault, shortly before his death, 11 Feb. 1868, for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera obscura. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork, and a fixed objective glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

**SIDON or ZIDON** (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C.; and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C.; see *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under commodore Charles Napier, 27 Sept. 1840; see *Syria*, and *Turkey*.

**SIEGES.** Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years. *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details of many of them see separate articles.

Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.

Algerias, 1341.

Algiers, 1681 (*Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renan*); 1816.

Alkmaer, 1573.

Almelida, 27 Aug. 1810.

Amiens, 1597.

Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.

Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.

Arras, 1640.

Azoff, 1736.

Badajoz, 11 March, 1811; 6 April, 1812.

Bagdad, 1258.

Barcelona, 1697, 1714.

Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.

Belle-Isle, 1761.

Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.

Berwick, 1333, 1481.

Bethune, 1710.

Bilbao by Carlists, 1874.

Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.

Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.

Bommel: the invention of the covered way, 1794.

Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703.

Bouchain, 1711.

Boulogne, 1544.

Breda, 1625.

Brescia, 1238, 1512, 1849.

Breslau, 1807.

Brisac, 1638, 1704.

Brussels, 1695, 1746.

Bomarsund, 1854.

Buda, 1541, 2 Sept. 1866.

Burgos, 1812, 1813.

Cadiz, 1812.

Calais 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Cressy, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388. RYMER'S FÆD.*), 1558, 1596.

Calvi, 1794.

Candia: the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks, 1667.

Carthage, 1706-7, 1740, 1873-4.

Chalus, 1199.

Charleroi, 1693.

Charleston, U.S., 1864-5.

Chartres, 1568.

Cherbourg, 1758.

Cindad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.

Colchester, 1648.

Comorn, 1849.

Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.

Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794.

Coni, 1691, 1744.

Constantinople, 1453.

Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.

Corfu, 1716.

Courtray, 1646.

Cracow, 1702.

Cremona, 1702.



Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.  
 Delhi, 1857.  
 Douay, 1710.  
 Dresden, 1756, 1813.  
 Drogheda, 1649.  
 Dublin, 1500.  
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.  
 Famagosta, 1571.  
 Flushing, 15 Aug. 1809.  
 Frederickschald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1713.  
 Gaeta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.  
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.  
 Gerona, 1809.  
 Ghent, 1708.  
 Gibraltar, 1734, 1779, 1782-3.  
 Glätz, 1742, 1807.  
 Göttingen, 1760.  
 Graves, 1674.  
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.  
 Groningen, 1594.  
 Haerlem, 1572, 1573.  
 Hartleup, 1415.  
 Heidelberg, 1638.  
 Herat, 1838.  
 Humaitá, 1868.  
 Ismail, 1790.  
 Kars, 1855.  
 Khartoum, 1834.  
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.  
 Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.  
 Landrecy, 1712, 1794.  
 Laon, 988, 991.  
 Leipsic, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.  
 Leith, 1560.  
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.  
 Leyden, 1574.  
 Liège, 1408, 1688, 1702.  
 Lille, 1708, 1792.  
 Limerick, 1651, 1661.  
 Londonderry, 1639.  
 Louisbourg, 1758.  
 Luxemburg, 1795.  
 Lyons, 1793.  
 Maastricht, 1579, 1673; *Vauban first came into notice*; 1676, 1748.  
 Maglala, 1868.  
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.  
 Malaga, 1487.  
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.

Mantua, 1797, 1799.  
 Marseilles, 1524.  
 Menin, 1706.  
 Mentz, 1689, 1793.  
 Messina, 1822, 1719, 1848, 1861.  
 Metz, 1552-3, 1870.  
 Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.  
 Montargis, 1426.  
 Montauban, 1621.  
 Montevideo, Jan. 1807.  
 Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.  
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.  
 Naples, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.  
 Newark, 1644-5.  
 New Orleans, 1814.  
 Nice, 1706.  
 Novogorod, 1478.  
 Nieuport, 1600.  
 Olivenza, 1801, 1811.  
 Olmutz, 1738.  
 Orleans, 1428, 1563.  
 Ostend, 1601, 1798.  
 Oudenarde, 1706.  
 Paula, 1509.  
 Pampeluna, 1813.  
 Paris, 1420, 1524, 1870, 1871.  
 Parma, 1248.  
 Pavia, 1524, 1655.  
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.  
 Phalsbourg, 1814, 1815, 1870.  
 Philipsburg, 1644, 1676, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery a ricochet*, 1734, 1799.  
 Plevna, 1877.  
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.  
 Prague, 1741-1744.  
 Quebec, 1759-60.  
 Quesnoy, 1793-1794.  
 Rheims, 1359.  
 Rhodes, 1521.  
 Richmond, U.S., 1864-5.  
 Riga, 1700, 1710.  
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.  
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.  
 Romorantiu: *artillery first used in sieges* (VOLTAIRE), 1356.  
 Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.

Roxburgh, 1460.  
 St. Sebastian, 1813.  
 Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809; *the two last dreadful*.  
 Sebastopol, 1854-5.  
 Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1757-1762.  
 Scio (see Greece), 1822.  
 Seringapatam, 1799.  
 Seville, 1247-8.  
 Silistria, 1854.  
 Smolensko, 1632, 1812.  
 Soissons, 1870.  
 St. Quentin, 1557.  
 Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1715.  
 Strasburg, 1870.  
 Tarragona, 1811.  
 Temeswar, 1716.  
 Thérrouenne, 1513.  
 Thionville, 1792.  
 Thorn, 1703.  
 Tortosa, 1811.  
 Toulou, 1707, 1793.  
 Toulouse, 1217.  
 Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1700 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter mines*), 1792.  
 Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1765.  
 Tunis, 1270, 1535.  
 Turin, 1640, 1706.  
 Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.  
 Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794.  
 Vannes, 1342.  
 Venice, 1879.  
 Venloo, 1702.  
 Verdun, 1792.  
 Vicksburg, U.S., 1863.  
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.  
 Wakefield, 1460.  
 Warsaw, 1831.  
 Xativa, 1246.  
 Xeres, 1262.  
 York, 1644.  
 Ypres, 1643.  
 Zurich, 1544.  
 Zutphen, 1536.

SIENNA (formerly Sena Julia), Italy, in the middle ages a powerful republic rivalling Florence and Pisa, weakened through intestine quarrels, was subjugated by the emperor Charles V., and given to his son in 1555, who ceded it to Cosmo of Tuscany, 1557. It was incorporated with France, 1808-14.

SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, 9 Dec. 1786. Capital, Freetown. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794; by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, governor of the colony, was defeated and killed by the Ashantee chief, 21 Jan. 1824.—16 & 17 Viet. c. 16, relates to the government, &c., of this colony. It was made a bishopric in 1852; see *Ashantees and West Africa*.

Roharrie, the stronghold of the insurgent Yonnie tribe, captured by sir Francis De Winton, 21 Nov. 1837. Further towns and strongholds captured with great slaughter of the natives; the king was captured and the rebellion suppressed Nov-Dec. 1838. The Gambia territory isolated and made an independent colony 22 Dec. 1838. Largoh, capital of the chief Mackiah captured by the British under governor Hay; 700 prisoners liberated; announced 14 Feb. 1839.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude; this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. *Guthrie*; see *Fog-signals*.

SIGNBOARDS were used by the Greeks and Romans. A "History of Signboards," by Jacob Larwood and John Hotten, was published in 1866.

SIGNETS, see *Seals*.

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL, a stamp, imitating the royal signature, employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write: in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1625; and George IV., 29 May, 1830. *Rosse*.

SIKHS, originally a Hindu religious sect (about 1500) a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul empire, 1703-8; see *Punjab*, and *India*, 1849.

SIKKIM, a small Himalayan State, joining Tibet, allied to the Indian government since 1814. By a treaty in 1861 free trade and passage through the country were secured.

The erection of a fort by the Rajah under the influence of Tibetans in contravention of the treaty, led to a military demonstration; 1,000 troops sent ostensibly to repair the road to

Tibet, Jan.; the rajah proving contumacious, the viceroy intervened ineffectually, March; about 2,000 men concentrated at Peilong, March; Lingtu fort quickly captured; flight of the Tibetans, 20 March; destruction of the fort ordered 21 March; slight skirmishes with the Tibetans, 24 killed, May; col. Graham defeats the attacking Tibetans, who are said to have lost 200 men 23 May, 1888  
 Troops ordered to return to Darjeeling 17 June, "  
 Return to Sikkim on appearance of Tibetan aggression July, "  
 The Tibetans defeated at Jelapla pass; about 400 killed and wounded, 25 Sept.; col. Graham's advance suspended and the expedition recalled, Sept. "  
 Reported failure of the negotiations with China, 10 Jan. 1889

**SILCHESTER**, Hants. Here are the remains of the Roman town Calleva (built on the site of the British *Caer Segeint* or Segont); including walls of excellent masonry, a basilica and forum, private dwellings, &c. Many discoveries have been made during excavations made under the patronage of the duke of Wellington, since 1863. Coins of Claudius I. and later emperors have been found.

**SILESIA**, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was taken by the king of Hungary, 1478, and added to the Austrian dominion, 1526. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763. The emperor William was most enthusiastically received during his visit, Sept. 1875.

**SILICON** or **SILICIUM** (from *silex*, flint), a non-metallie element, next to oxygen the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicon was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. *Gmelin*. See *Water-glass*, and *Ransome's Stone*.

**SILISTRIA**, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, 30 June, 1829, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854 it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to retire in consequence of a dangerous confusion. On 2 June, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On 9 June, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on 13 June, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, capt. Butler and lieut. Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

**SILK**. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massive gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-

worms were brought from India to Europe in the 6th century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. He obtained a patent in 1718, and died 3 Jan. 1739. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.\*

**SILKWORM DISEASE**. In 1853 the annual produce of sericulture in South France was estimated at about 4,680,000*l*. Soon after a disease broke out in the worms, which reduced the value of the silk crop to about one-third that amount. In 1858 a commission was appointed to inquire into the nature of the disease, then termed *pébrine*; and M. Quatrefages, in 1869, proved that it is hereditary, contagious, and infectious. M. Filippi discovered in the blood of the deceased worms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, since named *pantistophyton*, which Pasteur, who took up the study in 1865, has demonstrated to be parasitical, and the cause of the disease. He has since devised a way by which, it is hoped, the organic germs may be got rid of, and the disease extirpated.

**SILOTVOR**, a new explosive invented by M. Roukteshell, who asked 50,000*l*. for the patent, 1887.

**SILURES**, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 50; see *Shropshire*. From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the palæozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above-mentioned counties. *Murchison's "Siluria"* was published 1849.

**SILVER** exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 1680*l*. In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709. *Tyrrrell*. Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300; see *Mirrors*. The act of 1816 restricted the use of silver as legal tender to 40*s*. In 1855, 561,906 oz., in 1857, 532,866 oz., in 1865, 724,856 oz., in 1870, 784,562 oz.; in 1876, 483,422 oz.; in 1882, 372,544 oz.; in 1887, 320,345 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver

\* In 1858, M. Guérin-Méneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The *cynthia* yields a silk-like substance termed *Ailantine*. It was brought to Turin by Pantoni in 1856.



from lead ore was introduced in 1829. See *Bullion, Coins, Goldsmiths, Mirrors, Plate, India*, 1876, *United States*, 1878.

Fall in price of silver through introduction of gold coinage in Germany, and increased produce from South American mines . . . spring, 1876

The report of a commission on the subject was issued in . . . July, "

Another commission appointed, see under *Currency*, . . . 7 Sept. 1886

Average price in London, 1845-9, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and a fraction per oz.: 1850-72, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1871, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1875, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1880, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1883, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; price 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 7 May, 1885; 1886, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1887, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1888, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1889, Jan-March, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3 April, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7 May, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; June, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 22 July, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**SILVER BOOK** (Codex Argenteus), see under *Bible*.

**SIMANCAS** (Castile, Spain). Near it Ramirez II. of Leon, and Fernando of Castile, gained a great victory over Abderahman, the Moorish king of Cordova, 6 Aug. 938.

**SIMLA CASE**, see *India*, 1866.

**SIMNEL CONSPIRACY**, see *Rebellions*, 1486.

**SIMONASAKI**, see *Japan*, 1864.

**SIMONIANS**, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called St. SIMONIANS sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, 24 Jan. 1834. St. Simon died in 1825, and his follower, Père Enfantin, died 1 Sept. 1864.

**SIMONY** (trading in church offices), derives its name from Simon desiring to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit (*Acts* viii. 18, 19). It is forbidden in England by the canon law, and by statute 31 Eliz. c. 6, "for the avoiding of simony and corruption in presentations, collations, and donations of and to benefices," &c., 1588-9; and by statute of 12 Anne 2, stat. 12 (1713). The rev. James John Merest was convicted of simony, 26-29 Nov. 1869, and deprived.

The bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee), moved for a committee on the laws relating to simony; appointed . . . 21 April, 1874

**SIMPLON**, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

**SINAI, MOUNT**. Here the ten commandments were promulgated, 1491 B.C. *Exod.* xx. After much investigation and discussion by many persons, Dr. Beke stated that he had discovered the true Sinai, Feb. 1874.

**SINALUNGO** or **ASINALUNGA** (near Sienna, Italy). Here Garibaldi, when about to enter the papal territory, was seized and conveyed to Alesandria, 23 Sept. 1867; see *Italy*.

**SINDE** (N. W. India), was traversed by the Greeks under Alexander, about 326 B.C.; conquered by the Persian Mahometans in the 8th century A.D.; tributary to the Ghaznevide dynasty in the 11th century; conquered by Nadir Shah, 1739; reverted to the empire of Delhi after his death, 1747; after various changes of rulers, Sind was conquered by the English, and annexed, March, 1843.

**SINGAPORE**, see *Straits Settlements*, 32.

**SINGING**, see *Music*, and *Hymns*.

**SINKAT**, see under *Soudan*, 1884.

**SINKING FUND**. First projected by sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt, devised by Dr. Price, was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000*l.* which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to one-fourth of the actual surplus of revenue.

A new sinking fund was established by Act passed 2 Aug. 1875. The annual charge of the national debt of the year ending 31 March, 1877 to be 27,700,000*l.*; subsequent years to be 28,000,000*l.*

**SINOPE**, an important Greek colony on the Euxine, after resisting several attacks was conquered by Mithridates IV., king of Pontus, and made his capital. It was the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On 30 Nov. 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this act (considered treacherous) the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, 3 Jan. 1854.

**SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL**, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsyng, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsyng Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible to the public), and an almshouse for ten men and ten women. New buildings erected on the Thames Embankment; memorial stone laid 21 April, 1885; opened by the prince of Wales, 15 Dec. 1886.

**SIRENE**, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819. The principle was shown in an apparatus exhibited by Robert Hooke before the Royal Society, 27 July, 1681.

**SISTERHOODS** in the English church were begun by Lydia Priscilla Sellon about 1846, in Devonshire; she died, Nov. 1876.

**SISTERS OF CHARITY**, an order for the service of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1634. Their establishment in London began in 1834.

**SIX ACTS**, a term given to certain acts, also named "Gagging Acts," 60 Geo. III. & 1 Geo. IV.

cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, passed in 1819-1820 to suppress seditions meetings and publications.

### SIX ARTICLES, see *Articles*.

**SIX CLERKS**, officers of the court of chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy*. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many years officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Diet.* The six clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

**SIXTEEN** (*seize*), a large French political club, in the reigns of Henry III. and IV., sixteen members of which took charge of the sixteen quarters of Paris. They at first supported the catholic league, and attempted to overthrow Henry III. in 1587, but vacillating in their policy, and committing many crimes, their power was annihilated by Mayenne in 1591, and several of them were executed.

**SKALITZ** (Bohemia), was stormed by the Prussian general Steinmetz, 28 June, 1866; whereby the junction of the divisions of the Prussians was greatly facilitated.

**SKATING** (with blunt skates) is said to have been practised in prehistoric times by northern nations. See *Rinks*.

Mentioned by the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus . . . about 1134  
William Fitz Stephens speaks of it in London, about 1180  
Figures of skates in Olaus Magnus's history, printed 1555  
*Blade-skates*, probably introduced from Holland, about 1660, were seen in St. James's-park by Evelyn and Pepys . . . 1 Dec. 1662  
Robert Jones's "Art of Skating," published . . . 1772  
An Edinburgh club established . . . 1744  
London Skating club, 1830; Oxford club . . . 1838  
Severe frost, much skating . . . Jan. 1880  
International skating contest at Vienna . . . Jan. 1882

**SKIERNIEWICE**, Poland; see *Russia*, 15, 16 Sept. 1884.

**SKINS**. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. *Leland*.

**SKUPTSCHINA**, the Servian legislative assembly.

**SKYE, ISLE OF**, N.W. Scotland. See *Crofters*.

**SLADE PROFESSORSHIP OF FINE ART**, Cambridge, established in pursuance of the will of Felix Slade, 24 June, 1869, sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, the first professor, 1869-73; Sidney Colvin, 1873-1885; Mr. J. H. Middleton, 1886.

**SLATE**. Fifteen persons were killed by the fall of a mass of rock and rubble at the Delaboll slate quarries, Cornwall, 21 April, 1869.

Great strike at lord Penrhyn's slate quarries Bethesda, Wales, in Sept.-Oct.; end . . . Nov. 1874

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES ACT** for the metropolis, passed 7 Aug. 1874.

**SLAVERY**. The traffic in men came from Chaldaea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and

butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night, see *Helots*. Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.

Slavery abolished in the French colonies by the agency of M. Schœlcher . . . 1843.

Serfdom was abolished by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766; by Joseph II. emperor of Germany, in his hereditary states in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia in the imperial domains in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II. throughout his empire, 3 March, 1861.

Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on 1 July, 1863.

It was decreed in Brazil in 1867 that all children born to slaves henceforth were to be free, and all slaves were to be free in 20 years from that time. In Nov. slaves of the state became free when made soldiers. Slavery was ordered to be abolished gradually (*Rio Branco*), 27 Sept. 1871.

The law nullified by the planters; liberal agitation increases; stronger emancipation bill of Senor Dantas rejected by the assembly; ministerial crisis . . . Aug. Sept. 1884

Slavery abolished in Porto Rico . . . 23 March, 1873

Immediate suppression of slavery in the colonies of St. Thomas, &c. by Portugal, announced, Feb. 1876

Gradual emancipation in Cuba; bill passed in Spanish senate, 24 Dec. 1879; by deputies, 21 Jan. promulgated, 18 Feb. 1880; total abolition by decree . . . 6 Oct. 1886

Slavery to be abolished in Egypt . . . end of July, 1881

Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil passed, Sept. 1885; its total abolition voted by the chambers . . . 10, 14 May, 1888

**SLAVERY IN ENGLAND**. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals (termed villeins, of and pertaining to the *vill*) were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II., 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.

A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and, if within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master . . . 1547

Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates . . . 1574

Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1860, when tenures in capite, knights' service, &c., were abolished.



A slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. Granville Sharp he was restored to health, when his master again claimed him. A suit was the consequence, which established, by decision of the Court of King's Bench, in favour of Somerset, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain

22 June, 1772

Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000. sterling, passed

28 Aug. 1833

Slavery terminated in the British possessions ;

770,280 slaves became free 1 Aug. 1834

Slavery was abolished in the East Indies 1 Aug. 1838

British and Foreign anti-slavery society established, 1839

In 1853 John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. (15 Jan.), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was discharged on technical grounds 16 Feb. 1861

Circular from the Admiralty concerning the surrendering fugitive slaves on board British ships to their owners, dated 31 July; much censured by the public, Sept., Oct.; withdrawn Nov. 1875

A revised circular issued near end of Dec., 1875; met with much adverse criticism Jan. 1876

Government commission appointed (the duke of Somerset, chief justice Cockburn, sir Henry S. Maine, and others), Feb.; report unfavourable to the circulars; published 13 June, "

New admiralty instructions: fugitive slaves to be received and not given up; action left to captain's discretion; breach of international faith and comity to be avoided; issued 10 Aug. "

Jubilee meeting to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the British colonies at Guildhall, London, the prince of Wales in the chair 1 Aug. 1884

**SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES.** Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 2,009,031; in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 4,002,996. In 1870, 4,889,193, free coloured persons.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N. W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, 13 July, 1787; after 1800, several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution 1803

The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the southern states (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The *Missouri Compromise* (drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. lat.), carried Feb. 1820

Contest between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained 25 Dec. 1845

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state: but the Fugitive Slave act passed (which see) 1850

The Missouri compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; civil war ensued (see *Kansas*) 1854

Dred Scott's case (see *United States*) 1857

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*) Nov. 1859

Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States 4 Nov. 1860  
Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*), Dec. "  
Slavery abolished in the district of Columbia 16 April. 1862

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the southern states, if they have not returned to the union on 1 Jan. 1863 22 Sept. "  
The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced 18 Dec. "

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a fervent champion for emancipation, entertained at St. James's-hall, London (he started the *Liberator* in 1831, and had suffered much for his zeal) 29 June, 1867

A negro judge present in a court at New Orleans, 18 Sept. "

Negro equality with the whites completely recognised Feb. 1870

See *United States*, 1860-5.

**SLAVE TRADE.** The slave trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now approaching extinction.

In 1768 the slaves taken from Africa amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

**SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND:** begun by sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562: see *Guinea*, and *Assiento*.

England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Thos. Clarkson, at a spot in Wadesmill, Hertford, devotes his life to the abolition of the slave-trade, June, 1785.

The "Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade," founded by Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Dillwyn, 1787.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition: two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 28 to 83, 3 April, 1798.

The question introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, 31 March, 1806.

The trade abolished by parliament, 25 March, 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

An obelisk as a memorial of Thos. Clarkson, erected by Mr. Arthur Giles Fuller, at Wadesmill, inaugurated 9 Oct. 1879.

A statue unveiled at Wisbeach, Cambridge, 11 Nov. 1881.

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES:** the trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794; by the United States in 1808.

The allies at Vienna declared against it, Feb. 1815.

Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, 29 March, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826; prohibition, 1831; not effected till 1852.

Its revival was proposed in the congress of the United States of America, 14 Dec. 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.

In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey free negroes from Africa to Guadeloupe and Martinico, French colonies.

This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed 7 April; ratified 20 May, 1862.

The Spanish government denounce the slave trade as piracy, Nov. 1865.

Sir Samuel Baker headed an expedition to put down slave-trading on the Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870; reported to be partially successful, 30 June, 1873. He published "*Ismaïlia*," a history of the expedition, 1874. He estimates that at least 50,000 are captured and sold as slaves, Nov. 1874.

A species of slave trade has lately risen in the South Seas; the natives being enticed on board certain British vessels and shipped to Queensland, Australia, and the Fiji isles; the subject was brought before parliament (see *Melanesia*), 1871-2.

The ship *Carl* (owner, Dr. James P. Murray; master, Joseph Armstrong) left Melbourne for South Sea isles; it anchored off Malokolo, Solomon's and Bougainville isles and kidnapped many natives as labourers for the Fiji isles: while about 20 miles from land, the prisoners rose and attempted to set fire to the ship; were fired on; about 50 killed and 20 wounded were cast into the sea. At Melbourne Murray gave evidence, and Armstrong was committed for trial, 16 Aug.; the master and mate sentenced to death, Nov. 1872.

Sir Bartle Frere went to Zanzibar on a mission to suppress the East African slave trade; see *Zanzibar*, 1872-3.

An act of parliament for consolidating with amendments the acts for carrying into effect treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade (36 & 37 Vict. c. 88), was passed, 5 Aug. 1873.

Several African kings and chiefs, at Cape Coast Castle, agreed to give up slave trade, at an interview with governor Strahan, 3 Nov. 1874.

The slave-trade on the Gold Coast abolished, by proclamation of governor Strahan, 17 Dec. 1874.

Convention with Egypt forbidding the traffic, 4 Aug. 1877; col. Gordon's efforts in the Soudan reported successful, 1879.

Slave trade prohibited at West African conference, 7 Jan. 1885.

Slave trade in East Africa checked by British cruisers, 1886.

United action of England and Germany and other powers to check the maritime slave-trade and importation of arms on the east coast of Africa, which is to be blockaded for that purpose from Suakin to Zanzibar, Oct.-Nov.; proclamation of the commencement of the blockade, 2 Dec. 1888. See *Zanzibar*.

Mr. Sydney Buxton's resolution for urgent suppression of the slave trade passed in the house of commons, 26 March, 1889.

Slave trade reported nearly extinct in Egypt, and few slaves there, May, 1889.

**SLAVONIA** or **SCLAVONIA**, a province of Austria, derives its name from the Slaves, a Sarmatian people who replaced the Avars in Pannonia early in the 9th century. In 864 Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries, preached here, and adapted the Greek alphabet to the Slavonian language; the letters of which have since been a little altered. The country, after having been held at times by the Greeks, Turks, and Hungarians, and the cause of sanguinary conflicts, was ceded finally to Hungary in 1699, at the peace of Carlowitz. Deputies from the Slavonian provinces of Austria were entertained at Moscow and St. Petersburg, May, 1867. The Croatian-Slavonian diet, at Agram, was dissolved, May, 1867. It protested against incorporation with Hungary. The Slavonian family of languages includes Russian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wendic, Slovak, and Polabie. For the war, see *Turkey*, 1875-6.

Estimated number of Slavs in Europe in 1875: 90,365,633; Russians and Ruthenians, 66,129,500; Serbo-Croatians, 5,940,539; Bulgarians, 5,123,952; Slovenes, 1,260,000; Slovaks, 2,223,830; Czechs, 4,815,154; Poles, 9,492,162.

Lord Ilchester's bequest to promote the study of Slavonian literature at Oxford; lectures first given, May, 1876.

Agitation against the Germans in Slavonic provinces of Austria, Aug. Sept. 1883.

**SLEEP**, see *Seven Sleepers*. M. Chauffat, awoke after a nineteen days' sleep at the Alexandra

Palace, 28 Nov. 1888; many similar cases are reported.

**SLESWIG**, see *Holstein*.

**SLIDING-SCALE**, see *Corn Laws*.

**SLING**. In *Judges* xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii.) The natives of the Balearic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

**SLOANE'S MUSEUM**, see *British Museum*.

**SLOUGH**, near Eton, Bucks, Mrs. Ann Reville, a butcher's wife, was barbarously murdered early in evening, 11 April, 1881. Alfred Payne, a lad, was tried and acquitted, same month.

**SLOYD ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, its object to promote the training of the eye and hand; first meeting held in London, the earl of Meath in the chair, 5 Dec. 1888. The "Sloyd" system is reported successful in Scandinavia.

**SLUYS** (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began this sanguinary action. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thousands of Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: 24 June, 1340.

**SMALCALD** (Hesse), **TREATY OF**, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 31 Dec. 1530; see *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty of Passau, 31 July, 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

**SMALLPOX**, *variola* (diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, described it accurately, about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, the dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. *Smallpox Hospital*, established 1746. Smallpox raged in parts of London, and thousands died, 1870-1; a temporary hospital was established at Hampstead (*which see*). The Anti-Vaccination society has been active, and many parents have been fined for opposing the vaccination of their children, 1870-6. In Sept. and Oct. 1862, a great many sheep died of smallpox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to. Many cases in London, 1876-8; deaths principally of unvaccinated persons.

Smallpox prevalent in London, 83 deaths 1-7 May; 103 deaths 15-21 May; diminishing July, 1881.



Deaths, June, 1833—June, 1881, 1532 deaths, 637 not vaccinated; in N.E. London, May, deaths, about 36 a week, June, 1834; deaths decreasing reported, 24 July; reappears, but subsides, Dec. 1834.

Severe epidemic of smallpox at Sheffield and neighbourhood, March, 1887; still prevalent, Jan. 1888; disappearing, April, 1888.

See Vaccination.

**SMALL TENEMENTS ACTS** (59 Geo. III. c. 12, 1819); 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 99), provided for owners paying rates of houses instead of the occupiers. This was annulled by the new Reform act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 7 (1867).

**SMECTYMNUUS**, the initials of certain non-conformist writers against episcopacy in the seventeenth century: Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow. They were answered by bishop Hall in his "Divine Right of Episcopacy," 1640.

**SMITH'S CHARITY (FOR POOR KIN)**. Alderman Henry Smith, by will dated 26 April, 1647, left 1000*l.* for relief of captives held by Turkish pirates, and 1000*l.* for his poor kinsmen.

The former object having become obsolete, an act was passed in 1772 to divert all the property to the poor kinsmen. In 1868 these were 412 in number. The value of the property is now 17,000*l.* a year (1889). The master of the rolls decided in Dec. 1877, that the funds should be applied to general charitable purposes. On appeal, the decision was in favour of the "poor Smiths," 12 Feb. 1878.

**SMITHFIELD, WEST**, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, 23 Aug. 1305. On 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary (1553-8), many persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt here, 18 March, 1612.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l.*

Sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. (About 160 salesmen)

The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after investigation, an act was passed appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c.; and to close the market at Smithfield. 1 Aug. 1851

Smithfield was used as a cattle market for the last time on 11 June; and the new market in Copenhagen-fields was opened on 13 June (see *Metropolitan Market*)

A dead-meat and poultry market ordered to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market to cease 1861

A tender for its erection, from designs by Horace Jones, accepted from Messrs. Browne and Robinson for 134,460*l.* Nov. 1866

The market inaugurated by the lord mayor Lawrence, 24 Nov.; opened to the public 1 Dec. 1868

New poultry market, inaugurated by lord mayor Cotton 30 Nov. 1875

New central fruit and vegetable market determined on 14 July, 1879

The *Smithfield Club*, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established 17 Dec. 1798; first president, Francis, duke of Bedford; first secretary,

Arthur Young. The members established an annual cattle show, held first in Dolphin-yard, Smithfield, Dec. 1799; next in Barbican, 1805; in Goswell-street, 1806; removed to Baker-street, 1839; and to the new Agricultural hall, Liverpool-road, Islington, 1862.

The show, suspended in Dec. 1866, on account of the cattle plague, was partially resumed Dec. 1867; wholly, Dec. 1868.

Three of the highest prizes were awarded to the queen; 110,000 visitors, 10-14 Dec. 1883.

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, U.S., was founded in 1846, by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l.* bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithson, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burnt on 25 Jan. 1865. Professor Joseph Henry, the first secretary, died, 13 May, 1878; succeeded by Mr. Spencer F. Baird, died, 19 Aug. 1887; succeeded by Professor S. P. Langley.

**SMOKE NUISANCE**. An act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, 1 Jan. 1858; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

Meeting at Mansion-house for the abatement of smoke in London, 7 Jan. 1881.

An exhibition of appliances for this purpose in the Royal Albert Hall, opened 30 Nov. 1881; closed 14 Feb. 1882; opened at Manchester, 17 March, 1882.

National Smoke Abatement Institution founded, and Mr. R. E. W. Coles appointed smoke inspector, autumn, 1882.

Smoke abatement fund opened, 1883.

The Thompson smoke consuming furnace tried successfully on the Thames, 15 July, 1886.

Messrs. Ashworth and Kneen patent a furnace which saves about 35 per cent. of coal and consumes smoke, autumn, 1887.

**SMOLENSKO** (Russia). The French in most sanguinary engagements here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, 16, 17 Aug. 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

**SMUGGLERS**. The customs duties, instituted to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates, afterwards became a branch of public revenue, and gave rise to much smuggling. The Smugglers' act was passed in 1736, and its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place 1826 and 1835.

**SMYRNA**, see *Seven Churches*.

**SNEEZING**. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis, and others, and is found among savages. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

**SNIDER GUN**, see under *Firearms*.

**SNUFF-TAKING** took its rise in England

from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702, and the practice soon became general. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.*; see *Tobacco*. In 1853, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,430 lbs.; in 1871, 3,852,236 lbs.; 1877, 3,762,831 lbs.; 1883, 3,121,174 lbs.; 1887, 3,595,071 lbs. were imported.

**SOANE MUSEUM**, &c. No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public by an act passed in 1833. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c. 150*l.* are distributed annually to distressed architects or their widows and children.

One of two sealed caskets in the museum was opened 29 Nov. 1886; chiefly private legal documents discovered.

**SOAP** is a salt, a compound of a fatty acid with an alkali, soda or potash. The Hebrew *bôrith*, translated soap, is merely a general term for cleansing substances. *Job* ix. 30; *Jer.* ii. 22. Pliny declares soap to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed clothes by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savon*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, imposed in 1711, after several reductions from 3*d.* per pound, was totally repealed in 1853. It then produced, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, about 1,126,000*l.* annually.

**SOBRAON** (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, 10 Feb. 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and thousands of Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2338 men.

**SOCIALISM** was warmly advocated in London, 24 Jan. 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He had, beginning at New Lanark, in Scotland, about 1801, established a settlement at New Harmony in America in 1824. He died 17 Nov. 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, were implicated in the revolution of 1848, and made an insurrection at Paris, 1871. See *France*, *Germany*, 1878 *et seq.* *Positive Philosophy*, and *Working-men* (who, in Great Britain, have received by legislation nearly all they require).

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and others, endeavoured to set up *Christian Socialism*, about 1855-60  
P. J. Proudhon, an eminent socialist, to whom is ascribed the saying "*la propriété c'est le vol*"; died 20 Jan. 1865

Communist manifesto issued by Carl Marx, 1848; (he died 14 March, 1883).

Social democratic party organised by Ferdinand Lassalle 1863

International workmen's association formed 1864

"Gotha programme" (exalting labour) 1875

A grand congress of socialists met at Ghent, Sept. 1877  
Socialism said to be increasing in Germany "  
Stringent bill to repress it passed in the parliament; "  
socialists expelled from Germany by decree, Nov. "  
many papers suppressed, Nov., Dec., 1878. Ex- "  
pulsions renewed autumn, 1880

Illegal meeting of socialists permitted in Dod- "  
street, Limehouse, London 27 Sept. 1885

Social democratic federation holds meetings which "  
tend to riots, see *Riots* 8 and 21 Feb. 1886

Peaceable meetings held in Trafalgar-square 29 Aug. "  
and 21 Nov. "

Their proposal for a procession on 9 Nov. forbidden, "  
Oct. "

About the end of 1886 they began "church parades" "  
disturbing the service at several churches; "  
ineffectually at St. Paul's cathedral. 27 Feb. 1887

The general council of the social democratic "  
federation issues a manifesto exhorting to con- "  
stant organized agitation for adequate relief "  
works &c., to be provided by the government "  
and local authorities; see *Hyde Park* and *Riots*, "  
13 Nov. "

Mr. William Morris, poet, author of the "Earthly "  
Paradise," Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Mr. H. H. "  
Champion, and Mr. John Burns became leaders "  
of the "socialist league" formed in 1886.

A kind of state socialism instituted in Germany; "  
see under *Working Men* 1889

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**. The National Asso- "  
ciation for the Promotion of Social Science origin- "  
ated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. "  
Its object was to promote improvements in the "  
administration of law, in education, in public "  
health, and in social economy. It held annual "  
meetings, and published its proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Ellis and Mr. John Stuart Mill began to "  
promote the study about 1823  
Birmingham, meeting opened 12 Oct. 1857  
Liverpool 11 Oct. 1858  
Bradford 10 Oct. 1859  
Glasgow 24 Sept. 1860  
Dublin 14 Aug. 1861  
London 6 June, 1862  
Edinburgh 7 Oct. 1863  
York 22 Sept. 1864  
Sheffield 4 Oct. 1865  
Manchester 2 Oct. 1866  
Belfast 18 Sept. 1867  
Birmingham 30 Sept. 1868  
Bristol 29 Sept. 1869  
Newcastle-on-Tyne 21 Sept. 1870  
Leeds 4 Oct. 1871  
Plymouth 11 Sept. 1872  
Norwich 1 Oct. 1873  
Glasgow 30 Sept. 1874  
Brighton 6 Oct. 1875  
Liverpool 11 Oct. 1876  
Aberdeen 19 Sept. 1877  
Cheltenham 23 Oct. 1878  
Manchester 1 Oct. 1879  
Edinburgh 5 Oct. 1880  
Dublin 3 Oct. 1881  
Nottingham 20 Sept. 1882  
Huddersfield 3 Oct. 1883  
Birmingham (the last congress) 17 Sept. 1884

**SOCIAL WARS**, see *Athens*, and *Marsi*.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LIT- "  
ERARY AND SCIENTIFIC**, in Great Britain. "  
Further details of many of these will be found "  
under their respective heads. All in the list below "  
are in London, except otherwise stated. An act "  
was passed 11 Aug. 1854, "to afford facilities for "  
the establishment of institutions for the promotion "  
of literature and science," by grants of land, &c.; "  
and for their regulation. The Royal and London "  
Institutions were exempted from the operation of "  
the act.

The "Year-Book of Scientific and Learned Societies "  
first appeared in 1884  
Royal Society Charter 1662  
Christian Knowledge Society 1693



Society of Antiquaries . . . . .	(Charter 1751)	1717	Handel Society . . . . .	1844
Society of Dilettanti . . . . .		1734	Syro-Egyptian Society . . . . .	"
Society of Arts . . . . .	(Charter 1847)	1753	Ray Society . . . . .	"
Medical Society of London . . . . .		1773	Caxton Society . . . . .	1844-54
Bath and West of England Society . . . . .		1777	Celtic Society, Dublin . . . . .	1845-53
Gaelic Society of London . . . . .			Pathological Society . . . . .	1846
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		1781	Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes . . . . .	"
Royal Society of Edinburgh . . . . .	(Charter 1783)	1782	Cambrian Archaeological Association . . . . .	"
Highland Society . . . . .		1785	Cavendish Society . . . . .	"
Royal Irish Academy . . . . .	Charter	1786	Hakluyt Society . . . . .	"
Linnean Society . . . . .	(Charter 1802)	1788	Palaeontographical Society . . . . .	1847
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		1793	Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham) . . . . .	"
Royal Institution (Act of Parliament, 1810) Charter . . . . .		1800	Institute of Actuaries . . . . .	1848
Glasgow Philosophical Society . . . . .		1802	Arundel Society . . . . .	"
Royal Horticultural Society . . . . .	(Charter 1809)	1804	(British, now Royal) Meteorological Society . . . . .	(Charter 1866) 1850
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society . . . . .	(Charter 1834)	1805	Epidemiological Society . . . . .	"
London Institution . . . . .			North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle . . . . .	1851
Geological Society . . . . .	(Charter 1826)	1807	Photographic Society . . . . .	1852
Russell Institution . . . . .		1808	Philobiblon Society . . . . .	1853
Swedish Society . . . . .		1810	Juridical Society . . . . .	1855
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		1812	Ontological Society . . . . .	1856
Roxburghe Club . . . . .			Genealogical Society . . . . .	1857
Institution of Civil Engineers . . . . .	(Charter 1828)	1818	National Association for Social Science . . . . .	"
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .			Horological Institute . . . . .	1858
Egyptian Society . . . . .		1819	Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts . . . . .	"
Cambridge Philosophical Society . . . . .	(Charter 1832)	"	Institution of Naval Architects . . . . .	1860
Hunterian Society . . . . .		"	Clinical Society . . . . .	1861
Royal Astronomical Society . . . . .	(Charter 1831)	1820	Anthropological Society . . . . .	1863
Medico-Botanical Society . . . . .		1821	Early English Text Society; began to publish . . . . .	1864
Royal Scottish Society of Arts . . . . .			Victoria Institute . . . . .	24 May, 1865
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		1822	London Mathematical Society . . . . .	12 Jan. 1866
Yorkshire Philosophical Society . . . . .		"	Aeronautical Society . . . . .	1867
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		"	Dialectic Society . . . . .	"
Royal Society of Literature . . . . .	(Charter 1826)	1823	Chaucer Society . . . . .	1868
Royal Asiatic Society . . . . .	(Charter 1824)	"	Holbein Society . . . . .	"
Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh . . . . .		"	Royal Historical Society . . . . .	"
Mechanics' Institution, London . . . . .		"	Colonial Institute (Royal Charter, 1882) . . . . .	"
Athenaeum Club . . . . .		1824	Iron and Steel Institute . . . . .	1869
Western Literary Institution . . . . .		1825	Harleian Society . . . . .	"
Eastern Literary Institution . . . . .		"	Amateur Mechanical Society . . . . .	"
Zoological Society . . . . .	(Charter 1829)	1826	Christian Evidence Society . . . . .	1871
Incorporated Law Society . . . . .	(Charter 1831)	1827	Biblical Archaeology Society . . . . .	"
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge . . . . .		"	Anthropological Institute ( <i>which see</i> ) . . . . .	"
Ashmolean Society, Oxford . . . . .		1828	Institution of Electrical Engineers (late Society of Telegraph Engineers) . . . . .	"
Maitland Club, Glasgow . . . . .		"	Marine Engineers' Institution . . . . .	1872
Royal Geographical Society . . . . .		1830	Society for Organization of Academical Study . . . . .	"
Royal United Service Institution . . . . .	(Charter 1860)	1831	London Anthropological Society ( <i>extinct</i> ) . . . . .	1873-5
Royal Dublin Society . . . . .		"	Palaeographical Society . . . . .	1873
Harveian Society . . . . .		"	English Dialectic Society . . . . .	"
British Association . . . . .		"	(New) Shakespeare Society . . . . .	"
Marylebone Literary Institution . . . . .		1832	Physical Society . . . . .	1874
British Medical Association . . . . .		"	Musical Association . . . . .	"
Entomological Society . . . . .		1833	Public Analysts . . . . .	"
Statistical Society . . . . .		1834	Psychological Society . . . . .	1875
Westminster Literary Institution . . . . .		"	Education Society . . . . .	"
Surtees Society, Durham . . . . .		"	Royal Aquarium Society . . . . .	"
Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837) . . . . .		1835	Mineralogical Society . . . . .	1876
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society . . . . .		1835-7	Sanitary Institute of Great Britain . . . . .	"
Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh . . . . .		1836	Philosophical Society (Birmingham) . . . . .	"
Numismatic Society . . . . .		1837	Library Association . . . . .	1877
Ornithological Society . . . . .		1837-8	Index Society . . . . .	"
Electrical Society . . . . .		1838	Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain . . . . .	"
Etching Club . . . . .		1838-56	Zetetical Society . . . . .	1878
English Historical Society . . . . .		1838-56	Folk-Lore Society . . . . .	"
Royal Agricultural Society (Charter 1840) . . . . .		1838	Astrological Society . . . . .	1879
Camden Society . . . . .		"	Carlyle Society . . . . .	"
Microscopical Society (Royal, 1866) . . . . .		1839	Hellenic Society . . . . .	"
Ecclesiological Society . . . . .		"	Society for promoting Hellenic Studies . . . . .	"
Sjælland Club, Aberdeen . . . . .		"	Rabelais Club . . . . .	"
Royal Botanical Society of London . . . . .		"	Willoughby Society . . . . .	"
Parker Society . . . . .		1840-55	Institute of Bankers . . . . .	"
Percy Society . . . . .		1840-52	Balloon Society . . . . .	1880
Irish Archaeological Society, Dublin . . . . .		1840	Aristotelian Society . . . . .	"
London Library . . . . .		"	Wordsworth Society . . . . .	"
Shakespeare Society . . . . .		"	Topographical Society of London . . . . .	"
Chemical Society . . . . .		1841	Ascham Society . . . . .	"
Pharmaceutical Society . . . . .		"	Chemical Industry Society . . . . .	1881
Wodrow Society, Edinburgh . . . . .		1841-7	Browning Society . . . . .	"
Philological Society . . . . .		1842	Society for Psychical Research . . . . .	1882
Ælfrie Society . . . . .		1843-56	Wycliffe Society . . . . .	"
Chetham Society, Manchester . . . . .		1843	Seal Society . . . . .	1883
Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh . . . . .		"	Marine Biological Association . . . . .	1884
British Archaeological Association . . . . .		"	Society of Authors . . . . .	"
Royal Archaeological Institute . . . . .		"	Pipe Roll Society . . . . .	"
Sydenham Society . . . . .		"	Middlesex County Record Society . . . . .	"
Ethnological Society . . . . .		"		
Law Amendment Society . . . . .		"		

Society of Medallists . . . . .	1885
Bacon Society . . . . .	"
Selborne Society . . . . .	"
Shelley Society . . . . .	"
Goethe Society . . . . .	1886
Selden Society . . . . .	1887
Neurological Society . . . . .	"
Anatomical Society . . . . .	"

**SOCIETY ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean, discovered by De Quiros in 1606; re-discovered by capt. Wallis, 1767, who gave Otaheite or Tahiti the name of King George's Island. Capt. Cook, who visited them in 1769 and 1777, named them Society Islands in honour of the Royal Society. See *Otaheite*.

**SOCINIANS**, persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Lælius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. *Hook*. The Socinians established a church at Rakow, in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563. They were expelled from Poland in 1658. The Rakovian catechism was published in 1574; see *Unitarians*.

**SOCOTRA**, (*Dioscoridis insula*), an island in the Indian ocean, belonging to the imam of Muscat, 120 miles E. of cape Guardafui, Eastern Africa. In the summer of 1878, it was said to have been given up to the British; formally annexed, Nov. 1886.

**SODIUM**, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy, from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10s. a pound (1868). It is an important agent in the modern production of aluminium. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine. Mr. H. Y. Castner's (of New York) new process for the enlarged production of sodium, and through sodium of aluminium and magnesium, announced in June, 1887. His works were set up at Oldbury, near Birmingham; the price of sodium in 1889 was about 4s. 4d. a pound. See *Alkalies* and *Aluminium*.

**SODOM AND GOMORRAH** (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven 1898 B.C., *Gen.* xix.

**SODOR**, said to be derived from Sodor-eyes, or south isles (the Æbrides or Hebrides), in distinction from Orkneys, the north isles. The southern or western isles were made an episcopal diocese by Magnus, king of Norway, 1098, and joined to the isle of Man about 1113. See *Man*.

**SOFIA**, a manufacturing town in Bulgaria; founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica; became the capital of the new principality. A palace and other buildings were in course of erection, Aug. 1881. It contains 30 mosques and 10 churches.

**SOFFARIDES DYNASTY** reigned in Persia, 872-902.

**SOFTAS**, Mahometan students devoted to the Koran only. See *Turkey*, May, 1876.

**SOHO BAZAAR AND THEATRE**, see *Bazaars* and *Theatres*.

**SOISSONS** (France), capital of the Gallie Suesiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1122). Its academy was established in 1674. During the Franco-Prussian war, Soissons, after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment, surrendered to the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 16 Oct. 1870. 99 officers, 4633 men, 123 guns, &c., were said to be taken. The Germans thus obtained a second line of railway from Châlons to Paris.

**SOLAR SYSTEM**, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton in 1687. See *Planets*.

**SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME** was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war, and opened by the prince consort, 18 June, 1858. It has been much indebted to the exertions of major Powys.

**SOLEBAY** or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 28 May, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coasts. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

**SOL-FA SYSTEM**, see *Musie*.

**SOLFERINO** (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of 24 June, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hess; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on 23 June. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians, after desperate encounters, were compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals MacMahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; pre-



liminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, 12 July. On 24 June, 1870, on the site of the battle, three ossuaries, containing the bones of thousands of the slain, were solemnly consecrated in the presence of representatives of Austria, France, and Italy.

**SOLICITOR**, see *Attorney*. By the Supreme Judicature Act, attorneys in future are to be styled solicitors; an act for regulating their examination was passed, 23 July, 1877.

**SOLICITOR-GENERAL**, the legal officer next in rank, and deputy to the attorney-general, whom he frequently succeeds.

- 1839. Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro), 5 Dec.
- 1841. Sir William Follett (second time), 6 Sept.
- 1844. Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelmsford), 17 April.
- 1845. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 17 July.
- 1846. Sir John Jervis, 4 July.
- Sir David Dundas, 18 July.
- 1848. Sir John Romilly, April 4, aft. lord Romilly.
- 1850. Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, 11 July.
- 1851. Sir W. Page Wood, 28 March, aft. lord Hatherley.
- 1852. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb.
- Sir Richard Bethell, Dec., aft. lord Westbury.
- 1856. Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov.
- 1857. Sir Henry Keating, May.
- 1858. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 26 Feb., aft. earl Cairns.
- 1859. Sir Henry Keating, 18 June.
- Sir William Atherton, Dec.
- 1861. Sir Roundell Palmer, 27 June, aft. lord Selborne.
- 1863. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 2 Oct.
- 1866. Sir William Bovill, 13 July.
- Sir John Burgess Karslake, 29 Nov.
- 1867. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, July.
- 1868. Sir Wm. Baloi Brett, Feb. (made judge, Sept.)
- Sir Richard Baggallay, 14 Sept.
- Sir John Duke Coleridge, 12 Dec., aft. Id. Coleridge.
- 1871. Sir George Jessel, Nov.
- 1873. Sir Henry James, 26 Sept.
- Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Nov.
- 1874. Sir Richard Baggallay, Feb.
- Sir John Holker, 22 April.
- 1875. Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, 25 Nov.
- 1880. Sir Farrer Herschell, 3 May.
- 1883. John E. Gorst, June.
- 1886. Sir Horace Davey, 15 Feb.
- Sir Edward Clarke, 26 July.

**SOLICITORS' ACT**, passed 24 Dec. 1888.

**SOLICITORS' REMUNERATION ACT**, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 44; passed in 1881.

**SOLIFIDIANS** (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith) a name given to the Antinomians (*which* see).

**SOLOMON'S TEMPLE**, see *Temple*.

**SOLWAY MOSS** (Cumberland, bordering on Scotland). On 13 Nov. 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, &c. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated by the English, 25 Nov. 1542.

**SOMAJ**, see *Deism*.

**SOMBRERO** (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, 13 Dec. 1807; and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was

tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, 10 Feb. 1810.

**SOMERSET-HOUSE** (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution, 22 Jan. 1552. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset-house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, 17 Jan. 1771. The Royal Society met here, 1780-1857; and apartments here were also held by the Society of Antiquaries and the Geological Society; all three now at Burlington House. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing forming the King's College (see *King's College*) was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were transferred to Pimlico.

CHIEF OFFICES AT SOMERSET HOUSE.	
Probate and Divorce Division of high court of justice and Registry Offices.	Stamp Offices, &c.
Appeals Registry Office.	Excise and Tax-Offices.
Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Legacies and Succession Duty Offices.
Exchequer and Audit Department.	Inland Revenue Offices.
Property and Income Tax Offices.	Bank Returns Office.
	Laboratory Department.
	Solicitors' Offices.
	Companies' Register Offices, &c., &c.

**SOMERSET THE BLACK**, see *Slavery in England*.

**SOMERS-TOWN**, a populous district in St. Pancras parish, N. London: named after earl Somers, whose family acquired the property about 1695. The building began about 1786; and many French refugees settled in it. Much of the district has been occupied by the railway companies.

**SOMNATH GATES**, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat, which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by general Nott, 6 Sept. 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years, and issued a proclamation much censured at the time. The gates are made of sandal wood, and are described and figured in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

**SOMORROSTRO**, see *Spain*, 1874.

**SONATA** (Italian, sound-piece), the highest form of instrumental music, consisting of three or four movements, intending to express diverse kinds of human feelings.

It was developed from the *suite*, varied dance music (Tartini, 1624, and others). The form fixed by Corelli (1653-1713), was adopted and modified by Scarlatti, the Bachs, Haendel, Mozart, Haydn, and culminated in the master-pieces of Beethoven (1770-1827). Fine sonatas have been composed by Dussek, M. Clementi, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wm. Sterndale Bennett, Chopin, Liszt, and Rubenstein.

**SONDERBUND**, see *Switzerland*, 1846.

**SONNET**, a poem in fourteen lines, with rhymes adjusted by rules, was invented, it is said,

by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets are those by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakspeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

**SONNITES**, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire; see *Mahometanism*.

**SONS OF THE CLERGY**, see *Clergy*.

**SONTAY**, see *Tonquin*, Dec. 1883.

**SONTHALS**, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

**SOOLOO**, see *Sulu*.

**SOPHIA, ST.** (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (holy wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; this having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 531, and dedicated 537. Since the Mahometan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

**SOPHIA**, see *Sofia*.

**SOPHISTS**, teachers of youth in Athens, who were censured by Socrates, and consequently were instrumental in causing his judicial murder, 399 B.C. The controversy against them was carried on by Plato and his disciples.

**SORBONNE**, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They soon attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789. The buildings are now devoted to education. The new Sorbonne Buildings are to be opened on 5 Aug. 1889.

**SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS**. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603; see *Witchcraft*.

**SORGHUM**, see under *Sugar*.

**SOUDAN or SOUJAH**, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. The officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Nouredin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

**SOUDAN or NIGRITIA**, a region of Central Africa, partly subjected to the Khedive of Egypt since 1874, capital Khartoum. It was well governed, by col. Gordon, till 1879. See *Egypt*.

Insurrection headed by Sheikh Mahomed Ahmed of Dongola, declaring himself to be a prophet (Mahdi or Muhdi, foretold by Moslem prophets), July, 1881

Defeated; retires up the Blue Nile; crosses White Nile with increased army . . . winter, 1881  
 Defeats the Egyptians . . . Nov. "  
 Surrounds and massacres 6000 Egyptians under Yussuf Pasha, 14 June; occupies Shala, July; defeated at Bara, 19 Aug.; at Dueni, 28 Aug.; repulsed at Obeld, 8, 14 Sept.; defeats the Egyptians, 15 Sept.-24 Oct.; rebels defeated at Bara, 4 Nov.; Col. Stewart at Khartoum, 16 Dec. 1882  
 The Mahdi captures Bara and Obeld, 5 Jan.; he is repulsed . . . 23-26 Feb. 1883  
 Col. Hicks pasha with an army starts for the Kordofan; arrives at Berber, 1 March; totally defeats the Mahdi with great loss; the enemy pursued 29 April, "  
 The Mahdi defeated at Khartoum about 14 May, "  
 The Senaar chiefs submit; announced 25 June, "  
 Hicks marches up the Nile, 9 Sept.; arrives at Dueni . . . 20 Sept. "  
 Surprise and defeat of Egyptian detachment at Tokar, near Suakin; about 150 killed, including the brave and able British consul . . . 6 Nov. "  
 Battle of El-Obeld, or Kashgal; col. Hicks decroyed into a defile; about 11,000 men attacked by overwhelming multitudes, they form squares and resist till nearly all are killed, including col. Hicks, col. Farquhar, and other European officers, only two said to have escaped; reported desertion of some of Hicks' troops; the Mahdi gains cannon and much ammunition 3-5 Nov. "  
 Egyptian force concentrated at Khartoum under col. Coetlogon . . . Nov. "  
 General rising throughout the country; the British government sends gunboats to defend Suakin and Red Sea ports, about 23 Nov.; attack on Suakin forts, 26 Nov.—1 Dec.; about 720 Egyptians surrounded and 682 killed (asserted) 2 Dec. "  
 V. Baker pasha sent to Suakin with plenary powers about 18 Dec. "  
 Khartoum garrison strengthened about 26 Dec. "  
 Osman Digna, a ruined slave-dealer, commander for the Mahdi . . . Dec. "  
 General (Chinese) Gordon sent to the Soudan (to report) 18 Jan., starts 19 Jan.; appointed governor-general of the Soudan by the Khedive 25 Jan. 1884  
 Sinkat closely besieged . . . Nov. 1883—Jan. "  
 Tokar besieged by rebels; surrenders, 21 Feb.; Baker pasha with 3500 men defeated near Tokar, loses about 2250 men (demoralised), with the remnant retreats to Trinkitat, 4 Feb.; received by H.M.S. *Renger*, 5, 6 Feb.; reinforcements ordered to be sent to adm. Hewett at Suakin, 6 Feb.; Baker pasha recalled; remains; Suakin in state of siege; adm. Hewett in full command, 7-9 Feb.; desperate sortie of the garrison, headed by Tewfik bey, from Sinkat, all killed; women and children prisoners, town taken . . . 8 Feb. "  
 Reinforcements sent to Suakin . . . 11, 12 Feb. "  
 General Gordon arrives at Berber, 11 Feb.; enthusiastically received as a deliverer at Khartoum; proclaims the Mahdi sultan of Kordofan; remission of half the taxes, and non-interference with the slave trade, releases prisoners, remits debts . . . 18 Feb. "  
 Restoration of the former sultanate of Darfour proposed; Kassala besieged by Osman Digna Feb. "  
 The Black troops at Suakin mutiny and disperse; announced . . . 25 Feb. "  
 Battle of El-Teb, near where Baker pasha was defeated, 4 Feb. After fruitless attempt at negotiation, gen. Gerald Graham, with about 4000 men (consisting of 10th and 19th Hussars, Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch, Lancashire and Yorkshire battalions, and Marines), at 11 a.m., advanced on the rebels, about 12,000, who, after a most desperate, heroic resistance, were totally defeated with the loss of about 2000 men, at 2.30 p.m.; the British loss was major M. M. Slade, lieuts. F. H. Probyn, F. A. Freeman, and Frank Roysds, and quartermaster James Wilkins and 24 men killed, and 142 wounded, 29 Feb. "  
 Tokar surrendered, and the rebel garrison fled 1 March, "  
 Oaman Digna at Tamanieb . . . 3 March, "  
 Several Arab sheikhs come into Suakin, 6, 7 March, "



Osman Digma disregards gen. Graham's proclamation, about 8 March. Osman Digma disdainfully rejects British proposals, and proclaims death to infidels . . . about 10 March, 1884  
 Battle of Tamanieb. The British advance to capture Osman Digma's camp at Tainasi, near El-Teb, 7.20 a.m.; the British were massed in oblong squares, one square broken into by a violent onslaught of hidden Arabs, who creep under and capture the Gatling and other guns, desperate hand to hand conflict; the British driven back; no panic; col. Wood with 700 cavalry charges the Arabs in flank, and drives them back, the infantry rally and recover the guns, the other square perfectly successful; the camp taken, 12.30 p.m. The British loss, killed, capt. H. G. V. Ford, Walker, and Aitken; lieuts. Montresor, Ahnack, and Houston Stewart, and 86 men, 111 wounded, and 19 missing; 2000 of the enemy killed out of above 10,000. The Black Watch and Naval Brigade suffered much . . . 13 March, "  
 Osman Digma's camp with stores captured on 4 Feb.; burnt . . . 14 March "  
 Gordon defeats rebels and brings off garrison of Halfeyh . . . about 15 March, "  
 Through cowardice and treachery Gordon's troops (1500) defeated by about 60 rebels with great slaughter . . . 16 March, "  
 Reward of 5000 dollars offered for capture of Osman Digma, alive or dead, 15 March; countermanded from home . . . 17 March, "  
 Troops march to Handoub wells . . . 18 March, "  
 Friendly sheikhs coming in . . . 20 March, "  
 Hassan and Said pashas, Turko-Egyptian generals, tried and shot . . . 23 March, "  
 The Mahdi rejects Gordon's offers; announced . . . 23 March, "  
 General Graham advances on Tamanieb; slight skirmish; the Arabs flee; Osman Digma's villages burnt . . . 27 March, "  
 Three regiments at Suakin, embark for home, &c. . . 29 March, "  
 March to Berber reported safe . . . 29 March, "  
 Gordon contending with the rebels, with varying success; Kassala closely besieged, announced . . . 30 March, "  
 Khartoum said to be closely invested; the rebels frequently defeated . . . April, "  
 General Gordon, col. Stewart, and Mr. Power, the Times correspondent, the only British there . . . 8 April, "  
 The Mahdi said to have been twice defeated by the Jagalla tribes; reported . . . 9 April, "  
 Egyptian troops arrive at Suakin . . . 10 April, "  
 Adm. Hewett's mission well received by Ras Aloula . . . about 13 April, "  
 The Marines depart . . . about 15 April, "  
 Shendi closely besieged; 51 fugitives from it killed by Arabs; announced . . . 19 April, "  
 Berber said to be closely invested . . . 20 April, "  
 Reported evacuation of Berber; troops withdrawn to Korosko; announced . . . 26 April, "  
 The whole country in insurrection; Egyptian troops joining the Mahdi . . . April, "  
 The government declining to send help, Gordon writes to sir Evelyn Baring, "I shall hold on here as long as I can, and if I can suppress the rebellion, I will do so. If I cannot, I shall retire to the equator." "  
 Col. Stewart and Mr. Power decide to remain with him . . . May, "  
 Subscriptions proposed to support Gordon . . . May, "  
 Adm. Hewett well received by the king of Abyssinia at Adowa; treaty signed . . . about 26 May, "  
 Fruitless attacks on Suakin checked by Marines, 27, 28, 31 May, 2, 4, 10 June, "  
 Gordon said to have been opposed by government in all his propositions . . . April, May, "  
 Highly successful sally from Khartoum; major Cherrside made governor of Suakin; refugees from Korosko arrive at Assouan; reported rise of another Mahdi . . . 28 May, "  
 The Mudir of Dongola said to have defeated the rebels . . . May, "  
 Advance of Egyptian troops . . . May, "  
 Fall of Berber announced . . . 10 June, "  
 Assouan fortified . . . June, "

Rebels defeated at Debbah with great loss, 29-30 June, 1884  
 Advance of the Mahdi said to be checked by another Mahdi; announced . . . 2 July, "  
 Assouan occupied by the British . . . 12 July, "  
 Additional troops sent to Alexandria from Malta, July, "  
 Gordon dominant and successful at Khartoum; reported . . . 22 July, "  
 Continued desertion of Egyptian troops, announced July; Gordon reports Khartoum and Sennaar holding out . . . 2 Aug. "  
 Mudir of Dongola said to have greatly helped Gordon . . . July, Aug. "  
 Gen. Gordon repulses severe attack, 10 Aug.; defeats rebels . . . 12 Aug. "  
 Osman Digma, near Suakin, frequently defeated, Aug. "  
 Preparation for the expedition to relieve Khartoum, gen. Earle commander; British troops arrive at Wady Halfa . . . 23 Aug. et seq. "  
 The expedition to ascend the Nile in about 800 flat-bottomed boats, navigated by Canadian Indians (royageurs); Sarraz . . . Sept. Oct. "  
 Defeat of the Mahdi's troops by the Mudir of Dongola at Ambikol . . . 8 Sept. "  
 Gen. Earle to be at Wady Halfa; col. Stewart and lord Airlie at Dongola; col. Maurice at Assiout . . . Sept. "  
 Another defeat of Mahdi's troops reported 15 Sept. "  
 Telegrams from Gordon requiring assistance Sept. "  
 Friendly tribes defeat rebels, and relieve Suakin, about 17 Sept. "  
 Victories of Gordon on 24 July and 30 Aug., and raising of the siege of Khartoum reported, 20 Sept. "  
 British army in Egypt, 13,559 . . . about 22 Sept. "  
 Lord John Hay arrives with the fleet at Alexandria, 24 Sept. "  
 Several camel corps start from Woolwich for the Soudan . . . about 25 Sept. "  
 Mr. Power's journal of the siege of Khartoum, from April to 31 July published in the Times, 29 Sept. "  
 Lord Wolseley arrives at Wady Halfa . . . 5 Oct. "  
 Shendi taken . . . 6 Oct. "  
 Col. J. D. Stewart, with Mr. Power and M. Herbin, and about 40 men in a steamer, wrecked near Wady Garna, fifth cataract; land; massacred by Arabs offering guidance; announced about 6 Oct. "  
 Gordon defeats rebels and returns to Khartoum; announced . . . 1 Nov. "  
 Lord Wolseley arrives at Dongola . . . 3 Nov. "  
 Attacks on Suakin repulsed . . . 3, 4 Nov. "  
 Gordon reports all well at Khartoum . . . 4 Nov. "  
 Rebels often repulsed . . . Nov. "  
 Above 200 whalers on the Nile conveying troops, &c. . . 15 Nov. "  
 Two steamers disabled by rebels near Khartoum; announced . . . 18 Nov. "  
 Lord Wolseley's proclamation to the soldiers and sailors issued . . . 1 Dec. "  
 Two hours' attack of the rebels on Suakin without effect, 3 Dec.; rebels defeated with loss . . . 8 Dec. "  
 Lord Wolseley arrives at Korti . . . 15 Dec. "  
 Successful sally of the garrison of Kassala, 26 Dec. "  
 Forward movement of the army . . . 28 Dec. "  
 Rapid marches of gen. sir Herbert Stewart . . . Dec. "  
 Successful march in the desert . . . Jan. 1885. "  
 Gen. Earle proceeding up the Nile, and gen. Stewart crossing the desert with troops, towards Metammeh . . . Jan. "  
 Near Abu Klea wells, about 120 miles from Khartoum, gen. Stewart, with 1500 men, defeats about 10,000 Arabs, who retire after a fierce conflict within the square, leaving about 800 dead. The British lose 9 officers (col. Fred. Gns. Burnaby, majors Atherton, Carmichael, and Gough, capt. Law and Darley, lieuts. Pigott, Delisle, and Wolfe), and 65 men killed, with 85 wounded . . . 17 Jan. "  
 Gen. Stewart, marching towards Metammeh, is severely wounded by hidden sharpshooters; 12 killed, including correspondents of the Morning Post and Standard, Thos. St. Leger Herbert, and John A. Cameron; sir Charles Wilson takes command . . . 18 Jan. "  
 At Gubat, near Metammeh, fierce Arab onset on

- the British square is repulsed with very heavy loss 19 Jan. 1885
- Message from gen. Gordon received, dated 29 Dec.: "Khartoum is all right; could hold out for a year" about 19 Jan. "
- Communications opened with Khartoum 24 Jan. "
- Gen. Earle with army marches to Handoub for Berber 24 Jan. "
- Successful skirmishes of gen. Earle 24 Jan. "
- Gen. Stewart succeeded by sir Redvers Buller Jan. "
- Surrender of Khartoum; Gordon and his faithful followers killed early 26 Jan. "
- Sir Charles Wilson sails up the Nile 28 Jan. "
- Reconnaissances of gen. Fremantle; heavy Arab loss, about 30 Jan.; Handoub captured and burnt by a party which is intercepted by Arabs, and lose 12 men 2 Feb. "
- The Italian flag hoisted beside Egyptian at Massowah, (*which see*) 6 Feb. "
- Sir Charles Wilson and party, within 800 yards of Khartoum, fired upon; retreats; his steamer is wrecked by treachery of Arab pilots; lands on an island; is rescued from peril by the daring courage of lord Charles Beresford in face of batteries; arrives at Korti 9 Feb. "
- Victory at Kirbekan: the Arabs on a ridge, surrounded by gen. Earle's column (the Black Watch and Staffordshire regiments), many killed; gen. Earle and lieutenant-cols. Eyre and Coveney, and nine others killed; attack well planned and gallantly executed; gen. Brackenbury takes the command 10 Feb. "
- Gen. Buller retreats from Gubat to Abu-Klea wells, 13-15 Feb. "
- Death of sir H. Stewart at Gakdul 16 Feb. "
- Railway between Suakin and Berber ordered to be constructed Feb. "
- Near Abu Klea, Arabs demoralised by skilful feat of major Wardrop, who takes the heights after much skirmishing; Arabs flee 17 Feb. "
- Sir Evelyn Wood arrives at Gakdul 17 Feb. "
- Gen. Gerald Graham, with Coldstream and Grenadier Guards and others, start for the Soudan; farewell given by the queen and prince of Wales, 19-21 Feb. "
- Osman Digma massing his forces near Suakin, about 21 Feb. "
- Rebels' attack on Kassala garrison defeated with great loss; announced 22 Feb. "
- Gen. Brackenbury's column reaches Gakdul, 26 Feb. "
- Gen. Buller's column marches to Korti 1 March, "
- Gen. Graham's staff and 15th Sikh regiment arrive at Suakin 4 March, "
- Successful sally from Kassala announced 4 March, "
- The queen's address of thanks read to the army at Korti by lord Wolseley 7 March, "
- The 17th Bengal Infantry and the Royal Engineers balloon corps arrive at Suakin 7 March, "
- Arab raids on Suakin camp; sentries killed 11 March, "
- The bulk of lord Wolseley's army at Korti, 12 March, "
- Gen. Graham arrives at Suakin with 5th Lancers, 12, 13 March, "
- The last of the desert troops arrive at Korti, 16 March, "
- Gen. Graham calls on Osman Digma to surrender, to avoid bloodshed about 16 March, "
- Battle of Hasheen: Graham, with part of his army, starts at daybreak; several of Osman Digma's positions on the hills taken after conflicts: about 21 British killed 20 March, "
- Gen. McNeil's brigade unexpectedly attacked by about 4500 Arabs, about 6 miles from Suakin; they are repulsed with heavy loss (about 1500), after a severe fight; British loss about 100 killed, including lieuts. Swinton, Seymour, and Newman, capt. Romilly and others 22 March, "
- Manifesto of the Mahdi claiming the caliphate published March, "
- Fever at Korti; evacuated by the army, about 23 March, "
- Arab attacks repulsed by the guards 24 March, "
- Attacks on British convoy repulsed 24-26 March, "
- The last Egyptian troops leave Suakin 26 March, "
- Zebehr Pasha arrested at request of lord Wolseley, 14 March; sent to Gibraltar 29 March, "
- [Released under conditions, 3 Aug. 1887.]
- New South Wales contingent arrives at Suakin 29, 30 March, 1885
- Graham advances; finds Tamai deserted; burns it and returns to Suakin 2, 3 April, "
- The railway to Berber constructing under military protection April, "
- Handoub (deserted) occupied by the British 8 April, "
- Successful raid of capt. Briggs, capturing prisoners, cattle, &c. 15 April, "
- Numerous night attacks April, "
- Rebellion against the Mahdi; his troops said to be defeated near Kordofan April, "
- Lord Wolseley arrives at Suakin 2 May, "
- Takool burnt and cattle captured by gen. Graham; organised force of Arabs dispersed midnight, 5-6 May, "
- Proposed armed defence of line from Assouan to Wady Halfa announced 11 May, "
- General Graham with British troops, and the Indian (part) and New South Wales contingents, quit Suakin 17 May *et seq.* "
- Major-gen. sir G. Greaves assumes command at Suakin, 18 May; leaves 15 June, "
- Handoub evacuated by the British, 22 May; occupied by the Arabs, many of whom join Osman Digma June, "
- Dongola evacuated 15 June, "
- Sir F. Stephenson, commander-in-chief 6 July, "
- Lord Wolseley arrives in London 13 July, "
- Repulse of attack on Kassala, about 3,000 of the rebels killed; the garrison capture much cattle in a sortie 15, 16 June, "
- Reported death of the Mahdi by small pox, 20, 21, or 22 June, "
- Olivier Pain sent by the Irish in Paris to join the Mahdi at El Obeid, July, 1884; reported death, time uncertain; Selikovitch, an interpreter dismissed by the British, asserts without any evidence that Pain was executed by order of col. Kitchener in April, 1885; no British investigation; much excitement in Paris caused by M. Rochefort, Aug.-Sept. "
- Sennaar surprised and taken 16 Aug. "
- Rebels defeated and stores captured near Suakin, 19 Aug. "
- Major Chernside sent to relieve Kassala Aug. "
- Khalifa Abdulla El Taashi reported successor of the Mahdi autumn, "
- Successful skirmish of the hussars and Egyptians with Arabs near Giniss; fighting on the Nile; announced 3 Dec. "
- Advance of rebels northward; two battalions sent from Britain about 10 Dec. "
- Attack of 3,000 Arabs on Mograkeh, near Kosheh; repulsed 12 Dec. "
- 6,000 Arabs defeated at Giniss, near Kosheh, 23 hours' fight; one officer (Lieut. Soltan) killed; 19 Egyptians killed and wounded; about 600 Arabs killed 30 Dec. "
- Attack on Suakin repulsed 11 Feb. 1886
- Osman Digma and the rebels active, about 2 March, "
- Rebels defeated by friendly Arabs and the British, 13 March, "
- Sir C. Warren appointed governor at Suakin, about 16 Jan.; [made commissioner of police, London]; gen. Dixon left in command March, "
- Country south of Wady Halfa abandoned by the Egyptians, announced April, "
- General Watson nominated governor of the Red Sea territories about 14 April; arrives 8 May, "
- British evacuation of Suakin completed 16 May, "
- Fighting near Sheikh Barghut; victory of friendly Arabs who take prisoners and recover captives, about 28 May, "
- Major Kitchener succeeds general Watson, Aug.; arrives 7 Sept. "
- By judicious advice of gen. Watson and col. Kitchener, the Arabs combine to overthrow Osman Digma; after serious losses he quits his stronghold at Tamai, which, with all its military stores is captured, with much slaughter of his followers 7 Oct. "
- Emin Bey (Austrian physician), an associate of gen. Gordon, holding Wadelai with black troops; news brought by Dr. Junker Nov. "
- Retreat of the rebels on British advance, 3 Dec. "
- Mr. H. M. Stanley starts from London for the



relief of Emin Pasha with a small armament, 21 Jan. 1887; after successful progress, checked by the want of supplies, arrives at Aruwimi, 2 June; his murder falsely announced 21 July; said to have left Aruwimi with 380 men, 2 June; letter from him received at Manchester dated 19 June, stating all well, 5 Sept.; letter from Emin Bey, 17 April, received 24 Sept. 1887  
 [Another dated 2 Nov. 1887, received April, 1883.]  
 Messengers from the new Mahdi with arrogant message, received and dismissed by the Khedive, 19 April. "  
 Col. Chermiside, with the Egyptians, defeats the Dervishes at Sarra, near Wady Halfa, after stubborn resistance; about 190 killed, 29 April. "  
 Great defeat of the Dervishes announced about 29 Aug. "  
 Successful skirmish of col. Wodehouse with the Dervishes 24 Oct. "  
 Arab attack on Wady Halfa repulsed, 25 Oct.; reinforcements sent. 27 Oct. "  
 Expedition of the hon. Montague Kerr to Emin Pasha's station at Wadelai, starts . . . Nov. "  
 [He is struck down by fever; returns to Europe; dies in France, 23 April, 1883.]  
 Osman Digma defeated with great loss by the friendly tribes 29 Dec. "  
 Unsuccessful attacks on Suakin Dec. 1887.-3 Jan. 1888 "  
 His camp at Handoub captured and his followers dispersed; they return and retake the camp; the friendly tribes forced to retreat, col. Kitchener and major Mc Murdo wounded 17 Jan. "  
 Colonel Kitchener leaves for Cairo; succeeded by col. Shakspear 19 Jan. "  
 A band of Dervishes dispersed after fierce conflict near Suakin, col. Tapp killed 4 March, "  
 Return of col. Kitchener to Suakin 15 March, "  
 Affairs quiet; Osman Digma's followers dispersing April, "  
 Col. Kitchener leaves for England 26 May, "  
 Defeat of the Dervishes near Wady Halfa about 20 July, "  
 Rumoured appearance of a "White Pasha," conjectured to be Emin Pasha or Mr. Stanley, with an army in s. Soudan July, "  
 The Dervishes severely defeated in an attack on Fort Khormoussa midnight, 27 Aug. "  
 Attempted raid of Osman Digma checked 12 Sept. "  
 Lt. Col. Holled Smith succeeds col. Kitchener as governor-general and commandant at Suakin, 13 Sept. "  
 Continued investment of Suakin by Arabs (Dervishes) with guns, &c.; severe night attacks; reinforcements ordered 22 Sept., Oct. "  
 Assassination of major Barttelot, near river Aruwimi, on his way to relieve Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha by his carriers, 19 July; his successor in command, James Sligo Jameson, died 17 Aug.; failure of the expedition attributed to Tippoo Tib, who engaged to support it Sept. "  
 German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha organized; supported by prince Hohenlohe Langenburg and other nobles Sept. "  
 Mr. Stanley reported well in Nov. 1887 Nov. "  
 A sharp attack on Suakin vigorously repulsed, 30 Oct. "  
 General Grenfell with reinforcements arrives at Suakin 5 Nov. "  
 Defeat of the nominal Mahdi by the sultan of Wadai's people; gen. Grenfell's reconnoitres; the enemy very strong; the Mahdi afterwards captures Wadai, and the sultan flees Nov. "  
 More British troops sent to Suakin Dec. "  
 Letter from Osman Digma reporting capture of Emin Pasha and possibly of Mr. Stanley (discredited) about 13 Dec. "  
 The enemy's redoubts stormed by the black brigade under gen. Grenfell; great slaughter, slight British loss; total flight of the enemy with loss of about 400; 7.30 a.m. 20 Dec. "  
 General Grenfell and part of his army leave Suakin, 4 Jan. 1889 "  
 Handoub abandoned and burnt 11 Feb. "  
 Suakin declared open to commerce 20 Feb. "  
 Dr. Carl Peters, with 100 soldiers, &c., starts to relieve Emin Pasha [not successful] July 26 Feb. "  
 Graphic letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley, dated 28 Aug. 1888; published in *Times*, 3 April, 1889;

narrates his movements from Yambura since July 1887; suffers by conflicts with natives, by disease and starvation, and many deaths in a horrible wilderness; many desertions of his men; meets Emin Pasha on lake Nyanza and stays with him 29 April-25 May, 1888. Meets with Mr. Bonny and 71 men, the remains of 257 of mayor Barttelot's party, 17 Aug. Mr. Stanley, with 190 men out of 389, prepare to recross Africa.  
 The Dervishes repulsed with loss after their attack on Haliab, 19 April; again repulsed, 29, 30 April; again repulsed, and an outpost captured 2 June, 1889 "  
 Letters reporting meeting of Mr. H. M. Stanley and Tippoo Tib, dated Ujiji, 10 March; news received by mail steamer Kinsembo confirming the account of the sufferings of the parties of Mr. Stanley and major Barttelot 29 June, "  
 Colonel Wodehouse, with three Egyptian black battalions, &c., defeats about 3,500 Dervishes at Arguin near Wady Halfa, they lose about 500 killed, Egyptian loss about 70 killed and wounded 2 July, "  
 The Dervishes repulsed with the loss of about 100 men, 4 July; they break up their camp, 7 July; which is occupied by the British 8 July "  
 Reinforcements from Malta; which is proclaimed to the natives by gen. Grenfell, 10 July [see ADDENDA] "  
**SOULAGES COLLECTION.** About 1827, M. Soulaiges of Toulouse, collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government (who gradually purchased them between 1858 and 1865). They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.  
**SOUND, see Acoustics.**  
**SOUND DUTIES.** Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinore and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, 31 March, 1801; see *Baltic Expedition*.  
**SOUNDINGS AT SEA.** Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Edipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. In the latitude 33° S. and longitude 9° W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs. On 13 July, 1857, lieut. Joseph Dayman, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lat. 51° 9' N., long. 40° 2' W., in sounding, found a bottom at 2424 fathoms. The deepest sounding known (3875 faths.) was taken by the *Challenger*, capt. Nares, 24 March, 1873, in the North Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's.  
**SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION,** established July, 1881, to promote the commercial and social interests of the South African colonies.

**SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION:** to comprise the three British colonies—Cape Town, Natal, and West Griqua Land (1873)—and the two Dutch republics, Orange River free state, and the South African or Trans-Vaal republic (1852). The formation was proposed by the earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, in a despatch to sir Henry Barkly, governor of Cape Town, 4 May, 1875, and advocated by the historian, J. A. Froude, on a visit. It was much opposed at the Cape. See *Cape*. A conference of delegates in London was opened, 5 Aug. 1876.

The South Africa Act "for the union under one government of such of the South African colonies and states as may agree thereto," was passed 10 Aug. 1877.

**SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC,** name assumed by the Boers in the Transvaal (*which see*) in 1880-1, and adopted by treaty in Feb. 1884.

**SOUTH AMERICA,** see *America*.

**SOUTHAMPTON,** a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum, and the Saxon Hamtune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions: Canute, when king, occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On 17 July, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, a native, was uncovered; and on 15 Oct. 1862, the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston. The prince of Wales laid the foundation of the parish church of St. Mary, built as a memorial of Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Winchester, 12 Aug. 1878; consecrated 19 June, 1879. The British Association met here 1846 and 1882.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA** was visited by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied 26 Dec. 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.* principally for breadstuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Discovery of alluvial gold at Tatulpa, Waukaranga, Oct.; favourable report Dec. 1886. Sir Dominic Daly, appointed governor in Nov. 1861, died 19 Feb. 1868; succeeded by sir James Fergusson, Dec. 1868; by Anthony Musgrave, Jan. 1873; by Wm. Wellington Cairns, Jan. 1877; Sir W. F. D. Jerbois, June, 1877; sir W. Robinson, Nov. 1882;

the earl of Kintore, Dec. 1888. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1865, 156,605; in 1871, 185,626; in 1877, 225,677; in 1882, 293,509; in 1888, 313,065.

See *Addide*. 1887, revenue, 2,014,102*l.*; expenditure, 2,145,133*l.* Imports, 1887, 5,096,293*l.*; exports, 5,330,780*l.*

Resignation of the ministry; new one formed by the hon. J. A. Cockburn . . . 24, 25 June, 1888.

**SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA**, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, the low and ignorant being her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in *Revelation*, chap. xii.; and a disease favoured the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died 27 Dec. 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return. Her successor, Mrs. Peacock, died March, 1875, aged 103 (?).

**SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,** from London to Folkestone, opened, 28 June, 1843; to Dover, 7 Feb. 1844.

**SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES,** see *Confederates*.

**SOUTHERN CONTINENT.** The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766; and by Cook in 1773 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on 27 Feb. 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 20' E. extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on 15 Feb. 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, on 9 Feb. 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Sabrina Land, in lat. 65° 10' S., long. 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11'. Antarctic expedition proposed by the Argentine republic and the Genoese, Sept. 1881; the objects collected to be divided. Italian expedition under lieut. Boec, 1881-2.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM,** near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on 22 June, 1857. A special exhibition of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November. In July, 1873, a testimonial to Mr. (aft. sir) Henry Cole, C.B., was proposed for his exertions in organizing this museum, and in promoting its objects.



Mr. John Forster, biographer of Dickens, bequeathed his library of books, MSS., paintings, and drawings to this museum. He died 1 Feb. 1876. Scientific Apparatus Loan Exhibition (*which see*) opened 13 May, closed 30 Dec. " Mr. John Jones bequeaths a collection of works of art, &c.; estimated value, 500,000*l.* announced, Jan. 1882

**SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE** commenced with the establishment of the South-sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families; and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.*, were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100*l.*, to the price of 1000*l.* A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721; see *Law's Bubble*.

**SOUTHWARK** (S. London), was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark bridge* was designed by John Rennie, and built by a company, 1815-19, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons. The bridge was freed from toll on 8 Nov. 1864, the company receiving a compensation from the city. An act for the payment of dividends to shareholders was passed in 1872.—*Southwark park* was opened, 19 June, 1869. By the Seats Act (1885), Southwark sends three members to parliament.

**SOUTHWELL**, Nottinghamshire, an ancient Saxon town, where a church was founded by Paulinus, bishop of York, 627; made collegiate before the conquest, refounded by Henry VIII., and made a bishopric by Henry VIII., 1541; dissolved by Edward VI. Collegiate church restored by Elizabeth, 1586. Near here Charles I. surrendered himself to the Scotch army in 1646. The Bishopsops act, authorising the establishment of a see at Southwell, was passed, 16 Aug. 1878. Constituted (to consist of the counties of Derby and Nottingham), 2 Feb. 1884. The restored minster re-opened as cathedral, 2 Feb. 1888.

FIRST BISHOP.

George Ridding, consecrated 1 May, 1884.

**SOUTHWOLD**, see *Solebay*.

**SOVEREIGN**, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 22½ pieces, in value 20*s.* " to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. *Ruding*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 20*s.*, which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Ed. VI.), passed for 2*s.* and 3*s.* "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.* 1 July, and half-sovereigns for 10*s.* 10 Oct. 1817; see *Coin*, and *Gold*. By the Coinage act, 1870, the weight of the sovereign is fixed at 123·2747 grains troy; specific gravity,

17·57; (916·67, gold being 1000); half-sovereigns, 61·63723 grains. The *dragon* sovereigns were re-issued in 1871.

**SPA-FIELDS** (N. London). Here about 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, 15 Nov. 1816. A second meeting, 2 Dec. following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman, a seaman, was hanged, 12 March, 1817. Watson, the ringleader, escaped to America.

*Spafields Chapel*, a dome building, originally a place of entertainment named the Pantheon, erected, 1770, was after several changes purchased by the countess of Huntingdon and used as a place of worship for her "connection," (see *Whitefieldites*). This chapel was pulled down in 1887

**SPAHIS**, Turkish cavalry. African horsemen, under this name, were incorporated by the French in Algeria in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

**SPAIN** (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 6,333,887; 1883, total 25,022,880; in 1887, 17,358,404. Revenue: 1822, about 6,000,000*l.*; 1850, 12,722,200*l.* 1860, 18,921,000; 1871, about 26,000,000*l.*; 1883-4, 32,095,075*l.*

The Carthaginians, enriched by the mines of Spain	B.C.
(480 B.C. <i>et seq.</i> ) form settlements	360
New Carthage (Carthago) founded by Hasdrubal	242
Hamilcar extends their dominion in Spain	238-233
At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the command	221
219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy	218
The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal	212
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage	210
207; drives the Carthaginians out of Spain, and annexes it	205
Celtiberian and Numantine war	153-133
Virriathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain	145
142; makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilianus	142
assassinated by order of the Romans	140
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated	72
Julius Cesar quells an insurrection in Spain	67
Pompey governs Spain	60-50
Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus	48-47
Era of Spain: conquest by Augustus begun, 1 Jan.	38
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans	A.D. 409
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths	414
The Vandals pass over to Africa	427
Theodorici I. vanquishes the Suevi	452
Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain	466
Recared I. expels the Franks	587
He abjures Arianism, and rules ably till	601
Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens	672-677
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic	709
His defeat and death at Xeres	711
Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova	"
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik	712-13
Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon	718
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel	732 or 733
Abderahman the first king at Cordova	755
Invasion of Charlemagne	777-78
Sancho Iñigo, count of Navarre, &c.	873

Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile	1026	"friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown	1 May, 1808
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Rami-rez I.	1035	Revolution: the French massacred at Madrid,	2 May, "
Leon and Asturias united to Castile	1037	The province of Asturias rises <i>en masse</i>	3 May, "
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon (see Portugal)	1095	Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne	25 May, "
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens	1091 <i>et seq.</i>	Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain,	12 July; retires
Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo; dies	about 1099	Battle of Vimiera; French defeated	29 July, "
Dynasty of the Almoravids at Cordova	1094-1144	Supreme Junta installed	21 Aug. "
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon	1144	Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored	2 Dec. "
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova	1144-1225	Napoleon enters Madrid	4 Dec. "
Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon	1233-48	The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambéry in Savoy	5 Dec. "
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians	1238	The French defeated at Corunna, 16 Jan.; take Ferrol, 27 Jan.; Saragossa, 21 Feb.; Oporto, 29 Feb.; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Gerona,	12 Dec. 1809
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France	1274	Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo	10 July, 1810
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada	1327	The Spanish cortes meet	24 Sept. "
They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter	1340	Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Oñoro,	5 May, 1811
Reign of Pedro the Cruel	1350	Soult defeated at Albuera	16 May, "
His alliance with Edward the Black Prince	1363	Constitution of the cortes (democratic)	8 May, 1812
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain	1369	Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; storms Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca,	22 July, "
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile, 18 Oct. 1469; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy	1479	He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, 21 June; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 28 July; takes St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; and enters France	8 Oct. 1813
Establishment of the Inquisition	1480-4	Ferdinand VII. restored (constitution set aside),	14 May, 1814
Persecution of the Jews	1492-8	Slave trade abolished for a compensation	1817
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand	1492	Insurrection at Valencia repressed	1819
Jews expelled	1492	Spanish revolution begun by Riego	Jan. 1820
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western ocean	17 April, "	Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes,	8 March, "
Mahometans persecuted and expelled	1499-1502	The cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz	March, 1823
Death of Columbus	20 May, 1506	The French enter Spain, 7 April; and invest Cadiz,	25 June, "
Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre	1512	Battle of the Trocadero	31 Aug. "
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain	1516	Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals	Oct. "
Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1576; his death	1517	Riego put to death	7 Nov. "
Charles elected emperor of Germany	1519	The French evacuate Cadiz	21 Sept. 1828
Insurrection in Castile	1520-21	Cadiz made a free port	24 Feb. 1829
Philip of Spain marries Mary of England	25 July, 1554	Salique law abolished, 29 March; Carlist and Christina parties formed	1830
Charles abdicates and retires from the world	1556	Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry,	25 Oct. 1832
War with France; victory at St. Quentin	10 Aug. 1557	Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king	29 April, 1833
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the protestants	1561	Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority	29 Sept. "
The Escorial begun building	1563	Constitution termed "Estatuto Real" granted by advice of Martinez de la Rosa	1598
Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed	1570	The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid	27 Oct. "
Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks	7 Oct. 1571	Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muñoz (afterwards duke of Rianzarés)	28 Dec. "
Portugal united to Spain by conquest	1580	The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne	22 April, 1834
The Spanish Armada destroyed; see Armada.	1588	Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain.	10 July, "
Philip III. banishes the Moors (900,000)	1598-1610	The peers vote his exclusion	30 Aug. "
Ministry of the duke of Lerma	1598-1618	Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarrgui, killed near Bilbao	June, 1835
Ministry of Olivarez	1621-43	Sir De Lacy Evans and others raise a British legion for the queen of Spain	1 Oct. 1836
Philip IV. loses Portugal	1640	Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao	25 Dec. "
Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon	1700	General Evans takes Irun	17 May, 1837
War of the Succession	1702-13	Constituent cortes proclaimed	"
Gibraltar taken by the English	1704	Dissolution of the monasteries	"
Siege of Barcelona	1713	The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace with Espartero, at Vergara	31 Aug. 1839
Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses; and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-20; ordered to quit Spain	1720	Don Carlos seeks refuge in France	13 Sept. "
Charles, son of Philip V., conquers Naples	1735	Surrender of Morello	28 May, 1840
Charles III. king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain	1759	Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France	7 July, "
War with England, 1762-3; and	1796	The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages	25 Aug. "
Battle of Cape St. Vincent	14 Feb. 1797		
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English	Oct. 1804		
Battle of Trafalgar (see Trafalgar)	21 Oct. 1805		
Sway of Godoy, prince of the peace	1806		
The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic	1807		
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father	25 July, "		
Treaty of Fontainebleau	27 Oct. "		
The French take Madrid	March, 1808		
The prince of peace dismissed	18 March, "		
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, 19 March; and at Bayonne, in favour of his			



Revolutionary movement at Madrid: the authorities triumphant	1 Sept.	1840	Narvaez dismissed and recalled	1849
Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortes	9 Sept.	"	Diplomatic relations with England restored	18 April, 1850
Espartero, minister, makes his triumphal entry into Madrid	3 Oct.	"	The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lives but ten minutes	12 July, "
The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, 5 Oct.; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France and Sicily; returns to France	12 Oct.	"	The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba (see Cuba, and the United States)	1850, 1851
Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio	29 Dec.	"	Resignation of Narvaez	10 Jan. "
The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the queen's minority	12 April,	1841	The infante don Henrique permitted to return to Spain	2 Feb. "
Queen Christina's protest	19 July,	"	Madrid-Aranjuez railway opened	9 Feb. "
Insurrection in favour of Christina commenced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell and Concha,	2 Oct.	"	Law respecting the public debt (which has since excluded Spain from the European money-markets)	1 Aug. "
Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards, 7 Oct.; he is shot at Madrid,	15 Oct.	"	Death of Godoy, prince of the peace	4 Oct. "
Zurbano captures Bilbao	21 Oct.	"	The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba	11 Dec. "
Rodil, constitutional general, enters Vittoria,	21 Oct.	"	Her majesty gives birth to a princess	20 Dec. "
Montes de Oca shot	21 Oct.	"	Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan	2 Feb. 1852
General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory	21 Oct.	"	Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the French war, dies, aged 95	23 Sept. "
Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension	26 Oct.	"	Narvaez exiled to Vienna	1 Jan. 1853
Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished	29 Oct.	"	Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet,	11 April; resigns: Sartorius's cabinet
Eorio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid	9 Nov.	"	Birth and death of a princess	5 Jan. 1854
Espartero enters Madrid	23 Nov.	"	General O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished	17 Jan. "
General pardon of all persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October	13 Dec.	"	Disturbances at Saragossa, &c.	1 Feb. "
The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men	28 June,	1842	Don Francisco (father of the king consort), marries an "unfortunate" woman	1 March, "
An insurrection at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, 13 Nov.; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops: the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel	15 Nov.	"	Military insurrection, under O'Donnell, near Madrid,	28 June, "
Barcelona blockaded, 26 Nov.; Espartero arrives before it, 29 Nov.; its bombardment and surrender	3, 4 Dec.	"	The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid	1-17 July, "
The disturbances at Malaga	25 May,	1843	Triumph of the insurrection: resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero, 19 July,	"
The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona	11 June,	"	Peace restored: the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration, 31 July,	"
[Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]			The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain	28 Aug. "
Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders	15 July,	"	Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office	21-30 Nov. "
Espartero bombards Seville	21 July,	"	New constitution of the cortes	13 Jan. 1855
The siege is raised	27 July,	"	The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship	1 Feb. "
[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flees to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship <i>Malabar</i> .]			Don Carlos dies	10 March, "
The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank, 16 Aug.; he arrives in London,	23 Aug.	"	Insurrection of Valencia	6 April, 1856
Reaction suppressed at Madrid	Aug.	"	Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, 14 July; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed	15-16 July, "
Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general	8 Nov.	"	Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator	15-23 July, "
The queen-mother returns to Spain	23 March,	1844	O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister	12 Oct. "
Zurbano's insurrection, 12 Nov. 1844; he is shot,	21 Jan.	1845	Amnesty granted to political offenders	19 Oct. "
Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favour of his son	18 May,	"	Espartero resigns as senator	1 Feb. 1857
Reactionary constitution			Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville)	June and July, "
England removed from the "favoured nation" clause (treaty of Utrecht, 1713)			Ministerial changes; Armero minister	26 Oct. "
Narvaez and his ministry resign, 12 Feb.; return to power, 17 March; again resign	28 March,	1846	Birth of the prince royal	28 Nov. "
Escape of Don Carlos from France	14 Sept.	"	Isturitz, minister, 14 Jan.; O'Donnell, minister,	1 July, "
Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, duke of Cadiz, and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duc de Montpensier,	10 Oct.	"	Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c. 20 Sept.	1853
[The Spanish marriages disturb the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]			Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochinchina announced	1 Dec. "
Amnesty granted to political offenders	18 Oct.	"	War with Morocco ( <i>which see</i> )	Nov.-Dec. 1859
Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva,	4 May,	1847	An association for reforming the tariff, &c. formed	"
He suffers "death by the cord"	23 June,	"	O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castillejos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge	1 Jan. 1860
Espartero restored	3 Sept.	"	The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders	4 Feb. "
Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours	17 May,	1848	An ineffectual truce	16-23 Feb. "
			The Moors defeated at Guad-el-ras	23 March, "
			Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid	26 Mar. "
			General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 3000 men, and claims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee,	

- with the comte and others, 3 April; Ortega shot 19 April, 1860
- The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand arrested at Tortosa, 21 April; renounce their claim to the throne 23 April, "
- An amnesty proclaimed 2 May, "
- Their brother Juan asserts his right, 5 June; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation, 28 June, "
- The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up Aug. "
- The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste 14 Jan. 1861
- The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established 19 May, "
- Insurrection at Loja suppressed July, "
- The queen said to be governed by the nun Patrocinio Dec. "
- Intervention in Mexico (see *Mexico*) 8 Dec. "
- Much church property in course of sale April, 1862
- José Alhama and Manuel Matamoras, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment 14 Oct. "
- Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne 8 Jan. 1863
- Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, 26 Feb.; marquis de Miraflores minister 4 March, "
- Insurrection in St. Domingo; war ensues (see *Domingo*) 1 Sept. "
- Empress of France visits the queen Oct. "
- Rupture with Peru (*which see*) April, 1864
- General Prim exiled for conspiracy 13 Aug. "
- Arrazola ministry, Jan.; Mon forms a ministry, 1 March; resigns, 13 Sept.; Narvaez forms a cabinet Sept. "
- Queen Christina returns to Spain 26 Sept. "
- English government recognises the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resigns; but resume office 14-18 Dec. "
- Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity 27 Jan. 1865
- The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three-fourths to the nation 20 Feb. "
- Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed, 10 April, "
- [Bravo Murillo accused of cruelty on this occasion.]
- Decree relinquishing St. Domingo 5 May, "
- Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to re-unite Spain and Portugal 10 June, "
- Resignation of Narvaez, 19 June; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet 22 June, "
- Kingdom of Italy recognised by Spain 26 June, "
- Father Claret dismissed from court 26 July, "
- Dispute with Chili; M. Tavora's settlement (20 May) disavowed by the government 25 July, "
- Emperor Napoleon visits the queen at St. Sebastian, 9 Sept.; she visits him at Biarritz, 11 Sept. "
- Disturbances at Sarsgossa suppressed 3 Oct. "
- Admiral Pareja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilean government, 18 Sept.; which declares war, 25 Sept.; Pareja declares a blockade Oct. "
- The Chilean captain Williams captures the Spanish vessel *Covadonga* (Pareja commits suicide) 26 Nov. "
- Intervention fruitless Dec. "
- Claret returns to court 25 Dec. "
- New cortes elected; the great Progresista party still abstains from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes 27 Dec. "
- Military insurrection at Aranjuez, headed by gen. Prim, 3 Jan.; martial law in Madrid, 4 Jan.; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, 4 Jan.; &c.; riots at Barcelona, 9, 10 Jan.; state of siege in New Castle, Catalonia, and Aragon 6-12 Jan. 1866
- Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends 20 Jan. "
- Queen Victoria, British sloop, seized by a guarda-costa 15 Jan. "
- Admiral Mendez bombards Valparaiso, destroying much property, 31 March; he is repulsed at Callao with loss 2 May, "
- The queen declares the campaign in the Pacific ended, 15 June, "
- Great military revolt in favour of Prim at Madrid; about 1200 men, headed by non-commissioned officers, with cannon, quelled summarily by mar-
- shals O'Donnell and Narvaez, with much bloodshed; 200 prisoners shot, 22 June; 21 sergeants shot 26 June, 1866
- Military revolts at Barcelona and at various other places 23 June, "
- Resignation of O'Donnell as minister, succeeded by Narvaez and Bravo, who adopt severe measures against the liberals July, "
- The queen said to be subject to the influence of the "bleeding nun," Patrocinio, and the priests, July, "
- Freedom of the press abolished, and writers transported to the colonies; a "reign of terror," Aug.-Sept. "
- British screw steamer *Tornado*, com. E. Collier, seized by Spaniards (charged with aiding Chili), and carried to Cadiz 21-22 Aug. "
- 33 persons condemned to death, many of whom had fled 23 Sept. "
- Re-establishment of tranquillity declared at Madrid 3 Oct. "
- Public instruction placed under the clergy Oct. "
- Reform of the municipal institutions decreed on account of revolutionary proceedings Oct. "
- Crew of *Tornado* detained as prisoners, 31 Oct. the case referred to law Nov. "
- King and queen visit Lisbon 11 Dec. "
- Taxes for 1867 received in advance Dec. "
- The queen dismissed the cortes (and imprisoned many eminent deputies for petitioning against it) 30 Dec. "
- O'Donnell and his colleagues residing in Paris Jan. 1867
- Decision in *Tornado* case—the ship a prize and the crew prisoners of war, 18 Dec. 1866; lord Stanley protests against the proceedings 8 Feb. "
- Decree for making secret publication of journals and pamphlets penal 16 Feb. "
- The *Tornado* prisoners released Feb. "
- State of siege raised 7 March, "
- Queen Victoria sloop declared by Spain to have been wrongfully seized and reparation to be made, 21 April, "
- Amnesty to revoltors of June 1866 25 April, "
- Son of duchess of Montpensier born 1 May, "
- Attempted insurrection in different parts (attributed to Prim) failed through want of organisation, about 15 Aug. "
- Insurrectionary movements reported in Catalonia and Aragon July, Aug. "
- State of siege proclaimed 17 Aug. "
- Insurrection suppressed; amnesty Sept. "
- Death of marshal O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan 5 Nov. "
- Martial law annulled 16 Nov. "
- Parliament opened by the queen in person 27 Dec. "
- An armament bill adopted by the chamber of deputies 22 Jan. 1868
- Proposed settlement with national creditors at 20 per cent. of the debt Jan. "
- General amnesty proclaimed 23 Jan. "
- Death of marshal Narvaez, duke of Valencia (aged 67) 23 April, "
- New ministry formed by Gonzalez Bravo Murillo, 24 April, "
- Marriage of princess Isabella, the queen's eldest daughter, to the count of Girgenti, brother of ex-king of Naples 13 May, "
- Law enacted abolishing normal schools and subjecting education to the priests 2 June, "
- Ministerial changes 16 June, "
- Duke and duchess of Montpensier arrested and exiled 6 July, "
- Marshal Serrano, general Dolce, and others exiled about 10 July, "
- Insurrection begins in the fleet, 18 Sept.; joined by the garrison and city of Cadiz, 19 Sept.; accepted by nearly all Spain 19-30 Sept. "
- Prim arrives at Cadiz, 17 Sept.; announces a provisional government 19 Sept. "
- The ministers resign, 19, 20 Sept.; José Concha becomes president of the council, 22 Sept.; Bravo Murillo and his colleagues flee to Bayonne 23 Sept. "
- [*Royalist leaders:* José Concha, marquis de Huelva, Manuel Concha, marquis de Duero, at Madrid; the marquis de Pezuela at Barcelona; Ensebio de Calonge in the north; Pavia y Laey, marquis de Novaiches in Andalusia.]
- Novaiches, the royalist general, defeated at Alcolea by Serrano, 27 Sept.; surrenders 28 Sept. "



The queen flies, to Bayonne and thence to Pan, and protests	29, 30 Sept.	1868	Conscription riots at Barcelona; soon suppressed	7, 8 April,	1870
The deposition of the queen declared at Madrid,	29 Sept.	"	The duc de Montpensier, after great provocation, kills don Enrique de Bourbon, brother of the ex-king, in a duel, 12 March; tried, condemned, and fined	12 April	"
A national guard organised	30 Sept.	"	The offered crown declined by Espartero	May,	"
Don Juan, son of Don Carlos, renounces his hereditary rights in favour of his son, Carlos,	3 Oct.	"	Bill for gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies presented to the cortes	28 May,	"
Serrano enters Madrid, 3 Oct.; Serrano, Prim, and Olozaga constitute a provisional government	5 Oct.	"	Two Englishmen of Gibraltar seized by brigands; ransomed for 5000l.; brigands afterwards attacked by the Spanish civil guard; several of them killed, and part of the ransom recovered	June,	"
Prim enthusiastically received at Madrid	7 Oct.	"	Rojó Arias carries a resolution requiring an absolute majority in the cortes for any proposed sovereign (179 out of 356); this excludes all present candidates	June,	"
The education law of 2 June annulled; the Jesuits and other religious orders suppressed; the laws expelling the Jews abrogated; freedom of religious worship decreed	about 12, 13 Oct.	"	Isabella II. abdicates in favour of her son Alfonso,	25 June,	"
All the local juntas dissolved by manifesto of the provisional government	20 Oct.	"	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen nominated king, accepted by the regent and ministry, 6 July; this justified by the government in a circular, 7 July; on the strong opposition of France he resigns	12 July,	"
The provisional government recognised by the United States, 13 Oct.; by England, France, and Prussia, 25 Oct.; by Austria, Sweden, and Belgium	about 31 Oct.	"	Neutrality in the war announced	12 July,	"
Manifesto of the government declaring for universal suffrage, and free press and education	26 Oct.	"	Renewed agitation for a republic	about 9 Aug.	"
Prim created a marshal	about 6 Nov.	"	Amnesty for all political offences since 29 Sept. 1868, published	10 Aug.	"
The queen arrives at Paris	6 Nov.	"	Irruption of Carlists into Navarre, 27 Aug.; defeated	28 Aug.	"
The joint electoral committee at Madrid declare in favour of a limited monarchy	14 Nov.	"	The Basque provinces put into a state of siege,	28 Aug.	"
Decree for formation of a citizen force of the Volunteers of Freedom	18 Nov.	"	The French republic warmly recognised	Sept.	"
Loan of 20,000,000l. proposed by Figueras, minister of finance; 4,000,000l. said to be undertaken by Rothschilds; about 2,000,000 subscribed in Spain	about 25 Nov.	"	Ministerial crisis	15 Sept.	"
Insurrection against the provisional government breaks out at Cadiz, 5 Dec.; murderous conflicts, 6 Dec.; the city invested; surrenders; entry of general Caballero de Roda, general of the army of Andalusia	12 Dec.	"	Claret, the ex-queen's confessor, dies	4 Oct.	"
Peaceful elections for constituent cortes, 19, 20 Dec.	19, 20 Dec.	"	Amadeus, duke of Aosta (born 30 May, 1845), accepts the candidature for the crown	20 Oct.	"
Manifesto of the duc de Montpensier, justifying his recent entry into Spain	dated 19 Dec.	"	Electd by the cortes by 191 votes: (63 for a republic; 27 for the duc de Montpensier)	16 Nov.	"
Violent insurrection at Malaga suppressed with much slaughter	31 Dec.	"	Proclaimed king	17 Nov.	"
Election of members for the cortes	17 Jan.	1869	The ex-queen, on behalf of her son Alfonso, protests against the election	21 Nov.	"
The Spanish envoy at Rome not received	23 Jan.	"	The duke accepts the crown from a deputation of the cortes at Florence, and says "that his honesty should rise above the struggle of parties, and that he had no other object than the peace and prosperity of the nation"	4 Dec.	"
Gutierrez de Castro, civil governor of Burgos, murdered in the presence of priests while taking an inventory of the artistic treasures of the cathedral	24 Jan.	"	Stormy session in the cortes respecting arrangements for the new king, 19 Dec.; Rivero, the president, resigns	25 Dec.	"
Insurrection in Cuba increasing	Feb.	"	Prim fired at and wounded in his carriage by six men, who escaped; great indignation at Madrid, 27 Dec.; Topete rejoins the ministry; vote of confidence in it	28 Dec.	"
Meeting of the cortes, 11 Feb.; Rivero elected president	13 Feb.	"	Prim dies in the evening (aged 56); the king received by Topete at Cartagena	30 Dec.	"
The provisional government resign; Serrano re-appointed head of the government with same ministry	25, 26 Feb.	"	Funeral of Prim	31 Dec.	"
Riots at Xeres on account of conscription, 16 March.	16 March.	"	The king enters Madrid, visits the body of Prim, and takes the oath	2 Jan.	1871
Spanish Protestant religious service at Madrid	28 March.	"	New ministry under Serrano	5 Jan.	"
Insurrection in Cuba fomented by Americans April, 6st anniversary of the Madrid revolution and massacre of the French (1808)	2 May,	"	Warm reception of the queen at Madrid	19 March	"
The cortes vote for a monarchy (214 to 71), 21 May,	21 May,	"	New cortes opened; the king's speech much applauded	3 April,	"
The new constitution promulgated	6 June,	"	Del Castillo and other Alfonsists recognise the king	April,	"
Marshal Serrano elected regent by the cortes, 15 June; sworn	18 June,	"	Olozaga elected president of the cortes	4 April,	"
New ministry under Prim	about 18 June,	"	The <i>Tornado</i> difficulty settled (Ang. Nov. 1866) compensation to be paid by the Spanish government	May,	"
Carlist risings in La Mancha and at Ciudad Real, suppressed	July-Aug.	"	Ministerial crisis through financial affairs; settled by the king	June,	"
United States' overtures respecting Cuba indignantly rejected	about 18 Sept.	"	Marshal Serrano fails in forming a cabinet, 23 July; a ministry formed by Zorrilla	24 July,	"
Candidature of the duke of Genoa discussed Sept., Oct.	Sept., Oct.	"	The king visits the provinces; warmly received, 1 Sept. <i>et seq.</i> ; welcomed by Espartero at Logroño,	30 Sept.	"
Republican risings at Tarragona, Barcelona, and other places, suppressed with bloodshed, Sept.; republicans defeated near Reus, 4 Oct.; Saragossa cannonaded, 8 Oct.; Valencia surrendered, 16 Oct.; tranquillity generally restored	20 Oct.	"	Cortes opened, 1 Oct.; Sagasta elected president in opposition to Rivero (123-113), 3 Oct.; the Zorrilla ministry resigns, 4 Oct.; Malcampo forms a ministry	5 Oct.	"
Warm discussions respecting the election of a king; Topete, minister of marine, resigns	2 Nov.	"	Republican meeting at Madrid; strong resolutions passed	15 Oct.	"
General Dulce dies	23 Nov.	"	Defeat of the ministry in the cortes; dissolution,	24, 25 Nov.	"
Popular republican speech of Castelar in the cortes	about 18 Dec.	"	Angulo, the finance minister, proposes to tax the foreign national creditors 18 per cent.	27 Nov.	"
Resignation of Prim and the ministry on the Italian government opposing the nomination of the duke of Genoa as king of Spain	4 Jan.	1870	Suicide of the count of Girgenti	27 Nov.	"
Prim resumes office with Topete and Rivero	10 Jan.	"	Ministry formed under Sagasta	21 Dec.	"
Majority in the assembly for Prim against the combined unionists and liberals	3 April,	"			

Espartero, duke of Victory, made prince of Vergara, Jan. 1872	Irruption of Carlists; they hold part of Catalonia; demonstrations in favour of a federal republic, 22, 23 Feb. 1873
Resignation of Sagasta and the ministry for a trifling defeat; refused by the king, dissolution of the cortes; much excitement; troops under arms 25, 26 Jan. "	Ministry reconstituted; Figueras chief, 24, 25 Feb. "
Ministry reconstituted by Sagasta and Topete, 20 Feb. "	Powerful circular to European powers from Castelar, foreign minister 27 Feb. "
Union of the opposition against the ministry, who determine to support the throne, about 8 March, Elections; majority of about 100 for ministers; Madrid elects for the opposition 4-6 April, "	Appointment of a permanent committee of the cortes 22 March, "
Insurrection of Carlists incited by priests in Navarre, Leon, &c.; manifesto of don Carlos, duke of Madrid; Diaz de Rada, his general about 20 April, "	Great dissensions between the radicals and republicans; fighting with Carlists in the provinces, early in March, "
The new cortes opened; the king says, "I will never impose myself on the Spanish people, but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by their will" 24 April, "	Slavery in Porto Rico abolished 23 March, "
Navarre, &c., in state of siege 25 April, "	Proclamation of the government calling for volunteers against the Carlists 25 March, "
Marshal Serrano enters Navarre with an army; don Carlos, calling himself Carlos VII., crosses the frontiers near Vera, and takes the command, Rada retiring, 2 May; totally defeated at Oroqueta ( <i>which see</i> ) 4 May, "	Mutinous spirit in the army April, "
The Carlists surrender by hundreds, or disperse, 8, 9, 20, 21 May, "	The Carlists beaten in several encounters; don Alfonso de Bourbon re-enters France 23 April, "
Reported small defeats at Onate, &c. 13, 20 May, "	The old "monarchical volunteers" take possession of the bull-ring at Madrid; are disarmed and dispersed by the government troops; the "permanent committee" dissolved by the government, which assumes supreme power 26 April, "
Resignation of the Sagasta ministry 22 May, "	Serrano and Sagasta have left Spain 29 April, "
Band of Carlists defeated near Gerona, about 22 May, "	More defeats of the Carlists; Madrid tranquil, 29, 30 April-4 May, "
New ministry (supported by Serrano), adm. Topete president 25 May, "	Elections for the cortes commence; monarchists abstain from voting 10 May, "
Serrano offers amnesty to Carlists who surrender, 25 May; it is accepted, 27 May; he is censured, but exonerated by the cortes, 8 June; he assumes the presidency of the ministry 4 June, "	Mr. Bradlaugh, the English republican, entertained at Madrid 24 May, "
Carlism increases; the ministry propose martial law; the king opposes it; the ministry resign, 12 June, "	More Carlist defeats reported; their alleged cruelties denied by the Carlist committee May, June, "
Ruiz Zorrilla (who had just retired from political life) becomes president of a new ministry, 14 June, "	The Intransigentes or Irreconcilables (extreme republicans) very powerful June, "
Letter of the duc de Montpensier advocating the rights of prince Alfonso, 17 April; published, June, "	The new cortes opened; a speech by Figueras, 1 June, "
Dissolution of the cortes 20 June, "	The federal republic voted by the cortes (210-2) and proclaimed, 8 June; Pi y Margall, president of a new ministry, rejected; Figueras and his ministry resume office 9 June, "
Don Carlos calls on Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia, to rise, promising to restore their ancient liberties 16 July, "	Carlists besieging Irun 7 June, "
Attempted assassination of the king and queen by about 15 men; one assassin killed, two taken; a little after midnight of 18-19 July, "	Ministerial crisis renewed, 10 June; Pi y Margall becomes minister; Figueras quits Spain, 11 June, "
The king's popular visit to the provinces, travelling nearly 2000 miles 26 July-24 Aug. "	Carlists defeat Castaño near Murieta 26 June, "
Elections for the cortes; highly favourable to the Zorrilla ministry 25 Aug. <i>et seq.</i> "	Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, and Valencia very insubordinate 29 June, "
The cortes opened by the king with a fine speech, 15 Sept. "	The Intransigentes withdraw from the cortes, 1 July, "
Republican rising at Ferrol; red flag displayed; 1500 men under Montojo and Bozas, 11 Oct.; town captured by the captain-general of Galicia, 13 Oct. "	Defeat and death of Calviñety by Carlists; insurrection at Alcoy, promoted by Internationalists; the mayor and others killed, announced, 11 July, "
The insurgents disperse or surrender; about 500 prisoners 17 Oct. "	Don Carlos (as Carlos VII.) enters Spain, "to save the country" 13 July, "
Impeachment of the Sagasta ministry for financial corruption proposed in the cortes; much agitation, end of Oct. "	Desperate fighting at Igualada, Catalonia 17, 18 July, "
The country disturbed by Carlists and republicans, Nov.-Dec. "	Four prevailing parties:—1. The government, highly democratic; 2. The Intransigentes, or irreconcilables; extremely democratic; 3. The International, or communists; 4. The legitimists, Carlists. "
Gen. Hidalgo appointed to a military command; the artillery officers resigned; punished 11 Nov. "	Murcia and Valencia proclaim themselves federal cantons 18 July, "
Outbreak in Madrid suppressed 11 Dec. "	Pi y Margall compelled to resign; Salmeron forms a ministry opposed to the Intransigentes, 18 July, "
Changes in the ministry announced 20 Dec. "	Igalada taken by the Carlists under Don Alfonso, 19 July, "
Bill for abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, for compensation, brought into congress 24 Dec. "	The government determine to put down insurrection 24 July, "
Carlist bands defeated and several generals killed, Jan. 1873	Don Carlos enters Biscay 31 July, "
King Amadeus' message to the cortes, announcing his abdication; he states that he sees Spain in a continual struggle, the era of peace more distant; he sought for remedies within the law, and did not find them; his efforts were sterile. The two chambers combine as the sovereign cortes of Spain, and vote for a republic (126-32) 11 Feb. "	Carlists hold chief of N. Spain Aug. "
Reported success of the Carlists; agitation for the duc de Montpensier among the Orleansists in France 12 Feb. "	Insurgents repulsed in their attack on Almeria; beaten in fights at Seville, 28-30 July; gen. Pavia warmly received 31 July, "
New ministry under Figueras 12 Feb. "	Cadiz surrenders to him 4 Aug. "
King Amadeus arrives at Lisbon 13 Feb. "	Troops attack Valencia, 26 July; it surrenders, 8 Aug. "
	New constitution printed, 27 July; discussed, Aug. "
	[118 Articles; includes separation of church and state; free religious worship; nobility abolished; 15 states in and near peninsula; 2 in the Antilles; cortes (senate and congress) to have legislative power; one deputy to 50,000 souls; cortes to be renewed in 2 years; members to be paid; executive: president and ministry; president elected for 4 years.] "
	Bombardment of Malaga stopped by the British and German admirals 1 Aug. "
	Alleged Carlist victories at Elgueta, &c. 5-10 Aug. "
	Reported total defeat of the insurgents at Chinchilla, while marching on Madrid 10 Aug. "



- Cartagena, held by Intransigentes, besieged, 22 Aug. 1873
- The *Deerhound*, English yacht, conveying stores to Carlists, seized by the Spaniards, 11½ miles off Biarritz; crew imprisoned, and captain sent to Ferrol 13 Aug. "
- Capt. Werner, of German ship, *Friedrich Karl*, captures *Almanza* and *Vittoria*, Spanish ironclads, held by rebels, gives them up to adm. Yelverton, who prepares for action against Intransigentes, claiming them, and sends them to Gibraltar unmolested 1 Sept. "
- Carlists defeat republicans at Arrichulegui, near Renteria, many killed 21 Aug. "
- They take Estella after a conflict at Dicastillo, 25 Aug. "
- Castelar elected president of the cortes 26 Aug. "
- The ministry propose abolition of capital punishment in the army, defeated in the cortes; resign 5 Sept. "
- Castelar heads a ministry; proposes calling out 150,000 men, to end the war 7, 8 Sept. "
- Carlists successful; yet do not advance 5-8 Sept. "
- Salmeron elected president of the cortes 9 Sept. "
- Castelar made virtually dictator 15 Sept. "
- Ferdinand Muñoz, duke of Rianzarés, husband of queen Christina, dies at Havre 12 Sept. "
- The *Deerhound* and crew given up; announced about 18 Sept. "
- Reported victories of Loma over Carlists 18 Sept. "
- Speech of Castelar, the cortes to be closed 2 Jan. 1874 18 Sept. "
- Carlist attack on Tolosa repulsed by Loma, 19 Sept. "
- The cortes prorogued 21 Sept. "
- The Carlist Merendon killed and his band dispersed about 26 Sept. "
- The *Vittoria* and *Almanza* given up to the Spanish government 26 Sept. "
- Carlists in Navarre defeated by Moriones, 27 Sept. "
- The Intransigentes' ironclads, *Mendes Nuñez* and *Numancia*, bombarding Alicante, repulsed 28 Sept. "
- Combination of parties to support Castelar, about 6 Oct. "
- Battle at Maneru, near Puenta de la Reyna, in Navarre, between republicans, under Moriones, and Carlists, under Olio; both claim a victory; advantage with Carlists 6 Oct. "
- Carlists said to be repulsed at La Junquera, in Catalonia about 8 Oct. "
- Battle of Escembrera bay; the Intransigentes' ships attempt to break blockade of Cartagena; repulsed by admiral Lobo 11 Oct. "
- Many Carlists escape into France about Oct. "
- Lobo declines to fight, and retires, pursued by the Intransigentes, 13 Oct.; justifies himself at Madrid 22 Oct. "
- Collision of the Intransigentes' vessels *Numancia* and *Fernando del Católico*, the latter sunk and 66 drowned 18 Oct. "
- Unsuccessful sortie at Cartagena 21 Oct. "
- Tristany, with 2,500 Carlists, defeated by Salamanca 25 Oct. "
- Death of Fios Rosas, statesman 3 Nov. "
- The *Murillo* (see *Wrecks*, 1873), captured; condemned to be sold by the British court of admiralty Nov. "
- Indecisive conflicts at Monte Jurre and Monjardin, victories claimed by Carlists 7, 8, 9 Nov. "
- Cartagena bombarded 26 Nov. *el seq.* "
- Reported victory of Moriones near Tolosa, 7 Dec. "
- Lopez Dominguez becomes commander before Cartagena 13 Dec. "
- Touan*, insurgent vessel, at Cartagena, blew up (? purposely) 30 Dec. "
- Pronunciamiento*:—Meeting of the cortes; speech of Castelar; vote of confidence in him lost by 20; he resigns; Salmeron attempts to form a ministry, 2-3 Jan.; Pavia, captain-general of Madrid, forcibly dissolves the cortes 3 Jan. 1874
- Marshal Serrano made president of a new ministry, including Topete; the national guard of Madrid disarming 4 Jan. "
- Insurrection at Saragossa, suppressed with bloodshed 4 Jan. "
- The new government issue a moderate manifesto, 9, 10 Jan. "
- Cartagena captured by Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. "
- Insurrection at Barcelona quelled 12, 13 Jan. "
- Numancia* ironclad, with Intransigentes leaders and convicts, escapes; they land at Mers el Kebir, near Oran, on the African coast; are interned by the French. 12 Jan. 1874
- Blockade of the coast of Spain announced 31 Jan. "
- The Carlists besiege Bilbao Moriones defeated at Somorostro 25 Feb. "
- Marshal Serrano resigns presidency of the ministry, and becomes chief of the executive, succeeded by Zabala; Serrano proceeds to Bilbao 28 Feb. *el seq.* "
- Serrano assumes command about 8 March, "
- The blockade of the coast (31 Jan.) raised 2 March, "
- Asserted victory of the Carlists at San Felice, Burgos 15 March, "
- Three days' conflict at Somorostro, near Bilbao; the Carlists defeated, but retain their positions (about 2000 killed and wounded on both sides) 25, 26, 27 March, "
- Armistice for three days 28 March, "
- General Manuel da Concha joins Serrano at Santander about 8 April, "
- Great national effort to relieve Bilbao; union of parties; hostilities resumed 20 April, "
- After several days' conflict, Carlists retreat; marshal Concha enters Bilbao, which is much injured by long bombardment 2 May, "
- A battle at Prats de Lluasanés, indecisive 6 May, "
- New ministry formed under Zabala 13 May, "
- Carlists repulsed in severe attack at Ramales, about 20 May, "
- Carlists defeated at Gondesa about 6 June, "
- Republicans repulsed before Estella 25-27 June, "
- Concha killed (succeeded by Zabala) 27 June, "
- Carlists accused of butchering prisoners, June and July, "
- Alleged Carlist victories at Peña Mura (or Plata), near Abarzuza 25-27 June, "
- Schmidt, a German correspondent, shot as a spy by Carlists about 28 June, "
- German intervention for killing of captain Schmidt by Carlists July, "
- Carlists hold Navarre, Guipuscoa, Biscay, and Alara July, "
- The Carlists capture Cuenca (about 80 miles from Madrid) 13 July, "
- Don Carlos's manifesto promising constitutional government 16 July, "
- Massacre of 86 republican prisoners by Carlists under Saballo at Valfogona 17 July, "
- All Spain placed under martial law; levy of 125,000 men about 18 July, "
- Government circular to foreign courts respecting Carlist atrocities 29 July, "
- The government appeals to the French government respecting French assistance to Carlists; justificatory reply 3 Aug. "
- The British Mediterranean squadron under admiral Drummond sails from Malta for Barcelona, 4 Aug. "
- Don Carlos appeals to the chief powers not to intervene; justifies Dorregaray's severities, and the execution of Schmidt 6 Aug. "
- Moriones' alleged defeat of Mendiri and Carlists at Oteiza 12 Aug. "
- Duty of 5d. a ton on imported iron granted to Bilbao for repairs 13 Aug. "
- Serrano's government recognised by Great Britain, Germany, France; and other powers (not by Russia) about 14 Aug. "
- Letter of sympathy and encouragement from the comte de Chambord to don Carlos Aug. "
- 185 prisoners of war at Olot said to be shot by Carlists Aug. "
- Puycerda vigorously besieged by Carlists, Aug.-Sept. "
- Zabala resigns; ministry formed under Sagasta, 4 Sept. "
- Carlists fire on German gunboats *Nautilus* and *Albatross* near San Sebastian; the Germans fire shells into the town about 5 Sept. "
- Lopez Dominguez said to have defeated Carlists five times, and relieved Puycerda about 6 Sept. "
- Carlists fire on German and Austrian ambassadors on the road to Madrid 6 Sept. "
- Carlists defeated by Lopez Pinto near Mora, about 9 Sept.; by Moriones at Barasoain near Tafalla, about 25 Sept. "
- The ruthless Carlist general Dorregaray retires to

Bayonne; said to have been superseded by Mendiri	Oct.	1874	Formation of a new constitutional party under Sagasta	Nov.	1875
Pavia superseded by Jovellar in Valencia	early in Oct.	"	New proclamation of don Carlos to encourage his supporters	23 Nov.	"
Note sent to French government complaining of neglect respecting the Carlists on the frontiers	early in Oct.	"	Serrano and Sagasta greet the king on his birthday	28 Nov.	"
Carlists said to have been defeated at Fortuna, in Murcia, 11 Oct.; and at Villa Fortuna, 30 Oct.	30 Oct.	"	Ministry reconstructed under Canovas del Castillo	27 Nov.	"
Carlists begin to bombard Irun, 4 Nov.; repulsed, 10 Nov.	10 Nov.	"	Cortes elected, 364 nominal ministerialists out of 406	Jan.	1876
Serrano commander of the army in the north, Nov.	Nov.	"	Cortes opened by the king	15 Feb.	"
Prince Alfonso issues a manifesto in reply to address, declaring himself to be "a true Spaniard, catholic, and liberal"	1 Dec.	"	Carlists defeated at Estella, Vera, and Tolosa, by Quesada and Moriones	Feb.	"
The army at Murviedro pronounces in favour of Alfonso; he is proclaimed king by gen. Martinez Campos, 29 Dec.; recognised by the other armies and the navy, 30 Dec.; proclaimed by gen. Primo da Rivera at Madrid; Antonio Canovas del Castillo head of a royal ministry	31 Dec.	"	The king assumes command; Estella surrenders to Primo da Rivera: severe loss	18 Feb.	"
The president marshal Serrano withdraws to France, 1 Jan.	1 Jan.	1875	Reported letter from the pope recommending Carlos to retire from the contest	22 Feb.	"
Proclamation of Carlos against Alfonso	6 Jan.	"	Many Carlists submit or flee into France, 24-26 Feb.	24-26 Feb.	"
Alfonso XII. recognised throughout Spain; well received at Barcelona, 9 Jan.; enters Madrid, 14 Jan.	14 Jan.	"	Don Carlos with general Lizarraaga and five battalions surrender to the governor of Bayonne, at St. Jean Pied de Port, 27 Feb.; he lands with some officers at Folkestone, and proceeds to London	4 March,	"
Orders of knighthood re-established; payments to clergy to be renewed	Jan.	"	Triumphal entry of Alfonso XII. into Madrid	20 March,	"
Increased barbarities of the Carlists reported, Jan.	Jan.	"	Draft of new constitution submitted to the cortes	28 March,	"
Alfonso reviews 30,000 troops near Tafalla, 22 Jan.; issues proclamation to northern provinces, promising amnesty, and respect to local rights, 22 Jan.	22 Jan.	"	The pope opposes moderate religious toleration in Art. 11 of the constitution	April,	"
Serrano returns to Madrid	Feb.	"	The Jews (expelled in 1492) petition for re-admission	April,	"
Carlists surprise and defeat royalists at Lucar, 3 Feb.	3 Feb.	"	The prince of Wales at Madrid by invitation	25-30 April,	"
Carlists retreat from Pampeluna; entered by the king, 6 Feb.; he exchanges decorations with Epartero at Logroño	9 Feb.	"	Outbreaks in the Basque provinces reported; anaristal law	about 27 May,	"
Resignation of generals Moriones, Loma, and Blanco; Concha sent for from Cuba	Feb.	"	Long debate in the cortes; confidence in ministry voted (211-26); the constitution passed; cortes adjourns	about 21 July,	"
Serrano received by the king	8 March,	"	Queen Isabella received by the king at Santander; declares that "her share in public affairs is at an end"	31 July,	"
Cabrera, an old Carlist general (see 1840) publishes an address, declaring for Alfonso XII., 11 March.	11 March,	"	Repression of public worship of protestants by authority	Sept.	"
Several professors seized and exiled for liberal opinions	March, April,	"	Ex-queen Isabella quietly received at Madrid, 13 Oct.	13 Oct.	"
Eight prisoners shot by Carlist general Mendiri, in reprisal	7 April,	"	Alleged federalist conspiracy of Ruiz Zorrilla and Salmeron; about 100 arrests	23 Oct.	"
Papal nuncio received by the king	3 May,	"	State of siege in Old Castile raised	1 Feb.	1877
Aguirre, Carlist general, joins the royalists, about 9 May,	about 9 May,	"	Treaty favoured nation clause in regard to England abrogated	"	"
Jovellar, commander of royal army, about 7 June,	about 7 June,	"	Royal progress in the provinces; the king well received	March,	"
Martinez Campos said to have taken fortress of Miraveti	24 June,	"	General amnesty to Carlists and others surrendering	April,	"
Vigorous action of the government troops; Carlists expelled from Castile; stringent measures ordered against those who favour them	July,	"	Meeting of the new cortes; cheerful royal speech,	25 April,	"
Carlists defeated by Quesada and others	31 July,	"	The cortes suddenly closed	11 July,	"
Strong citadel at Urgel surrendered by Carlists to Campos, after a gallant defence; the bishop and the brave general Lizarraaga captured	26 Aug.	"	New tariff passed; customs duties raised in respect to Great Britain, France, and United States,	17 July,	"
New conscription ordered, 12 Aug; reported successful	Sept.	"	The ex-queen, after visiting her son, disapproves of his proposed marriage, and associates with don Carlos in Paris, who is privately forbidden to remain, and goes to England; she is forbidden to return to Spain; her pension stopped, end of Dec.	"	"
Resignation of "conciliation ministry," 11 Sept; liberal cabinet headed by gen. Jovellar, 12 Sept.	12 Sept.	"	The king married to his cousin Mercedes, daughter of the duc de Montpensier	23 Jan.	1878
The papal nuncio issues a circular against toleration	about 13 Sept.	"	End of the insurrection in Cuba announced, 21 Feb.	21 Feb.	"
Dorregaray said to be nominated to the chief command; declaration from don Carlos stating that his mission is "to quell the revolution, and that it will die"	Sept.	"	Death of queen Mercedes, deeply lamented, 26 June,	26 June,	"
Bombardment of San Sebastian, 28 Sept.-2 Oct.; resumed, 11 Oct.	11 Oct.	"	Budget receipts, 30,025,208l., expendit. 30,127,144l. announced	Aug.	"
The government declare the civil war at an end, and purpose summoning the cortes to assist the king in re-organising the country, early in Oct.	early in Oct.	"	Death of the queen dowager Christina	21 Aug.	"
Reported defection of Mendiri from the Carlists, and trial of Dorregaray and Caballri for misconduct; and Carlist successes	Oct.	"	The king fired at (not injured) by Juan Oliva Moncasti, a member of the International Society, aged 23	25 Oct.	"
Reported interference of United States respecting Cuba	Oct., Nov.	"	Moncasti executed	4 Jan.	1879
Alleged victories of Quesada, near Pennacerada, 4, 5, Nov.	4, 5, Nov.	"	Epartero, duque de Victoria, dies	3 Jan.	"
Correspondence of ministry with the pope respecting ecclesiastical affairs	Nov.	"	Castillo military (1874) resigns; marshal Campos forms a ministry	3 March,	"
Letter from Don Carlos to the king proposing a truce, and offering help if war occurs with the United States (not answered)	9 Nov.	"	The cortes dissolved, 16 March; to meet, 1 June,	1 June,	"
			Heavy rains, 14 Oct.; consequent disastrous inundations in the provinces of Malaga, Almeria, Granada, Seville, and especially in Murela and Alicante; about 1000 persons perish; about 10,000 houseless	15-17 Oct.	"
			Fresh storms and inundations; 21 persons drowned at Vera, in Almeria	29, 30 Oct.	"
			The king married to the archduchess Maria Christina of Austria	29 Nov.	"



- Vines attacked by phylloxera in Malaga, &c. Nov. 1879  
 Resignation of the Campos ministry; Canovas del  
 Castillo forms a cabinet . . . 9 Dec. "  
 Attempted assassination of the king and queen by  
 Francisco Otero y Gonzalez by shooting, 30 Dec. "  
 Promulgation of law for gradually abolishing  
 slavery in Cuba . . . 18 Feb. 1880  
 Manifesto from 279 senators and deputies claiming  
 liberty of religion, the press, &c., and education,  
 universal suffrage, &c. . . 6 April, "  
 Otero executed . . . 14 April, "  
 Resignation of ministry; Sagasta forms a ministry  
 (liberal), 8 Feb.; the chambers adjourned, 9 Feb. 1881  
 Calderon centenary, Madrid, begins . . . 23 May, "  
 Conference of advanced radicals at Biarritz to or-  
 ganize the party . . . 13 June, "  
 Permission said to be given to about 60,000 Rus-  
 sian Jews to come to Spain . . . June, "  
 Don Carlos expelled from France for expressing sym-  
 pathy with legitimists (goes to London) 17 July, "  
 Elections; majority for the ministry . . . Aug. "  
 The cortes opened by the king . . . 20 Sept. "  
 Consolidation of the National debt (60,000,000l.)  
 proposed, Sept.; law published . . . 10 Dec. "  
 The king invested with the order of the Garter, 7 Oct. "  
 The kings of Spain and Portugal open a new rail-  
 way between Madrid and Lisbon . . . 8 Oct. "  
 Great agitation against the free trade policy of the  
 minister Camacho, in Catalonia, &c. (see *Bar-  
 celona*) . . . "  
 Treaty with France passed by the cortes (237-65),  
 22 April, 1882  
 Continued disputes with England respecting tariff,  
 Aug. *et seq.* "  
 "Dynastic Left," a new party formed by marshal  
 Serrano and others, constituted (dividing the  
 liberals) . . . 27 Oct. "  
 Gen. Maceo and five Cuban insurgent leaders sur-  
 rendered at Gibraltar to the Spaniards (they had  
 escaped from Cadiz, 20 Aug.); they petition  
 queen Victoria to ask for their release; applica-  
 tion made for inquiry; gen. Baynes, colonial  
 secretary at Gibraltar, and Mr Blair, the chief  
 inspector of police, dismissed for exceeding their  
 authority, announced . . . 4 Dec. "  
 The "Dynastic Left" in cortes pronounce in favour  
 of advanced liberalism . . . 15 Dec. "  
 Majority for government in elections for councils  
 general . . . 17 Dec. "  
 Resignation of the ministry . . . 6 Jan. 1883  
 New cabinet formed by Sagasta . . . 8 Jan. "  
 Socialist and anarchist disturbances in Seville, &c.  
 . . . Feb. "  
 A secret society, entitled the "Black Hand (*Mano  
 Negra*)" reported; arrests, 28 Feb.; total sup-  
 pression reported . . . 4 March, "  
 Release of two Cuban refugees; Maceo retained,  
 March, "  
 The king and queen of Portugal at Madrid, 22 May, "  
 Temporary republican military insurrection at  
 Badajoz, said to be planned by Ruiz Zorrilla,  
 on the approach of troops; mutineers enter Por-  
 tugal, and are disarmed . . . 4, 5, 6 Aug. "  
 Brief military outbreaks near Logroño and at Bar-  
 celona, 8 Aug.; Seo-de-Urgel . . . 9 Aug. "  
 Spain reported tranquil . . . 13 Aug. "  
 The king's military tour, Valencia, Barcelona, Sara-  
 gossa, &c. well received . . . 17 Aug. *et seq.* "  
 He visits Vienna, 10 Sept.; Berlin, Homberg, and  
 Brussels . . . 27 Sept. "  
 The king honourably received by president Grévy,  
 but hissed and reviled by the Paris mob (on  
 account of his having been made a colonel of  
 Uhlan's by the emperor William); behaved with  
 dignity and courage . . . 29, 30 Sept. 1 Oct. "  
 Resignation of Sagasta and his ministry; succeeded  
 by Posada Herrera and others . . . 11-13 Oct. "  
 The crown prince of Germany arrives at Madrid,  
 23 Nov. "  
 Amnesty granted to insurgent soldiers announced,  
 27 Nov. "  
 Treaty for new commercial tariff signed . . . 1 Dec. "  
 The king opens the cortes, with speech promising  
 important reforms . . . 15 Dec. "  
 Treaty with England condemned by the council of  
 state; freetraders indignant . . . Jan. 1884  
 Government defeated in the cortes (221-126) 17 Jan. "
- Ministry resigned; Canovas del Castillo (conser-  
 vative) forms a ministry . . . 18 Jan. 1884  
 Dissolution of the cortes . . . 31 March, "  
 Suspected military insurrection; about 25 persons  
 arrested, about 17 March: 7 of 15 condemned:  
 Black Hand conspirators garrotted at Xeres, 14  
 June; Commander Fernandez and lieut. Telles  
 shot as rebels . . . 28 June, "  
 Fall of the Alendia railway bridge near Badajoz,  
 great loss of life (said to be 90); believed to be  
 due to criminal work of republicans . . . 26 April, "  
 New cortes (three-fourths conservative) meets, 20  
 May; business begun . . . 10 June, "  
 Sir Robert Morier, British envoy, 1881; succeeded  
 by sir Francis Clare Ford . . . "  
 Last section of the Great Asturian railway opened  
 by the king . . . 15 Aug. "  
 Indiscreet speech of Sen. Pidal Y. Mon, minister  
 of instruction, causes revival of agitation in  
 favour of the Pope; resented by Italy; apology  
 made . . . Aug. Sept. "  
 Speech of professor Morayr against clericals;  
 university students at Madrid forbidden to attend  
 his lectures by Sen. Pidal, resist; conflict with  
 the police; many wounded, 20 Nov.; professors  
 and students expelled from the university; many  
 liberal newspapers suspended; other universities  
 agitated . . . Nov. "  
 Passive resistance of the students . . . 1 Dec. *et seq.* "  
 Much sufferings by *Earthquakes*, which see,  
 25-31 Dec. "  
 National subscription proclaimed by the king,  
 3 Jan. 1885  
 The king visits the afflicted districts, 11-23 Jan.;  
 liberal subscriptions in London . . . 11 Jan. "  
 Protocol restoring Great Britain to position of  
 most "favoured nation" in regard to commerce  
 (lost since 1845); wine duties modified; signed  
 at Madrid, 21 Dec. 1884; gazetted . . . 6 Feb. "  
 Commercial treaty with England ratified by the  
 deputies, 11 March; by the senate, 28 March;  
 by the king . . . 1 April, "  
 Failure of the negotiations for the treaty announced,  
 18 May, "  
 Break out of cholera in Valencia (see *Cholera*), May, "  
 The ministers resign on account of the king's  
 intention to visit Valencia; he gives in; they  
 resume office . . . 20, 21 June, "  
 Riots at Madrid through the Germans occupying  
 Yap, a Caroline isle; the German legation  
 attacked, 4, 5 Sept.; quiet restored 6 Sept;  
 Spanish note of apology sent to Berlin about 26  
 Sept.; mediation of the pope accepted (see  
*Caroline Islands*) . . . about 26 Sept. "  
 British legation insulted by claim of taxes,  
 about 29, 30 Sept. "  
 Attempted military insurrection at Cartagena,  
 1 Nov.; suppressed . . . about 4, 5 Nov. "  
 Death of king Alfonso XII., 25 Nov.; resignation  
 of Canovas del Castillo; ministry formed by  
 senor Sagasta . . . 26, 27 Nov. "  
 Death of marshal Serrano . . . 26 Nov. "  
 Amnesty granted to press and political offenders,  
 10 Dec. "  
 Manifesto of the Spanish bishops to their dioceses,  
 declaring the distinction to be observed between  
 religion and politics, and the submission of the  
 church to any lawful form of government,  
 monarchical or republican . . . 6 Jan. 1886  
 50 soldiers at Cartagena mutiny; most escape  
 to a ship, 10, 11 Jan.; general Fajardo wounded;  
 dies 27 Jan.; ringleader of mutiny shot, 3 March,  
 Suspected intrigue of Zorrilla and his followers,  
 Jan. "  
 The duke of Seville sentenced to eight years'  
 imprisonment, &c., for insulting, &c., the queen  
 regent . . . about 27 Feb. "  
 Assassination of the bishop of Madrid (see *Madrid*),  
 19 April, "  
 The commercial treaty with England (till 1892)  
 again accepted by the cortes, May; ratified,  
 24 July; royal assent, 29 July; comes into  
 operation . . . 15 Aug. "  
 Destructive cyclone at Madrid (*which see*), 12 May, "  
 Don Carlos protests against recognition of Alfonso  
 XIII. . . 20 May, "  
 Revolt of 300 of Madrid garrison under brigadier  
 Villacampa; unsupported, quickly suppressed;

three officers killed, 19 Sept.; capital punishment of insurgents commuted . . . Oct. 1886  
 Republican manifesto of the duke of Seville issued at Tarbes . . . about 30 Sept. "  
 Changes in M. Sagasta's cabinet . . . 10 Oct. "  
 Solemn commemoration of the death of king Alphonso XII. . . 25, 26 Nov. "  
 Attempted assassination by a Frenchman of marshal Bazaine . . . 18 April, 1887  
 The regent queen Christina visits the N. provinces; well received . . . Aug. "  
 The Philippine exhibition at Madrid; the queen distributes the prizes . . . 17 Oct. "  
 Opening of the cortes; the infant king enthroned; speech of the queen regent; the country prosperous and quiet . . . 1 Dec. "  
 Sir Francis Clare Ford, British envoy, &c., nominated ambassador; received by the queen regent . . . 21 Jan. 1888  
 Rioting at the Rio Tinto mines suppressed with bloodshed . . . 4, 5 Feb. "  
 Trial by jury introduced by the senate . . . 27 Feb. "  
 Ruiz Zorrilla's revolutionary manifesto issued, demanding a *plebiscite* for the form of national government . . . 4 March, "  
 Resignation of the ministry . . . 13 June, "  
 Senor Sagasta forms a new ministry . . . 14 June, "  
 Republican outbreak at Saragossa against conservatives; senor Canovas del Castillo attacked, 20 Oct.; outbreak at Seville, 7 Nov.; outbreak at Madrid . . . 11 Nov. "  
 Resignation of the ministry, 9 Dec.; reconstituted by senor Sagasta . . . 10 Dec. "  
 Amnesty to political offenders and mutinous soldiers decreed . . . 23 Jan. 1889  
 The queen regent meets queen Victoria at San Sebastian . . . 27 March, "  
 Long debate in the chamber, victory of ministers (227-65) . . . 22 May, "  
 Trial by jury first put in force (at Madrid), 29 May, "  
 Parliamentary deadlock, the session closed by the queen regent . . . 2 June, "  
 Powerful speech by senor Sagasta to his supporters, 12 June; the cortes reopened . . . 14 June, "  
 Victory of senor Sagasta over senor Canovas del Castillo and the combined conservatives and dissentient liberals, reported . . . 14 July, "

## SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

## GOTHIC SOVEREIGNS.

411. Ataulfo; murdered by his soldiers.
  415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.  
" Valia, or Wallia.
  420. Theodoric I.; killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
  451. Thorismund, or Torrismund; assassinated.
  452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
  466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
  483. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
  506. Gesalric; his bastard son.
  511. Amalric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
  531. Thendis, or Theodad; assassinated by a madman.
  548. Thendisela, or Theodisela; murdered.
  549. Agila; taken prisoner, and put to death.
  554. Atanagildo.
  567. Liuva, or Levua I.
  568. Leuvigildo; associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
  586. Recaredo I.
  601. Liuva II.; assassinated.
  603. Vitericus; also murdered.
  610. Gundemar.
  612. Sisibnt, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
  621. Recaredo II.
  621. Suintila; dethroned.
  631. Sisenando.
  636. Chintella.
  640. Tulga, or Tulca.
  642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
  649. Recesuinto; associated; in 653 became sole king.
  672. Wamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
  680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
  687. Egica, or Egiza.
  698. Vitiza, or Wilitza, associated; in 701 sole king.
  711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.
- [Six independent SUEVIC kings reigned 409-469; and

TWO VANDALIC kings: Gunderic 409-425; his successor Genserich with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

## MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

## CORDOVA.

*Emirs.* The first, Abdelasis: the last, Yussuf-el-Tehri: A.D. 714-755.  
*Kings.* The first, Abderahman I.; the last, Abu Ali; 755-1238.

## GRANADA.

*Kings.* The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla; 1238-1492.

## CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

## KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
737. Favila; killed in hunting.
739. Alfonso the Catholic.
757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge: for which he was murdered by his brother, and successor,
768. Aurelius or Aurelio.
774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
842. Ramiro I.: he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. *Rabbe.*
850. Ordoño II.
866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son,
910. Garcias.
914. Ordoño II.
923. Froila II.
925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
930. Ramiro II., killed in battle.
950. Ordoño III.
955. Ordoño IV.
956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
967. Ramiro III.
983. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

## KINGS OF NAVARRE.

873. Sancho Iñigo. *Count.*
883. Garcia I., king.
905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
924. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.
970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
1035. Garcias III.
1054. Sancho III.
1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.
1094. Peter of Aragon.
1104. Alfonso I., of Aragon.
1134. Garcias IV., Ramirez.
1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.
1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirm.
1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
1253. Theobald II.
1270. Henry Crassus.
1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
1305. Louis Hutin of France.
1316. John; lived but a few days.  
" Philip V., the Long, of France.
1322. Charles I., the IV. of France.
1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.
1343. Joanna alone.
1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
1387. Charles III., or the Noble.
1425. Blanche and her husband John II., afterwards king of Aragon.
1479. Eleanor.  
" Francis Phœbus de Foix.
1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

## KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.
1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
1072. Alfonso VI., the Valiant, king of Leon.
1100. Uraca and Alfonso VII.
1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.
1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.  
[Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-88.]



1188. Alfonso IX., of Leon.  
 1214. Henry I.  
 1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.  
 1252. Alfonso X., the Wise (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).  
 1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brave.  
 1295. Ferdinand IV.  
 1312. Alfonso XI.  
 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his natural brother and successor,  
 1369. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.  
 1379. John I.: he united Biscay to Castile.  
 1390. Henry III., the Sickly.  
 1406. John II., son of Henry.  
 1415. Henry IV., the Impotent.  
 1474. Isabella, sister (had married Ferdinand of Aragon, 18 Oct. 1469).  
 1504. Joanna (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella), and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

## KINGS OF ARAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.  
 1065. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).  
 1094. Peter of Navarre.  
 1104. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.  
 1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.  
 1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.  
 1163. Alfonso II.  
 1196. Peter II.  
 1213. James I.; succeeded by his son,  
 1276. Peter III.; conquered Sicily (*which see*) in 1282.  
 1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.  
 1291. James II., surnamed the Just.  
 1327. Alfonso IV.  
 1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.  
 1387. John I.  
 1395. Martin.  
 1410. [Interregnum.]  
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.  
 1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.  
 1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; died 1479.  
 1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir; by marriage with Isabella of Castile (*styled the Catholic kings*), the kingdoms were united.

## SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic; having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain.  
 1516. Charles I., grandson, son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.  
 1556. Philip II., son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died covered with ulcers.  
 1598. Philip III., son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.  
 1621. Philip IV., son; wars with the Dutch and French; lost Portugal in 1640.  
 1665. Charles II., son; last of the Austrian line; nominated, by will, as his successor  
 1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the "war of the Succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resigned.  
 1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.  
 " Philip V. again.  
 1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise, son; liberal and beneficent.  
 1759. Charles III., brother, king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son, Ferdinand.  
 1788. Charles IV., son; the influence of Godoy, prince of the Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favour of his son in 1808, and died in 1819.  
 1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.  
 " Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.  
 1813. Ferdinand VII. restored; married Maria Christina

- of Naples, 11 Dec. 1829; died 29 Sept. 1833; succeeded by  
 1833. Isabella II., daughter (born, 10 Oct. 1830); declared of age, 8 Nov. 1843; married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, 10 Oct. 1846; deposed 30 Sept. 1868; separated from her husband, March, 1870; and abdicated, 25 June, 1870, in favour of her son, Alfonso, prince of Asturias (born, 28 Nov. 1857).  
 1870. Amadeo I. (duke of Aosta, son of Victor-Emanuel II. king of Italy); born, 30 May, 1845; married Maria Victoria of Pozzo della Cisterna, 30 May, 1867; accepted the crown offered him by the cortes, 4 Dec. 1870; abdicated 11 Feb. 1873.  
 REPUBLIC founded, 11 Feb. 1873. Very unsettled, 1873-4.

## KINGS.

1874. Alfonso XII. son of Isabella II. (born 28 Nov. 1857); proclaimed 30 Dec. 1874; married 1st, his cousin Mercedes, daughter of the duc de Montpensier (born 24 June, 1866), 23 Jan. 1878; she died 26 June, 1878; 2nd, archduchess Maria Christina of Austria (born 21 July, 1858), 29 Nov. 1879. He died 25 Nov. 1885.  
 Maria Mercedes Isabella, born 11 Sept. 1880; replaced by her brother, 1885.  
 1886. Alphonso (Leon &c.) XIII., born 17 May.

## CARLIST LEGITIMIST PRETENDERS.

(See above 1833 et seq.)

- Carlos V., brother of Ferdinand VII., born 29 March, 1788; died, 10 March, 1855.  
 Carlos VI., his son (conde de Montemolin), died 14 Jan. 1861.  
 Carlos VII. (son of don Juan, brother of Carlos VI., who renounced his right, 8 Jan. 1863); born, 30 March, 1848; see above 1873-6.

SPALATO (Dalmatia), the ancient Spalatum, and Salona. At his palace here, Diocletian spent his last nine years, and died July, 313. R. Adam published the "Antiquities of Diocletian's Palace," 1764.

SPANISH AMERICA, ARMADA, &c., see *America, Armada, and Eras*.

SPANISH EXHIBITION of Arts and Industries, Earl's Court, Kensington, London, W., chairman, the duke of Wellington, a grandee of Spain.

The exhibition, although unfinished, was informally opened with a fine display of pictures, 1 June, 1889.

SPANISH GRANDEES, the higher nobility, at one time almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and often setting their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandees to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, &c.), dividing them into three classes.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (*Lengua Castellana*), is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the 14th century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century.

## EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Garcilasso de la Vega . . . . .	1503	1536
Boscan . . . . .	1496	1543
Jorge de Montemayor . . . . .	1520	1562
Las Casas . . . . .	1474	1566
Ercilla . . . . .	1533	1595
Cervantes (author of <i>Don Quixote</i> ) . . . . .	1547	1616
Mariana . . . . .	1536	1623
Herrera . . . . .	1565	1625
Gongora . . . . .	1561	1627
Alarcon y Mendoza . . . . .		1634
Lope de Vega . . . . .	1563	1635
Quevedo . . . . .	1570	1647

Gabriel Tellez . . . . .	1585	1648
Calderon . . . . .	1601	1682
Solis . . . . .	1610	1686
Peyjos . . . . .	1701	1765
Yriarte . . . . .	1750	1798
Leandro F. Moratin . . . . .	1760	1828
José de Larra . . . . .	1809	1837
Manuel Breton de los Herreros . . . . .	1796	1873
José Zorilla . . . . .	1818	
Antonio Canovas del Castillo . . . . .	1830	

**SPANISH REFORMED CHURCH**, constituted at Gibraltar, 25 April, 1868. By permission of general Prim its missionaries entered Spain soon after the revolution, in Sept. following.

**SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES**, see *Spain*, 1700, and 10 Oct. 1846.

**SPARTA**, the capital of Laconia, or Lacedæmon, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained names. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers, and cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. The early history is traditional.

Sparta founded. <i>Pausanias</i> . . . . .	B.C.	1490
Tyndarus marries Leda: Helen born . . . . .		1388
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers . . . . .		1228
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ . . . . .		1216
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen . . . . .		1204
The Trojan war . . . . .		1194
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta . . . . .		1176
The kingdom seized by the Heraclidæ . . . . .		1104
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father Aristodemus . . . . .		1100
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws. <i>Eusebius</i> . (Mythical) . . . . .	884	850
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia . . . . .		848
Alcamenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians . . . . .		813
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives . . . . .		800
Theopompus introduces the Ephori, about . . . . .		757
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphibia taken . . . . .		743
The progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virgins . . . . .		733
Battle of Ithome; Messenians beaten . . . . .		730
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war of nineteen years ends . . . . .		724
Conspiracy of the Partheniæ with the Helots to take Sparta . . . . .		707
The Partheniæ colonise Tarentum . . . . .		706
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasted fourteen years.] . . . .		685
Carman festivals instituted . . . . .		675
The Messenians settle in Sicily . . . . .		669
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle between 300 select heroes of each nation . . . . .		547
War with Athens . . . . .		505
The Spartans resist the king of Persia . . . . .		491
The states of Greece unite against the Persians . . . . .		482
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ (see <i>Thermopylæ</i> ) . . . . .		480
Persians defeated by Pausanias, king of Sparta, at Platæa . . . . .		479
He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general . . . . .		472
An earthquake at Sparta destroys 30,000 persons; rebellion of the Helots . . . . .		466
Sparta joins Macedon against Athens . . . . .		454
Platæa taken by the Spartans . . . . .		428
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country . . . . .		426

Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantinæans . . . . .		418
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain . . . . .		410
The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians . . . . .		409
Reign of Pausanias . . . . .		408
The Athenians defeated at Ægospotami by Lysander . . . . .		405
Athens taken by him; end of Peloponnesian war . . . . .		404
Agésilas (king 398) enters Lydia . . . . .		396
The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war . . . . .		395
Agésilas defeats the allies at Coronea . . . . .		394
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement . . . . .		387
Peace of Antalcidas . . . . .		378
The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea . . . . .		378
The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus . . . . .		376
The Spartans defeated at Lenctra . . . . .		371
Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta . . . . .		369
Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans victors . . . . .	27 June,	362
Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta . . . . .		344
Pyrrhus defeated before Sparta . . . . .		294
Agis IV. endeavours to revive laws of Lycurgus . . . . .		244
Leonidas II. vacates the throne, and flies . . . . .		243
Recalled; becomes sole sovereign; Agis killed . . . . .		241
Reign of Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas . . . . .		236
He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus . . . . .		225
Antigonus defeats Cleomenes, and enters Sparta . . . . .		222
Cleomenes retires to Egypt . . . . .		221
The Spartans murder the Ephori . . . . .		210
Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori . . . . .		207
He is defeated and slain by Philopœmen, prætor of the Achean league . . . . .		207
Cruel government of Nabis . . . . .		197
The Romans besiege Sparta; Nabis sues for peace . . . . .		192
The Ætolians seize Sparta; Nabis assassinated . . . . .		188
The laws of Lycurgus abolished . . . . .		188
Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time . . . . .		147
Taken by Alaric . . . . .	A.D.	390
Taken by Mahomet II. . . . .		1460
Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta . . . . .		1463
Rebuilt at Misitra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece.		

**SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION** (or Servile War). Spartacus was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but was defeated and slain by Crassus, 71 B.C.

**"SPASMODIC SCHOOL"** of poetry, a name sarcastically given to Alex. Smith, Sydney Dobell (died in Aug. 1874), Gerald Massey, and others (predecessors of Morris, Algernon Swinburne, and Rossetti, sarcastically termed the "fleshy school"), ridiculed by professor Aytoun in his "Firmilian," published 1854.

**SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.** Peter de Montford, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III., 1260; Sir Thos. Hungerford is said to have been the first named "Speaker," 1372; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III., 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, 6 March, 1678; and serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the



benefit of orphans had passed, 12 March, 1694-5; a deputy speaker was appointed Aug. 1853.

## RECENT SPEAKERS.

1739. Henry Addington (aft. viscount Sidmouth), 5 June.  
 1801. Sir John Mitford (aft. baron Redesdale), 15 Feb.  
 1802. Charles Abbot (aft. lord Colchester), 10 Feb.  
 1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury), 2 June.  
 1835. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline), 19 Feb.  
 1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley), 27 May.  
 1857. John Evelyn Denison, 30 April (afterwards viscount Ossington).  
 1872. Sir Henry Wm. Bouverie Brand (afterwards viscount Hampden), 9 Feb.-25 Feb. 1884.  
 1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel, 26 Feb.

**SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY**, a name given to an edition of the Bible with a revised text and a commentary by several bishops and other theologians edited by F. C. Cook. The undertaking originated, it is said, chiefly with Mr. John Evelyn Denison, speaker of the house of commons, with the view of opposing the interpretations of Dr. Colenso, and was announced in Nov. 1863. The publication, begun in 1871, was completed in 1881. The Apocrypha published in 1888.

**SPEAKING-TRUMPET**, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652: philosophically explained and brought into notice by Morland, 1670.

**SPECIAL COMMISSION ACT**, passed 13 Aug. 1888. A commission constituted to try certain charges and allegations against certain members of parliament. See *Parnellites* and *Ireland*, 1888.

**SPECIAL CONSTABLES** are sworn in for the preservation of the public peace when disturbances are feared. The laws relative to their appointment were amended in 1831 and 1835. Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, aided as a special constable in London, 10 April, 1848; see *Chartists*, and *London*, Dec. 1867. Instructions for their organisation were issued, 13 Jan. 1868. On 28 Jan. 52,974 in the metropolis, and 113,674 in the United Kingdom, had been sworn in. Their services were not required, and they were honourably dismissed by an order issued 31 March, 1868.

Special constables were sworn in relation to the disturbances in Trafalgar Square (see *Riots*) 17 Nov. et seq.; 1,500 held Trafalgar Square, Sunday, 20 Nov. 1887; served till 18 Jan. 1888, and thanked.

**SPECIES**. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life in which the strong overcome the weak.

"This preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious, I have called *natural selection*, or the survival of the fittest."—Darwin.

The idea was put forth by Lamarck in his "*Philosophie Zoologique*," 1809. Similar views appear in the "*Vestiges of Creation*," 1844. Mr. Darwin says, that he infers "from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on the earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was first breathed by the Creator." See *Development and Evolution*.

Charles Darwin was born 12 Feb. 1809; and died 19 April, 1882.

Statue of Darwin by J. E. Boehm, paid for by universal subscription, received at the British Museum of

Natural History by the prince of Wales, and uncovered by professor Huxley, 9 June, 1885.  
 His Life and Letters edited by his son Francis Darwin, published Nov. 1887.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITIES**. See under *Weights*.

**SPECTACLES**, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Manni attributes them to Salvino, who died 1317. On his tomb at Florence is the inscription, "Qui giace Salvino degli Armati, inventore degli occhiali: Dio gli perdoni le peccate" ("Here lies Salvino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles: May God pardon his sins").

**SPECTATOR**. The first number of this periodical appeared on 1 March, 1711; the last was No. 635, 20 Dec. 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters C L I O at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budge, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The *Spectator* newspaper (philosophical, whig), begun 5 July, 1828.

**SPECTRUM**, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit, and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The phenomena were first explained by Newton, whose "Optics" was published in 1704. Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones: by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue;—by Dr. Thos. Young (1801), red, green, and violet;—by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue. As the colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies. This led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1850), by which they discovered two new metals, and drew conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced. For the invisible rays of the spectrum, see *Calorescence*, *Fluorescence*, and *Bolometer*.

*Fraunhofer's Lines*. In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them, but constructed a map of them, giving 500 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826; and sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1833-42-3. In 1862-3 Mr. William Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae; and in 1865 Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

A spectroscopic society in Italy published a journal early in 1872.

H. Schellen's "Spectralanalyse" published 1870; new edition 1883.

Sir H. Roscoe's "Spectrum Analysis" published 1867-85. Lecoq de Boisbaudran's "Spectres Lumineux" . 1874  
 Oxygen detected in the solar spectrum by Mr. Draper

The experiments of professor Dewar and others have shown that the spectra of various gases are affected by temperature and pressure 1833-9.

**SPECULATIVE SOCIETY**, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on 14 Oct. 1863; see *Philosophy*.

"SPELLING-BEES," meetings to test the proficiency in correct spelling; introduced into London from the United States of America; the first at Holloway, London, N., in the autumn of 1875. Geographical, musical, and other bees followed, and all soon ceased.

**SPELLING REFORM.** A resolution in favour of it was adopted by the London School Board, in 1877; a conference and public meeting were held at the Society of Arts, 29 May, 1877.

A Spelling Reform Association formed; Dr. Temple, bishop of Exeter, Robert Lowe, E. B. Tylor, and Max Müller were among the members, 1879; another association formed in the United States; professor F. A. March, president, 1887. Mr. T. B. Sprague's article on a Marriage and Mortality Table, in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, is printed according to phonetic spelling July, 1879.

**SPHERES.** The celestial and terrestrial spheres and sun-dials are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

**SPHYGMOGRAPH** (from the Greek, *sphythmos*, a pulsation), an instrument for investigating disease, by showing the state of the pulse, invented by M. E. J. Marey, of Paris, and described by him in 1863.

**SPICES.** Imported into Great Britain: cinnamon and other spices, exclusive of pepper; 1846, 1,910,584 lbs.; 1856, 4,154,167 lbs.; 1867, 12,831,953 lbs.; 1877, 17,186,572 lbs.; 1879, 19,340,817 lbs.; 1883, 24,344,895 lbs.; 1887, 23,783,960 lbs.

**SPICHEREN**, see *Saarbruck*.

**SPINET**, a clavichord or keyed instrument, used, in the 17th century, a modification of the virginals, *which see*. Bull, Gibbons, Purcell, and especially Domenico Scarlatti composed for this instrument.

**SPINNING** was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Areas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Tradition reports that Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp, that the wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner, and that a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles, and also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, for which he took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (*which see*).

**SPIRES** (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burned by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the emperor Charles V. 1529; see *Protestants*.

**SPIRIT-LEVEL.** The invention is ascribed to J. Melchisedec Thevenot, who died 1692.

**SPIRIT-MOTOR.** Mr. Yarrow explained to the Institute of Naval Architects his method of employing vaporised spirit instead of steam in the propulsion of steam launches thus dispensing with the use of a boiler, &c., March, 1888. Petroleum is used as fuel.

**SPIRITS**, see *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, &c.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596. The total amount paid was 6,017,218*l.*, of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland.

The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422*l.*

In 1858, 9,195,154*l.* were paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons.

In 1855, methylated spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free.

In 1859, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption producing 9,701,764*l.* In the year 1865-6 the tax produced about 13,955,000*l.*, being the largest sum then ever raised by indirect taxation. In 1871-2, 16,798,344*l.* (customs and excise); in 1875-6, 21,295,663*l.*; in 1877-8, 20,675,928*l.*; in 1883-4, 18,435,957*l.*; and in 1887-8, 17,252,550*l.*

In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

In 1870, about 89,000,000*l.* spent in spirits; 58,000,000*l.* by working classes.

Proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in 1873, 36,479,648 gallons (England, 9,531,058*l.*; Scotland, 16,421,701*l.*; Ireland, 10,526,889*l.*); in 1874, 35,352,232 gallons; duty paid, 10*s.* a gallon.

**SPIRITS ACT** (43 & 44 Vict. c. 24), passed 26 Aug. 1880, consolidated and amended the law relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.

**SPIRITUALISM** or **SPIRIT-RAPPING**. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began, it is said, in America about 1848, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of rapping, table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Daniel Dunglas Hume or Home and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums." Mr. Home, secretary of the Spiritual Athenaeum, Sloane-street, Chelsea, published, in 1863, "Incidents of my Life," in which he states that the only benefit he derived from the "gift" was the convincing many unbelievers of the certainty of a life to come; the *Trials*, April, May, 1868. The "Spiritual Magazine" began Jan. 1860; the "Spiritualist," 9 Nov. 1869. The London Dialectical society published a report on spiritualism in Nov. 1871. Mr. W. Crookes, in 1871, investigated the phenomena, and ascribed them to "psychic force" ("Quarterly Journal of Science," July and Oct. 1871). Miss Kate Fox, said to be the earliest American medium (about 1852) was married to Mr. H. D. Jencken, in London, Dec. 1872.

The impostures of the Davenport brothers exposed in 1865.

In 1874 Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, and Dr. Lynn, exhibited tricks by which they said they demonstrated the imposture of spiritualism.

Spiritualism discussed by a section of the British Association at Glasgow (supported by Messrs. Wm. Crookes, A. Russel Wallace, and other eminent men), without result, 12 Sept. 1876.



20 spiritualist journals publishing, 1876.

Dr. Henry Slade, a medium, and Geoffrey Simmons, his assistant, charged at Bow-street by prof. E. Ray Lankester and others, with "unlawfully using certain subtle and crafty means and devices to deceive"; dealt with under Vagrant Act; 2, 10, 20 Oct.; Simmons discharged, Slade sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour, 31 Oct. 1876; appeal to sessions; sentence quashed for a technical error, 29 Jan. 1877.

Wm. Lawrence sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for receiving money as a "medium," 16 Jan. 1877.

See *Trials*, 1881.

**SPITALFIELDS** (East London), so named from the priory of St. Mary Spittle, dissolved 1534. Here the French protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

**SPITHEAD**, a roadstead near the Spit, a sand-bank between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. See *Naval Reviews*, under *Navy of England*.

**SPITZBERGEN**, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553 by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barents and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds; see *Phipps*.

**SPITZCAP**, see *Majuba*.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION** of the human body, declared by most chemists to be impossible, although many cases have been recorded. The case of the countess of Görnitz, 1847, disproved by confession of her murderer, March, 1850.

**SPONTANEOUS GENERATION**. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, &c., has been warmly debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, assert that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules.—Pouchet's "*Hétérogénie*" appeared in 1859. Bastian's "Beginnings of Life," 1872. The researches of professor Tyndall, supporting Pasteur, and opposing Bastian, were published 1876-8.

"Spontaneous generation" (also termed *generatio œquivoca* and *epigenesis*), has been still further disproved by the laborious microscopic investigations of the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, 1875-8. He found germs to stand a much greater heat than perfect organisms.

**SPORTING NEWSPAPERS**: Bell's *Life* in London, began 1820; *Sporting Life*, 16 March, 1859; *Sporting Gazette*, 1862; *Sporting Times*, 1865; *Sportsman*, Aug. 1865; *The Field*, 1853; *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 1874; *Referee*, 1877.

**SPORTS**. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestie's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I., 24 May, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated 18 Oct. 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points: see *Sabbatarians*, *Sunday*, &c.—The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the sports were suppressed by the parliament. The

sportsman's annual exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall, London, began in 1882.

**SPOTTSYLVANIA** (Virginia), see *United States*, May, 1864.

**SPRINGFIELD** (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, 10 Aug. 1861.

**SPURS**. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*), and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400; see *Plating*.

**SPURS, BATTLE OF**. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, the emperor as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroüenne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Hénault*. See *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

S. S., see *Coltur*.

**STABAT MATER**, a Latin hymn, by Jacopone, 14th century, sung during Passion week in Catholic churches. Rossini's music to this hymn (1842) is often performed.

**STADE DUES**. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues on goods were charged by the Hanoverian government. The British government settled these dues in 1844. They were resisted by the Americans in 1855, and were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 160,000*l.* as her share of the compensation (3,000,000*l.*).

**STADTHOLDER**, see *Holland*.

**STAFF COLLEGE** (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge on 14 Dec. 1859.

**STAGE COACHES**, so called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1810; to mileage duties, 1815. The acts were consolidated in 1832, and amended in 1833 and 1842. See *Mail Coaches*, &c.

**STAGYRITE**, properly Stagirite, see *Aristotelian*.

**STAMFORD BRIDGE** (York). In 1066 Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stamford-bridge by Harold, 25 Sept., and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his defeat at Hastings, 14 Oct. following.

**STAMP-DUTIES.** By 22 & 23 Charles II. (1670-1) duties were imposed on certain legal documents. In 1694 a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1711, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

Stamp act, which led to the American war, passed 22 March, 1765; repealed in 1766

Stamp duties in Ireland commenced 1774

Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782

The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,535*l*.

Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.

In July and Aug. 1854, 19,115,800 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

Drafts on bankers to be stamped 1858

Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, &c.); in 1861 (on leases, licences to house-agents, &c.).

Stamp-duties reduced in 1864, 1865.

All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after 31 Dec. 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865. Also in Public Record office 1868

144,623,014 inland revenue penny stamps sold, besides other stamps 1869

By the Stamp acts, to Aug. 1870, newspaper stamps were abolished after 1 Oct. 1870

New stamp duties imposed; came into effect 1 Jan., 1871

rd. receipt and postage stamps used for each other after 1 June, 1881

Stamp-duties imposed on foreign or colonial share certificates, bonds, &c. by Customs Act, 1883.

#### AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.\*

1840 . . . . .	£6,726,817	1881 . . . . .	£11,933,114
1845 . . . . .	7,710,683	1882 . . . . .	12,348,175
1850 . . . . .	6,558,332	1883* . . . . .	11,601,025
1855 . . . . .	6,805,605	1884 . . . . .	11,681,431
1860 (to 31 Mar.)	8,040,091	1885 . . . . .	11,886,185
1865 . . . . .	9,542,645	1886 . . . . .	11,600,614
1870 . . . . .	9,288,553	1887 . . . . .	11,780,333
1876 . . . . .	11,023,374	1888 . . . . .	13,056,950
1880 . . . . .	11,306,914		

\* Fee and patent stamps now omitted.

**STANDARD** for gold and silver in England fixed by law, 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1545 Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 15½ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1710 *et seq.*; see *Gold, Goldsmiths, Silver, Coinage, and Currency*.

**STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE**, see *North-aiton*.

**STANDARD MEASURES.** In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure" of the

time of Henry VII. (1487). The bushel so made is still preserved in the museum of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden*.—The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The standard weights and measures act was passed Aug. 1866. The Standard Commission published reports, 1866 *et seq.*

"**STANDARD**," conservative newspaper; begun, morning, 1827; evening, 29 June, 1857.

**STANDARDS**, see *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. The standard was named *LABARUM*. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—**STANDARD OF MAHOMET**; on this ensign no infidel dared look. Christians have been massacred by the Turkish populace for looking on it.—The British Imperial Standard was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, 1 Jan. 1801.

**STANFORD COURT**, Worcestershire, the ancient mansion of sir Francis Winnington, burnt 5-7 Dec. 1832; valuable portraits, books, MSS. &c., destroyed.

**STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION** was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland, 15 April, 1717. Stanhope was premier and chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Cowper, lord chancellor; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, &c. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

**STANHOPE DEMONSTRATOR**, see *Logie*.

**STANNARY COURTS** of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were continued by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641, and at many times since. A "Stannaries act" was passed in 1869; another act in 1887.

**STAPLE** (literally that which is fixed). The chief English staple commodities which were traded in by privileged merchants, and on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, leather, tin, lead,



and sometimes cloth, butter, and cheese; certain towns were appointed for the collection of the duties; statutes relating to the staple were passed by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI. Edward III.'s "ordinacio stapularum" (ordinance of the staple) was enacted in 1353.

**STARCH** is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water: it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Stow*. Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

**STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF.** So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke*. This court of justice was called Star-Chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted or revived, 3 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign it exercised its power upon several bold innovators, who gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1640. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice. The judicial committee of the privy council is the Star-chamber revived under another name.

**STAR OF INDIA**, a new order of knighthood for India, instituted by letters patent 23 Feb., gazetted 25 June, 1861, and enlarged in 1866. It comprised the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the prince of Wales, &c. The queen invested several knights on 1 Nov. 1861. The prince of Wales held a grand chapter at Calcutta, 1 Jan. 1876.

**STARS, THE FIXED.** They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727; see *Astronomy*, and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

Bessel discovered the annual parallax of star 61 Cygni (hence he calculated its distance from the earth to be about 60 billions of miles) 12 Feb. 1841. Struve made it 40 billions (supported by Brünnow and R. S. Ball) 1853. The calculations of T. Henderson (at the Cape) 1832 supported by D. Gill and others showed that probably a Centauri, is the star nearest to the earth 1833-4.

**STARVATION:** Deaths attributed to it in the metropolitan districts, 1873, 107; 1875, 46; 1879, 80; 1888, 29. See *Abstinence*.

**STATE MEDICINE**, see under *Sanitation*, 2 May, 1888.

**STATE PAPER OFFICE** was founded in 1578, now merged into the Public Record Office. In 1856 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, invaluable to future historians.

**STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE.** An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previous to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, 5 May, 1789 (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies or *tiers état*, third estate). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall; see *National Assembly*. Centenary, see *France*, 5 May, 1889.

**STATES OF THE CHURCH**, see *Pope*, and *Rome*.

**STATIONERS.** Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls; hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1557. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row.

**STATISTICS.** the science of the state, political knowledge, is said to have been founded by sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Royal Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established 15 March, 1834, for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and publishing "facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society." Jubilee kept, 22, 23, 24 June, 1885; incorporated, 1887. Similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Institute constituted in 1885, met at Rome, 12-16 April, 1887. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, chiefly through the agency of M. Quetelet, in 1853; 2nd at Paris, 1855; 3rd at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, 16-21 July, 1860; 5th at Berlin; 6th at Florence; 7th at the Hague; 8th at St. Petersburg, was opened 22 Aug. 1872; 9th at Pesth, 31 Aug. 1876. The eminent statistician, Dr. Wm. Farr, died 14 April, 1883. *Statistical Abstracts* have been published annually by the government for many years.

**STATUES**, see *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Aeliuss raised a golden statue to his father, the first that

appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.\* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (10 July, 1854), public statues were placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London:—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain	18 June, 1822
Albert, prince consort, Royal Exchange, 1850; Horticultural Society gardens, 1863; Holborn circus, 1873	
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1712; replaced,	1886
Barry, sir Charles, Westminster	1865
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square	1809
Bentinck, lord George, Cavendish-square	after 1848
Burns †, Thames embankment	26 July, 1884
Byron, lord, Hamilton-place, Hyde-park, 24 May,	1880
Canning, Geo., New Palace-yard, Westminster	1832
Carlyle, Thos., embankment, Chelsea	Oct. 1882
Cartwright, major, Burton-crescent	1831
Charles I., Charing-cross	1678
Charles II., Soho-square	***
Clyde, lord, Waterloo-place	1868
Cobden, Richard, Camden-town	June, 1868
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square	1770
Derby, Edward, earl of, Parliament-square	1874
Disraeli, Benj., lord Beaconsfield, Parliament-square	19 April, 1883
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street	1586
Faraday, Michael, Royal Institution	1876
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square	1816
Franklin, sir John, Waterloo-place	1866
George I., Grosvenor-square	1726
George III., Somerset-house	1788
George III., Cockspur-street	1836
Gordon, gen. C. G., Trafalgar-square	25 Sept. 1838
Havelock, sir Henry, Trafalgar-square	1861
Herbert, lord, Pall Mall	3 June, 1867
Hill, Rowland, Royal Exchange	1882
Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's	1796
James II., Whitehall	1687
Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar-square, 1858; removed to Kensington-gardens	1864
Lawrence, lord, Waterloo-place (a new statue since)	April, 1835
Macgregor, sir James, Chelsea hospital	1863
Mill, John Stuart, Thames Embankment,	26 Jan. 1871
Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington-green	1862
Napier, gen. sir Chas. J., Trafalgar-square	1856
Nelson, lord, Trafalgar-square [the lions at the base, designed by sir E. Landseer, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867]	1843
Outram, sir James, Thames embankment	17 Aug. 1871
Palmerston, viscount, Parliament-street	29 Jan. 1876
Peabody, George, Royal Exchange	1869
Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside, 1855; near Westminster abbey, 1868; Parliament-square	1877
Pitt, William, Hanover-square	1831
Prince of Wales, Temple-bar site	1880
Queen Victoria, Royal Exchange, 1845; Temple-bar site	"
Raffles, Robert, Thames embankment	3 July, "
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey	1850
Shakespeare, &c., Leicester-square	1874
Stephenson, Robert, Euston-road, near L. & N. W. station	1871
Tyndale, Wm., Thames embankment	1884
Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange	1844
Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park-corner, 1846; equestrian statue, height 27 feet, weight 40 tons, chiefly gun metal (cannon taken by the duke)	

\* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinling Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699; it was elevated about 1724.

† By sir John Steel, the gift of Mr. John Gordon Crawford.

designed by Matthew Cotes Wyatt, set up 1 Oct. 1846; taken down, 24 Jan., 1883; set up at Aldershot camp

Wellington, duke of, new equestrian statue with figures of four Waterloo soldiers at the base, by sir J. E. Boehm, facing Hyde Park Corner, set up 13 Nov.; unveiled by the prince of Wales 21 Dec. 1888

William III., St. James's-square 1717 || William IV., King William-street | 1845 |
| York, duke of, Waterloo-place | 1831 |

**STATUTES**, see *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon, Merton*, &c. Statute Law Revision acts were passed in 1863-1876-1883-1887. Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure act, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 59, passed 27 Aug. 1881. "Statutes: Revised Edition: (1325-1878)," in 18 volumes, published 1870-85.

**STATUTORY DECLARATIONS**. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (1835), persons objecting to oaths are permitted to make declarations before magistrates, judges, &c.; commencing: "I —, do solemnly and sincerely declare that"—an indulgence sometimes abused.

Mr. Alexander Chaffers having made a declaration against the character of Lady Twiss, wife of sir Travers Twiss, was prosecuted for libel. She withdrew during the examination, and the prosecution ceased: but Chaffers was severely censured by the magistrate, and by the attorney-general in parliament

March, 1872

**STEAM CARRIAGE** (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1d. per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days; see *Road Steamers*.

**STEAM ENGINE\* AND NAVIGATION**. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power; and to him is ascribed the *Æolopile*, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine: he flourished about 284-241 B.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power; see *Railways*, *Locomotives*, *Road Steamers*, &c.

Solomon de Caus, a French protestant, publishes a work which Arago on insufficient grounds considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine. 1615

The marquis of Worcester describes his steam-engine in his "Century of Inventions" . . . 1663

Papin's *digestor* invented . . . 1681-2

Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water . . . 1698

Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society about (He is said to have made a steamboat which was destroyed by boatmen of the Weser.) 1692

Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, is stated to have constructed "the first self-acting steam-engine;" (used for nearly a century without alteration or amendment) . . . 1712

(He died in London while endeavouring to obtain a patent, 1729.)

First idea of *steam navigation* set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls . . . 1736

Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder . . . 1765

His first patent, 1769; his engines erected in manufacturing, and his patent renewed by parliament . . . 1775

Thomas Paine proposes steam navigation in America

Engines made to give a rotary motion . . . 1778

Watt's expansion engine . . . "

Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falek on Newcomen's principle . . . 1779

Watt's double engine and his first patent for it . . . 1781

Hornblower's double-cylinder engine . . . "

Claude comte de Jouffroy constructed an engine which propelled a boat (pyroscaphé) on the Saône. 1783

Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels . . . 1787

\* "The best known mechanical arrangement for converting heat into work." A. Rigg, 1878.



[He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 4 miles an hour soon after.]

W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal 1790

First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson 1791

First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames 1801

Trevethick's high-pressure engine 1801

Woolfs double-cylinder expansion engine constructed 1804

Manufactories warmed by steam 1806

Fulton's steamboat *Clermont* on the Seine, 9 Aug. 1803; at New York, 1806; started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America 1807

Steam power to convey coals on a railway employed by Blenkinsop 1811

*Comet*, built by Henry Bell, sailed on the Clyde [John Robertson, who made the engine, died 20 Nov. 1858, aged 86] 18 Jan. 1812

[The *Comet* sailed from Glasgow to Greenock three times a week; fares, 3s. and 4s.; speed, 7½ miles an hour.]

Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office (see *Printing machines*) 1814

There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*) 1814

First steam-vessel on the Thames, brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow 1815

First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*) 1815

*Rising Sun*, a steamer built by lord Cochrane, crossed the Atlantic 1818

The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days 15 July, 1819

First steamer in Ireland 1820

Steamboats established between Dover and Calais and London and Leith 1821

*Steam-gun*, invented by Perkins 1824

*Steam-jet* applied by George Stephenson, 1814; by Timothy Hackworth, about 1825

Captain Johnson obtained 10,000*l.* for making the first steam voyage to India, in the *Enterprise*, which sailed from Falmouth 16 Aug. 1825

The locomotive steam-carriages on railways at Liverpool Oct. 1829

The railway opened (see *Liverpool*) 1830

Capt. Ericsson's screw steamer, "*Francis Bogden*," speed 10 miles an hour, constructed; see *Screw-Propeller* 1837

The *Sirius* sailed from Queenstown 4 April; arrived at New York 21 April, 1838

The *Great Western* sails from Bristol to New York, being her first voyage 8-23 April, 1838

War-steamer built in England 1838

War-steamer built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegathon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China 1840

Hall's method of economising fuel introduced about 1840

The *Cunard* steamers began to sail 5 July, 1840

[Sir Sam. Cunard died 28 April, 1865, aged 78.]

The Peninsular Company was formed in 1837; became the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in 1840

[They possessed 53 steamers and a fleet of tugs, Dec. 1866.]

The *Great Britain* sailed from the Mersey 26 July, 1845

[She arrived at New York 10 Aug. During her second voyage, she ran aground in Dundrum bay, Ireland, 22 Sept. 1846. Her passengers were landed; and she was extricated with little injury, after long-continued and strenuous efforts, by I. Brunel, jun. and Bremner, 27 Aug. 1847.]

The Collins steamers began 1850

*Inman Company*: began by Wm. Inman, first vessel *City of Glasgow*, 1850; the company became the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia company,

\* Since then many great steamers have been wrecked or burnt: viz., *Governor Fenner*, 19 Feb., 1841; *President*, March, 1841; *Ocean Monarch*, Aug. 1848; *St. George*, 24 Dec. 1852; *George Canning*, 1 Jan. 1853; *Pacific*, 1856; *Austria*, 13 Sept., 1858; *Indian*, 21 Nov., 1859; *Hungarian*, Feb., 1860; *Anglo-Saxon*, 27 April, 1863; *City of Boston*, Feb., 1870; *Germania*, 21 Dec., 1872; *Atlantic*, April, 1873; *Ville de Havre*, 22 Nov., 1873; *Cashmere*, 5 July, 1877; *Eten*, 15 July, 1877, &c.

1837; *City of Richmond*, sailed from Liverpool 6 p.m. 15 July, arrived at New York 12.30 p.m. 24 July, 1875. (Apparent time 7 days, 19 hours, 45 minutes; average 365 miles a day, 15 knots an hour.)

The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead 20 May, 1851

*Manchester Steam-Users Association* established about 1855

Steam packets leave Galway for America 1858

The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam-ram*, advocated by sir G. Sartorius, discussed 1859-60

Giffard's valuable steam-injector invented about 1859

An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France (see *Navy, French*) 1860

The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched 29 Dec. 1860

The *Far East*, a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall 31 Oct. 1863

A *cigar ship*, a steam yacht, designed by Mr. Winan, built by Hepworth, launched on the Thames 19 Feb. 1866

Trial trip of the *Nautilus*, with a hydraulic propeller worked by steam, Ruthven's patent; no paddle or screw required 24 March, 1866

Successful trial trip of the *Water-witch*, a government hydraulic propeller iron-clad gun-vessel (Ruthven's patent), on the Thames 19 Oct. 1866

Mr. Ruthven patented his system in 1849, and exhibited his machinery at the International Exhibition in 1851. His object is to increase speed and save fuel. In the *Water-witch* a steam-engine gives the power of absorbing and expelling the water, and no screw or paddle is required. The water-wheel is 14½ feet in diameter.

Trial trip of H.M. gun-boat *Thistle*; explosion of boiler, 8 killed 3 Nov. 1869

*Channel Steamers*: "*Twin-ship*" *Castalia*, steamer (two hulls, separated by 25 feet), 290 feet long; invented by capt. W. T. Dicey, for the English Channel steam company, to prevent sea-sickness when crossing the Channel; (really a single ship, with the middle part of her bottom raised out of the water throughout her whole length); launched, 2 June; tried in calm weather; reported successful but slow, 2 Aug. 1875; successful, June, 1876; sold Nov. 1876.

*Bessemer*, saloon steamer, designed by Mr. Bessemer and E. J. Reed; built by the Earles company; launched at Hull, 24 Sept. 1874; first voyage from Hull to Gravesend, 5 March, 1875; sailed to Calais, 10 April, 1875. [Success doubtful, 1876.] Modified by Mr. E. J. Reed; trial near Hull, reported successful, 26 March, 1877.

*Express*, twin steamer; built by A. Leslie, of Newcastle; sailed from the Tyne to Coquet Island, 22½ miles, in 1h. 22m., reported satisfactory, 13 March, 1878.

*Folkestone*, twin steamer, launched at Hull, 23 March, 1878.

*Pizarro*, steamer (the first built of Siemens-Martin steel), 340 feet long by 40 feet broad, 3400 tons, launched at Napier's yard, Govan, near Glasgow, 5 Aug. 1879.

*Livadia*, a turbo-shaped steam yacht (broad and flat), built by Elder & Co. of Glasgow for the czar of Russia, launched on the Clyde, 7 July, 1880.

*Faraday*, steam-ship (for laying electric cables, 360 feet long, 52 feet wide, 36 feet deep, 5000 tons register; to carry 6000 tons dead weight); next in size to *Great Eastern*; built for Messrs. Siemens by Messrs. Mitchell, at Newcastle; launched (much employed, 1881) 17 Feb. 1874

*Orient*, steamer, built by Elders of Glasgow, for Australian traffic; length, 460 feet; breadth, 46 feet; depth, 37½ feet; sailed from Greenock to West India Dock, London 10-12 Sept. 1879

*Serria*, *Cunard* royal mail steamer, 530 feet long, 52 feet broad, 44 feet depth; gross tonnage, 8500 tons; 5 decks and promenade; next in size to *Great Eastern*; launched in the Clyde, 1 March, 1881

*Serria*, sailed from America to Liverpool (by long route) in 7 days, 8 hours, 15 min. quickest passage hitherto made 26 Jan. 1882

*City of Rome*, mail steamer, length 586 feet, breadth 52 feet, left the Clyde 28 Sept. 1881

*Alaska*, Guion mail steamer crossed the Atlantic, 6 days, 22 hours 31 May-6 June, 1882

The Guion steamer *Arizona*, left Queenstown at 2.10 p.m. Sept. 11, and reached Sandy Hook at 6.20 p.m. on the 18th, which, including the difference in time, 4 hours, 22 min., makes the passage 7 days, 8 hours, 12 min. On the return passage she made the voyage in 7 days, 7 hours, 48 min.

The Guion steamer *Alaska* arrived at Sandy Hook on Sunday, in 7 days, 17 min. 31 July, 1882

*Black Star Line* of steamers between Grimsby and America 1882  
*Victoria*, steamer (jubilee of the P. and O. company), built by Messrs. Caird & Co.; length 465 feet, breadth 52 feet, depth 37 feet; sailed from Greenock to Southampton 16 July, 1887  
 Mr. Thomas Lishman's steam generator said to economize fuel without producing smoke, employed at Elswick Works, Newcastle, and other places "  
*Arctida* (P. and O. steamer), arrived at Albert Docks 18 May, 1888  
*Etruria*, Cunard line, sailed from Roches Point, Cork, to New York in 6 days, 1 hr., 47 minutes 2 June, "  
*Parisian*, boat of the Allan line, said to have crossed the Atlantic from land to land in 4 days, 17 hours and 10 minutes Aug. "  
*City of New York*, length 560 feet, breadth 63½ feet, first voyage across Atlantic 1 Aug. "  
 Steam vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 43; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 315; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1187; in 1864, 2490; in 1871, 3382; in 1875, 4170; in 1877, 4564; in 1879, 5027; in 1883, 6260; in 1887, 6663.

See *Navy*, and *Shipping*.

#### LARGE STEAM VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Long.	Broad.
Great Western . . . . .	236 feet	35 feet
Duke of Wellington . . . . .	240 feet	60 feet
British Queen . . . . .	275 feet	61 feet
Great Britain . . . . .	322 feet	51 feet
Himalaya . . . . .	370 feet	43 feet
Persia . . . . .	390 feet	45 feet
Servia . . . . .	536 feet	52 feet

GREAT EASTERN, for a short time

(1857-8) called *Leviathan* . . . . . 692 feet 83 feet

*Horse Power*:—Paddles, 1000; screw, 1600; Weight of ship, 12,000 tons; ordinary light draught, 12,000 tons; said to have cost 732,000l.

She was designed by Mr. I. K. Brunel [who died 15 Sept. 1859], and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall; launching lasted from 3 Nov. 1857, to 31 Jan. 1858.

The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea.

On 7 Sept. 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the casing of one of the funnels, when ten firemen were killed and many persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there 10 Oct.; she endured the storm of 25-26 Oct. well; and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, 4 Nov.

She was fitted up to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles, with accommodation for 800 1st class passengers, 2000 2nd class, and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent 22 Jan. 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York 17 June, under command of captain Vine Hall, and arrived there 28 June. After being exhibited she left New York 16 Aug. and returned to England 26 Aug.

Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers; but was released and sailed for New York on 1 May, 1861. On 12 Sept. she suffered much loss through a violent gale.

In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but in Aug. ran on a rock near Long Island and injured her bottom.

She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool 17 Jan. 1863, and sailed to New York (16-27 May).

She was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co. in March or April, 1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph cable; sailed from Sheerness 15 July; and returned 19 Aug. 1865; see under *Electric Telegraph*.

She sailed for New York, prepared for 2000 passengers, 26 March, and returned with 191. She was seized by the seamen, claiming their wages, May, 1867; and the case was carried into Chancery in July.

At the meeting of the shareholders 10 Feb. 1868, no dividend was declared.

She conveyed the French Atlantic telegraph cable, successfully laid Oct. 1869

Arrived at Bombay with Bombay and Suez cable, 27 Feb.; returned to Sheerness June, 1870

Sailed with the fourth Atlantic telegraph cable 8 June; which was completely laid 3 July, 1873

Sailed with the fifth Atlantic telegraph cable: laid Aug., Sept. 1874  
 Put up for sale at 30,000l.; not bought 19 Oct. 1881  
 [John Scott Russell died, aged 74] 8 June, 1882  
 Proposed to be employed as a coal hulk in Gibraltar Bay April, 1884  
 Sold by auction to Mr. Frederick de Mattos for 26,200l. for the London traders (limited) 28 Oct. 1885  
 The ship reported in good condition 20 April, 1886  
 Sold to Mr. Worsley for 26,000l. "  
 In the Mersey 12 May-12 Oct. "  
 Largely visited; drink licence refused April, 1887  
 Sold to Mr. Craik for 21,000l. 20 Oct. "  
 In the Clyde, sold to Messrs. Henry Bath, metal brokers, for 16,500l. Dec. "  
 Messrs. Henry Bath and Sons cause the vessel to be moved to the Mersey, where she is beached 25 Aug. 1888  
 Total receipts of the sale at Liverpool 58,000l. 24 Nov. "

**STEAM GUN**; suggested by Wm. Murdoch, 1803. One patented by Messrs. Perkins, in 1824, was ineffectual.

In Oct. 1870, Mr. H. Bessemer proposed the application of steam power to artillery.

**STEAM HAMMER**, invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him 18 June, 1842. Its main feature is the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron constituting the hammer, which is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil.

In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which has importantly assisted in the execution of great public works. Owing to its vast range of power, forged iron-work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with an ease and perfection not previously possible. Parts of gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are executed by the steam-hammer.

A steam-hammer, said to be the then largest in the world, completed at Woolwich: the falling portion weighs 40 tons, and when used with top steam (5½ tons) has the force of 91 tons, April, 1874. One at Schneider's works, Creuzot, France; weight between 75 and 80 tons, Dec. 1877.

**STEAM-MAN**. A figure constructed to drag a phaeton received this name in New York in March, 1868.

**STEAM NAVIGATION**, see under *Steam*.

**STEAM-PLOUGHS** were patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purkes, 1849; H. Cowing, 1850; and others. John Fowler's of 1854 is much approved.

**STEAM-RAM** (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams built by Mr. James Laird of Birkenhead for the Confederates in N. America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government, 1864.

**STEAM-WHISTLES** and **STEAM-TRUMPETS**, used in factories to summon or dismiss workmen, prohibited by an act passed Aug. 1872.

**STEARINE** (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperature. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine; see *Candles*.

**STEEL**, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been fabricated from the



earliest times. It was certainly used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. It now largely replaces cast iron in ship building, &c.

Reaumur discovered the direct process of making steel by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast iron. 1722

A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield. 1740

The manufacture of shear steel began in Sheffield, about 1800

German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley.

The inventions of Mushat (1800), Lucas (1804), and Heath (1839), were important steps in this manufacture; see *Engraving*.

Relpe patented his "puddled steel" 1850

Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron, 1856. By this method 20 tons of crude iron have been converted into cast steel in 23 minutes.\*

Tungsten steel was made in Germany, 1859; and M. Freny made steel by bringing red-hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. 1861

M. Alfred Krupp exhibited an ingot of steel weighing 4500 lbs. in 1851, and one weighing 20 tons in [about 15,000 men are employed at his works at Essen, 1887] 1862

The subject much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5; much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Tarauaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. 1860

A steel bridge, in connection with the exhibition, constructed at Paris by M. Joret. 1866

Mr. John Heaton published his process. 1867-8

Dr. Siemens, by means of his "regenerative gas furnaces," produced excellent steel, cheaply, in large masses. 1876, cf seq.

Cutlers' Company, London, opened an exhibition, 1 May, 1879

Messrs. Bolehow, Vaughan & Co. of Middlesborough, by Thomas and Gilchrist's process, convert Cleveland iron ore into Bessemer steel, by lining the furnace with radial bricks of magnesian limestone and adding cold basic material, phosphorus being thereby removed.

The process reported successful. Oct. 1880

Mr. J. S. Jeans published his important work, "Steel: its History, Manufacture, Properties, and Uses" Feb. "

*The Garfield*, a steel sailing ship, 2,220 tons, 292 ft. length, 24 ft. 9 in. depth, 41 ft. breadth, launched at Belfast. 7 Jan. 1882

*Umbria*, Cunard liner, above 3,000 tons, 520 ft. long, 57 ft. 3 in. broad, 41 ft. deep, launched on the Clyde. Sept. 1884

Mr. B. H. Thwaite, of Liverpool, and Mr. A. Stewart, of Bradford, introduce an improved "rapid" process for the manufacture of steel, announced Oct. 1887

See under *Steam*.

**STEEL PENS.** "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens, made long before, began to come into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7*l.* 4*s.* In 1830 the price was 8*s.*, and in 1832, 6*s.* A better pen is now sold for 6*d.* a gross. Birmingham in 1858 produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillott are eminent makers. Joseph Gillott, originally a mechanic, made a large fortune by steel-pen making. He died 5 Jan. 1872, aged 72.

**STEEL-YARD.** An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The **STEEL-YARD or STILL-YARD COMPANY**, London merchants, who had the steel-yard in Thames-street assigned to them by

Henry III., about 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson*. The company lost its privileges, finally, in 1578; and the merchants were expelled from England in 1597.

**STEENKIRK**, see *Enghien*.

**STEFANO, SAN**, a small village on the sea of Marmora, S.W. of Constantinople; here the grand duke Nicholas established his head quarters, 24 Feb.; and here was signed a treaty of peace with Turkey, 3 March, 1878, much modified by the treaty of Berlin, signed 13 July, following. The Russians quitted San Stefano, 22 Sept. 1878.

It established independence of Montenegro, Servia, and Roumania; constituted Bulgaria a tributary principality; required a heavy indemnity from Turkey for Russia, who was to gain a port on the Black Sea and Kars; to exchange the Dobrukscha for Bessarabia; to obtain rights for Christians; to open the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in peace and war; &c.

**STELLA-LAND**, see *Transvaal* and *Bechuanaland*.

**STENOCHROMY**, see *Printing in Colours*.

**STENOGRAPHY** (from *steno*s, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freedman, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Characterie, or the Arte of Shorte, Swifte, and Secrete Writing," published in 1583, is the first English work on short-hand. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems: John Byrom's (1767), T. Gurney's (1710), "Brachygraphy," based on Mason's (1750), "a Shorthand Dictionary" (1777), Taylor's (1786), Mavor's (1789), Pitman's (phonographic), (1837); A. M. Bell's Stenophony (1852); J. D. Everett's (1877); Pocknell's Legible Shorthand (1881); J. M. Sloan's (1882). See *Phonography*.

The Shorthand Society met 1 Nov. 1881  
Sig. A. Michela's stenographic machine for the graphic representation of phonetic sounds (about 200 words per minute); like a harmonium with a key-board, exhibited at the Turin exhibition of 1884, successfully adopted by the Italian Senate. International Shorthand Congress at the Geological Museum, London, S.W. (482 systems noticed) 26 Sept.-1 Oct. 1887

**STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, ST.** (Westminster), built by king Stephen, about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of Parliament; see *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844. The restoration of the beautiful crypt was complete in Jan. 1870.

**STEPNEY**, a parish, E. London, the Stebenhide of Domesday book. Edward I. summoned a parliament here, 1299. Stepney suffered severely by the plague, 1625 and 1665. Stepney-green was restored and opened as a park by the Metropolitan Board of Works, Aug. 1872.

**STEREOCHROMY**, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silic) serves as the connecting medium between the

\* For this invention he had received by royalties 1,057,748*l.* up to 1879; also many foreign honours; knighted June, 1879.

colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on 5 March, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

**STEREOMETER**, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1350. *Anderson*. M. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

**STEREOSCOPE** (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who had announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854 stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

**STEREOTYPE**, a cast from a page of movable printing-types, so named by the Parisian printer, Didot, 1798. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some of Ged's plates are at the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735.\* *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver. Stereotyping used for printing the *Times*, 1856, *et seq.*

In the library of the Royal Institution is an edition of Sallust, with this imprint: "Edinburgi, Gulielmus Ged, auri faber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu lanuinis fisis, excudebat. 1744." (Printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with moveable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates.)

**STERLING** (money). Ducange says (1733), "Esterlingus, sterlingus, are English words relating to money, and hence familiar to other nations, and applied to the weight, quality, and kind of money." "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur sterlingus," stat. Edw. I. (The penny of England, which is called sterling.) Camden derives the word from *easterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds "*nummi easterling*." Others derive the word from the *Easterlings*, the first moneyers in England.

**STETHOSCOPE**. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates (357 B.C.), and by Robert Hooke, 1681.

**STETTIN** (Pomerania), an ancient city, formerly held by the Sidini and Venedes, was taken by Boleslas of Poland in 1121. After being conquered by the Swedes, Russians, and French, it was awarded to Prussia in 1814.

Visited by emperor William during military manoeuvres, 12 Sept. 1887.

\* It was hotly opposed by the journeymen printers.

**STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH**. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hincley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family having raised a rebellion against his sovereign, Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1265. It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, 16 Feb. 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV. 1831, and Victoria, 1838.

**STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD** (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below-stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le bâton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII. he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

**STICKLESTADT** (Norway). Here Olaf II. aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain, 29 July, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

**STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES**, see *Magistrates*.

**STIRLING** (S. Scotland). The strong castle was taken by Edward I. of England, 1304. Here James II. stabbed the earl of Douglas, 13 Feb. 1452, and here James VI. was crowned, 24 July, 1567. Stirling surrendered to Monk, 14 Aug. 1651. The statue of king Robert Bruce unveiled, 24 Nov. 1877. A gigantic bronze statue of sir William Wallace unveiled at the National Wallace Monument 25 June, 1887.

**STIRRUPS** were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 5th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

**STOCKACH**, a town in Baden, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, defeated the French, 25 March, 1799; and Moreau defeated Kray, 3 May, 1800.

**STOCKHOLM**, capital of Sweden (built on *holmen*, or islands), was fortified by Berger Jarl about 1254. Here the Swedish nobility were massacred by Christian II. in 1520; see *Sveeden*.

Peace of Stockholm, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick . . . 20 Nov. 1719  
Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, . . . 24 March, 1724  
Another between England and Sweden . . . 3 March, 1811  
And one between England, France, and Sweden, . . . 21 Nov. 1851

**STOCKINGS** of silk are said to have been first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560 queer



Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stow*. The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learnt to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730; see *Cotton*. *Digitated stockings* (like gloves), introduced 1882.

**STOCKPORT** (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketers were dispersed, 11 March, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman catholics gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, 29 June, 1852.

**STOCKS**, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement Danes, Strand, 4 Aug. 1826.

**STOCKS**. The public funding system originated in Venice, about 1173, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690. See *Panics*. "*Bulls*" are persons who buy stock and thus cause the market to rise; "*Bears*" those who sell and cause it to fall.

Act to prevent stock-jobbing passed March, 1734; repealed 1860

Stockbrokers' rents to the city of London abolished 1884; came into effect Sept. 1886

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, the residence of the lord mayor, sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on 18 May, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 552,730,924*l*. Members, 1864, about 1100; above 2000 in 1878

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which admiral lord Cochrane (afterwards lord Dundonald), Johnstone, and others, were convicted, 22 Feb. 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire, 11 Feb. 1816  
Royal Commission (lord Penzance, justice Blackburn, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and others) to examine into the constitution and management of the London stock exchange, agreed to, 20 March, 1877; report issued: the majority recommend incorporation and other changes; signed 31 July, 1878  
The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481.

Three per cent. annuities created	1726
Three per cent. consols created	1731
Three per cent. reduced	1746
Three per cent annuities, payable at the South Sea, house	1751
Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created	1758
Long annuities	1761
Four per cent consols	1762
Five per cent. annuities	1797 and 1802
Five per cents. reduced to four	1822
Old four per cents. reduced to three-and-a-half in	1824

Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844; the maximum being now three per cent. Further reductions proposed by Mr. Göschen (2½ to 2½ in 15 years under specified conditions) 9 March; new threes all converted or paid off 6 April, 1833  
Messrs. Thomas and Co., bankrupts, for above 8,000*l*, suspected frauds 31 Jan. 1834  
Three per cents. convertible into 2½, and 2½ per cent. by Act of 2 Sept., 1884.  
The local loans stock exchangeable for the three per cents. consols created by the National Debt and Local Loans Act passed 12 July, 1887

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* (i. e., consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. per annum) averaged in the year—

1749	£100	0	0	1815	£58	13	9
1780	63	13	6	1820	68	12	0
1785	68	6	6	1825	90	0	8
1790	71	2	6	1830	89	15	7
1795	74	8	6	1840	89	17	6
1798	59	10	0	1845	93	6	6
1800	66	3	3	1848	86	15	0
1805	58	14	0	1850	96	10	0
1810	67	16	3	1852 (Dec. 101 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 99 <i>d</i> )	92	12	6

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853, from £101 to £90½	1875, average 93½	93
1854, " 96 " 85½	1876, " 95	94½
1855, " 93½ " 86½	1877, " 95½	94½
1856, " 96½ " 87½	1878, " 95½	95½
1857, " 95½ " 86½	1879, " 97½	97½
1858, " 98½ " 94	1880, " 98½	98½
1859, " 97½ " 89	1881, " 100	100½
1861, " 94½ " 89½	1882, " 100½	100½
1862, " 94½ " 90½	1883, " 101½	100½
1863, " 94 " 90	1884, highest 102½; lowest, 31 Dec. 98½	
1864, " 91½ " 87½		
1865, " 87½ " 86½	1885, average	99½
1866, average 88 June 86½	1886, " 100½; 13 May, (highest price recorded)	
1867, " 93 " 94½	1887, average	101½
1868, " 93½ June 94½	New Consols (2½)	
1869, " 92½ " 92½	1833, 9 June	99½
1870, " 92½ " 92½	1889, 2 Jan. 99½; 28 June	99½
1871, " 92½ " 92		
1872, " 92½ " 92½		
1873, " 92½ " 92½		
1874, " 92½ " 92½		

"During the greatest crisis ever developed in the history of the world the funds remain day after day without a fractional movement." *Times*, 11 Oct. 1870.

Purchase of stock for red. legalised, 1880.  
H. C. Burdett's "Official Intelligence of British, American, and Foreign Securities," published under the sanction of the Stock Exchange Committee, 1882 et seq.

**STOICS**, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 B.C.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch (Greek, *stoa*) at Athens. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley*.

**STOKE, EAST** (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on 16 June, 1437, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John de la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders, were slain. Simnel was afterwards employed in the king's household.

**STONE**. Stone buildings erected in England by Benedict Biscop about 670. A stone bridge built at Bow, in the 11th or 12th centuries, is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860; see *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was probably a round tower; see *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. *Artificial stone* for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced

into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776; see *Ransome's Artificial Stone, and Lithotomy*. For stone implements, see *Plints*, and *Piano-forte*. An orchestra composed of wind instruments made of terra-cotta appeared in London in 1874.

**STONEHENGE** (on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons, who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon about 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500. *Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons are said to have held annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, when laws were made and justice administered. The cursus near Stonehenge was discovered by Dr. Stukeley, 6 Aug. 1723. The origin and object of these remains are still very obscure. See W. M. Flinders Petrie's "Stonehenge: Plans, Description, and Theories." 1880. The thorough preservation of Stonehenge strongly advocated Aug. 1886.

**STONEWALL BRIGADE**, see *United States*, 1862, note.

**STORM-WARNINGS**, see under *Meteorology*.

**STORMS**, see *Meteorology*, *Cyclones*, and *Waterspouts*. The following are recorded:—

In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.

In several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, 5 Oct. 1091. On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist King John against the barons, perished, 1215. *Holinshed*.

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. *Hoveden*.

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1330. *Matt. Paris*.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holinshed*.

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. *Holinshed*.

Hurricane, throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on 3 Sept. 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer*.

Storm on east coast of England: 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1666.

The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours and on the coasts the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, 26-27 Nov. 1703. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000. sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Edystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said,

perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, 11 Oct. 1737.

Dreadful hurricane at the Havannah: many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, 25 Oct. 1768.

Awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, 29 Oct. 1775.

One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 22 April, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, 6 Oct. 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, 8 Nov. 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, 16-17 Dec. 1814.

An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, 31 Aug. 1816.

Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to the 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall: many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, 12 Dec. 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, 12-13 Jan. 1825.

At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, 18 Feb. 1828.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, 16 July, 1831.

A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, 28 Oct. 1838.

Awful hurricane on west coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coasts and harbours were covered with wrecks, the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, 6-7 Jan. 1839.

[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive.]

Great storm in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N. coast of Europe, &c., 31 Dec. 1854.

Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, 23 Nov. 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night 25-26 Oct.; the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. 1859.

Great storm in the channel, causing much loss of life and property, 1 Jan. 1860.

Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, 26, 27, 28 Feb.: 28 May; and 2 June, 1860.

Great storm; part of the Crystal Palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell, 20-21 Feb. 1861.

Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, 28 May, 1861.

Storm on the north-east; 50 wrecks, 13-14 Nov. 1861.

At Market Laverton, &c.; much damage to crops by hail, 2 Sept. 1862.

Storm on British coasts; many wrecks, 19, 20 Oct. 1862.

There were severe gales, doing much damage, and loss of life, 19 Jan. &c. 1863; and 14 Jan. &c. 1865 (see under *Wrecks*).

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, &c. (see *Cyclone*, *Calcutta*), 5 Oct. 1864.

Hurricane at Lisbon, causes much damage, worst for many years, 13 Dec. 1864.

Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks*), 6-11 Jan. 1866 & 2-4 Dec. 1867; 22 Jan. and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1868; 11-12 Sept. 1869.



Severe storm; much damage; barometer very low, 24 Jan. 1872.  
 After several days' intense heat, violent storms, and deluges of rain in midland and southern counties; several persons killed, 24-26 June, 1872.  
 Very stormy in July and August, 1872.  
 Violent gale; much destruction (wind, greatest velocity 57 miles an hour), 8 Dec. 1872.  
 Awful storms in Scotland, and N. England; loss of life, and much damage, 22, 23 July; in Lancashire and Yorkshire, 16 Dec. 1873.  
 Awful storm, N. E. London; several persons killed; churches and buildings fired; railways flooded, 11 July, 1874.  
 Violent gales, with destruction of life and property, 21 Oct.; Nov. 29; 7, 8, 10, 11 Dec. 1874.  
 Much destruction by typhoon at Macao, Hong Kong, &c., 22 Sept. 1874.  
 Severe snowstorms in Scotland, several lives lost, 1, 3 Jan. 1875.  
 Destructive storms at Buda-Pesth, about 200 killed, 26 June, 1875.  
 On coast of Texas: Galveston, Indianapolis, and other places much injured; villages washed away by the sea; great loss of life, 15-18 Sept. 1875.  
 Severe snowstorm, south England; destruction of life and property; telegraph wires broken, 12 March, 1875.  
 Severe storms; great loss of shipping, 11-13 Nov.; 2, 3, and 22-24 Dec. 1876.  
 Most violent gale; great destruction of property on land and shipping throughout England, with loss of life, 14, 15 Oct. 1877.  
 Again; much damage on S.E. coast, &c., 24, 25 Nov. 1877.  
 Storm and heavy rain in London; inundations, 10, 11 April, 1878.  
 Many thunderstorms, destroying life and property in England, Aug. 1878.  
 At Kew and neighbourhood, 2, 3 Aug.; in Cheshire and Wales, 16, 17 Aug. 1879.  
 Violent gale; Tay bridge (*which see*) blown down, 28 Dec. 1879.  
 Destructive tornadoes, &c., western states North America; great loss of life and property, about 18 April, 1880.  
 Many thunderstorms in England, July, 1880.  
 Severe storms in England, with much destruction by inundations, 27, 28 Oct. 1880.  
 Severe snowstorm; railways and other traffic largely stopped; great loss of life at sea, 17-21 Jan. 1881.  
 Violent hurricane in England; great destruction of life and property; houses thrown down or unroofed; large trees torn up by the roots; telegraph wires and poles blown down; about 130 wrecks (105 British), &c., 14-19 Oct. 1881.  
 Many wrecks on south and west coasts of England with much loss of life, 19-20 Oct. 1881.  
 Great destruction of life and property by gales, 26, 27 Nov. 1881.  
 Lighthouse, Calf Rock, in Bantry Bay destroyed, 27 Nov. 1881.  
 Six men left on the rock got off, 9 Dec. 1881.  
 By a typhoon in Haifong, &c., China, about 300,000 persons perished, 8 Oct. 1881.  
 Destructive gales in England, &c.; many wrecks and loss of life by sea and land, 17-21 Dec. 1881.  
 Severe gale; much destruction in England and Scotland, 6 Jan.; another, 29 April, 1882.  
 Tornado in Iowa, &c., Grinnell and other towns nearly destroyed; great loss of life, about 16 June, *et seq.*, 1882.  
 Violent gales with damage, 22, 23 Aug.; 24 Oct. 1882; 26, 27, 28 Jan., 10 Feb., 6 March, 1883.  
 Tornadoes in southern states, U.S.A., about 150 killed, April, 1883.  
 Violent gale in British channel, &c.; many wrecks, 1-2 Sept. 1883.  
 Destructive gale on the Scotch and Irish coasts, 26 Sept. 1883.  
 Another with great loss of life and damage in London and other parts of Britain, morning, 12 Dec. 1883.  
 Violent S.W. gales; destruction of life and property; 23-24 Jan. 1884; very severe; many disasters, 26, 27 Jan. 1884.  
 Tornadoes in southern states, U.S.A.; about 600 killed, about 18 Feb. 1884.  
 Storm in Catania, Sicily (*see Sicily*), 7 Oct. 1884.  
 Destructive snowstorms in Piedmont (*see Italy*), 16 Jan. *et seq.* 1885.

Heavy storms on the Labrador coast, about 80 craft wrecked and about 300 lives lost 12-15 Oct. 1883.  
 Storm off Colon, Panama, 15 vessels wrecked, 50 lives lost 2 Dec. 1885.  
 Heavy snowstorm, N.E. England, &c.; locomotion stopped 1, 2, 3 March, 1886.  
 Destructive hurricane at Madrid, 32 lives lost, 320 wounded 12 May, 1886.  
 Destructive tornadoes in S. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., U.S.A. 12-15 May, 1886.  
 Violent storm N.E. France, much damage at Rheims, Nancy, &c. 10 Aug. 1886.  
 Hurricane at St. Vincent; great loss of life and property 16 Aug. 1886.  
 Violent gale in Texas, &c., causing inundation, above 250 persons drowned, 12 Oct. 1886.  
 Severe gale; very destructive on sea and land (*see Wrecks*) 15-16 Oct. 1886.  
 Destructive gale and storm, especially in S. & W. England; many wrecks and loss of life 8, 9 Dec. 1886 (*see under Lifeboat*).  
 Destructive snowstorm, specially E. and S. England; many wrecks; telegraphic and railway communications stopped; trees blown down, &c., 26-27 Dec. 1886.  
 Destructive hurricane at Bordeaux and S. France with loss of life 16 Aug. 1887.  
 Violent thunderstorm in London with destruction of property, several persons killed, about 5.30 p.m.; lasted about 4 hours 17 Aug. *et seq.* 1887.  
 W. gale; destruction of life and property in France, the Channel, and S. England 30 Oct., another gale on the W. coast, destruction at Holyhead, Liverpool and in the Bristol channel 31 Oct.-1 Nov.; another gale on the S.E. coast, 3 Nov. 1887.  
 Snowstorm (blizzard) in N.W. of United States; about 235 persons perish and much cattle 11-13 Jan.; another in New York 26 Jan. 1888.  
 Cyclone in Illinois, U.S.A.; great destruction of life and property 19 Feb. 1888.  
 Violent gale; several wrecks and loss of life, 9-11 March, 1888.  
 A destructive blizzard from the N.W. desolated the eastern coast of United States; communication between New York, Philadelphia and Boston suspended; many wrecks; great loss of life (about 400) and property; food at famine prices 11-13 March, 1888.  
 Town of Ninescah in Kansas destroyed by a gale 27 March, 1888.  
 Great storm and a tidal wave, much destruction, near Wellington, New Zealand 28 March, 1888.  
 Destructive hurricane in Dacca, N.E. India; about 69 persons killed 7 April, 1888.  
 Great storm in Ontario and Quebec, many persons killed by lightning and fright; estimated loss in Quebec, 1,500,000 dollars 16 Aug. 1888.  
 Destructive cyclone in the West Indies (Cuba, &c.), 4 Sept. 1888.  
 Destructive gale; Scotland, N. England and Ireland; many shipwrecks; Forth bridge damaged, 15-16 Nov. 1888.  
 Severe storm on the N. American E. coast; more than 50 vessels wrecked and about 45 lives lost 25 Nov. 1888.  
 Tornado in eastern states U.S., especially in Pennsylvania; great destruction and loss of life in about 200 miles, especially at Pittsburg (14 killed) and at Reading (24 killed), through collapse of a silk-mill; suspension-bridge, Niagara, wrecked 9 Jan. 1889.  
 Destructive gales over Britain; wrecks and loss of life 2, 3, 8 Feb. 1889.  
 Violent hurricane in the Pacific (*see Samoan Isles*) 15, 16 March, 1889.  
 Destructive storm on the east coast of the United States 10 May, 1889.  
 Great storm in South Germany, especially in Austria, Bohemia, &c., great loss of life and property, 17 May; in Switzerland 3-4 June, 1889.  
 Destructive storm, Flintshire, Cheshire and Lancashire; heavy rain and large hail causing floods, crops much injured, buildings struck and fired 2 June, 1889.  
 See *United States and Pennsylvania*, 1889.

**STORTHING**, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Haco V. in 1223.

**STOVES.** The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the continent. Dr. Franklin and count Rumford (who invented a stove) pointed out the waste of fuel in our open fires; and Dr. Neil Arnott patented his "improvements in the production and agency of heat," 14 Nov. 1821. Dr. C. William Siemens described his smokeless stove in "*Nature*" for 11 Nov. 1880. See *Chimneys*, and *Cottager's Store*.

Mr. T. Pridgin Teale publishes his inventions, in which he revives the principles of count Rumford with additions, 1885-6.

**STOWMARKET EXPLOSION**, see *Gun-Cotton*, 1871.

**STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS**, a party which advocated limiting the powers of a government to police purposes arose in the United States of America in 1872, and nominated Charles O'Connor for the presidency. A state convention was convoked to meet at Harrisburg, 16 Oct. 1872.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, secured to Great Britain in 1824, were made a separate dependency in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India. They were separated from India, and constituted an independent settlement by an act passed 10 Aug. 1866, which took effect April, 1867. Governor, sir Harry St. George Ord, 1867; sir Andrew Clarke, 1873; sir William F. D. Jervois, Oct. 1875; sir W. C. F. Robinson, 1877; sir Frederick A. Weld, 1880; sir C. G. Smith, Aug. 1887.

Singapore, the capital, founded by sir T. Stamford Raffles in 1819, who compiled the constitution, laws, &c.

Traders complained to Sir H. Ord, governor, who said they must submit to their risks . . . 1872

Sir Andrew Clarke made a treaty establishing Abdullah as sultan in place of Ismail, and a British resident as his adviser, with plenary powers at Perak . . . Jan. 1874

Mr. J. W. Birch, the resident, issues a proclamation, 1 Nov.; is suddenly attacked and killed, . . . 2 Nov. 1875

The Malays rise, and besiege the residency, which is relieved by Capt. Innes, 6 Nov. He is killed in attacking a stockade . . . 15 Nov. "

The Malays thoroughly defeated by troops from Hong Kong and Calcutta, under Gen. Colborne, . . . 7 and 22 Dec. "

Kinti taken; Ismail retreats . . . 17 Dec. "

British power supreme at Perak . . . 27 Dec. "

Major Hawkins killed in an ambuscade; the village burnt . . . 4 Jan. 1876

Ismail surrenders, about 21 March; Birch's assassin hanged . . . 20 May, "

Great prosperity of the settlement reported, Aug. 1884

**STRALSUND** (Pomerania), a strongly fortified Hanse-town, built about 1230. It resisted a fierce siege by Wallenstein in 1628; was taken by Frederick William, of Brandenburg, in 1678; restored to the Swedes, 1679; re-captured by the Prussians and their allies, Dec. 1715. It surrendered to the French under Brune, 20 Aug. 1807; was awarded to Prussia, 1815.

**STRAND** (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the

fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1547-1605.—*Stow*. The Strand bridge was commenced 11 Oct. 1811; see *Waterloo bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829. Strand returns one M.P. by act passed in 1885.

**STRANGERS** in house of commons; see *Parliament*, May, 1875.

**STRASBURG**, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Alemanni, 357, who captured it, 455. It was annexed to Germany, 870. Louis XIV. seized it 28 Sept. 1681, and retained it by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but captured by the Germans, 28 Sept. 1870, and retained at the peace, May, 1871. The cathedral, an epitome of Gothic art, was founded by Clovis, and reconstructed by Pepin and Charlemagne. After destruction by lightning, 1007, it was principally rebuilt by Erwin de Steinbach and his son in the 14th century. The lofty tower was completed in 1439. The celebrated astronomical clock, after a long stoppage, was repaired by M. Schwilgué, and inaugurated 1 Jan. 1843.

An attempt at insurrection in the city was made by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and emperor), aided by two officers and some privates . . . 30 Oct. 1836  
It was instantly suppressed by their arrest, and the prince was shipped off to America by the French government.

Strasburg invested by the Germans, principally from Baden, during the Franco-Prussian war . . . 10 Aug. 1870  
Gen. von Werder assumed the command of the besiegers, and the bombardment began 14 Aug., and a vigorous sally was repulsed . . . 16 Aug. "

Gen. Ulrich, the commander, declared that he would not surrender except upon a heap of ashes; but after a heroic resistance, and when a breach had been made and an assault was impending, notice was given, and the place surrendered at 2 A.M.; at 8 A.M. 17,150 men and 400 officers laid down their arms . . . 27 Sept. "  
The German loss was said to be 906 men, of whom 43 were officers . . . 28 Sept. "

The Germans entered Strasburg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1681 by a surprise . . . 30 Sept. "

Ulrich received the grand cross of the legion of honour . . . Oct. "

The invaluable library was destroyed and the cathedral much injured. About 400 houses were destroyed, and 8000 persons rendered homeless.

Visit of the emperor of Germany well received; but "France is still there" . . . 19 Sept. 1879

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON** (Warwickshire), see *Shakespeare*.

**STRATHCLYUD**, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

**STRATHCLYDE CASE**, see *Wrecks*, 1876.

**STRATHFIELD-SAYE**, in Hampshire, in which is situate the estate bought of lord Rivers by the nation for 263,000*l.*, and presented to the duke of Wellington, 1817. An act to provide a suitable residence for his grace and his heirs was passed 11 July, 1815.

**STRATHMORE ESTATES**. Miss Bowes, of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.*, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the



demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, 25 Feb. 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, 10 Nov. 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, 23 Nov. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

**STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF**, in Cornwall, 16 May, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

**STRAWBERRY**, see *Fruits*.

**STRAWBERRY-HILL**, Surrey, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, constructed 1750, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures and articles of taste and virtue were sold by auction for 29,615*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. The villa was enlarged by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, created lord Carlingford, and the countess of Waldegrave, daughter of John Braham, the singer. She died 5 July, 1870. The place bought by baron H. de Stern, July, 1883.

**STREET MUSIC**. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street music in the metropolitan police districts.

**STREET RAILWAYS**, see *Tramways*.

**STRELITZ**, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. about 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1698-1704.

**STRIKES**, see under *Agriculture*, *Preston*, *London*, 1859-61; *Newcastle*, *Trials*, Aug. 1867; and *Railways*.

The tailors of London struck for increase of wages; they yield April, 1834  
The strike of the calico printers of Glasgow " "  
Staffordshire potters' strike; obtained an advance after much loss Nov. 1834-March, 1835  
The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place 1852  
Strike of the London cabmen 27-30 July, 1853  
Builders' strike Aug.-Oct. 1859  
A strike among the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end 30 Aug. 1860  
An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building trade began 23 March, 1861  
A strike of the puddlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of (see *Iron*, and *Railways*) 1865  
Strike of London west-end tailors (about 2000), lasted 22 April-Oct. 1867  
Great strike of colliers near St. Helens, April, 1867; about 40,000 men on strike April, 1868  
Colliery strike at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; dreadful riots and devastation 21 Jan. 1870  
Strike of 10,000 miners at Le Creuzot, Burgundy, the property of M. Schneider; soon over Jan. 1871  
Engineers' strike at Newcastle (see *Newcastle*) May-Oct. "  
Strike of builders employed by Messrs. Brass and Jackson & Shaw, for a 9 hours' day, at 9*d*. an hour, 1 June; after negotiation led to a lock-out by the masters, beginning 19 June, 1872  
The lock-out of the masons ceased, the carpenters going on, 9 July; arrangements were made, and strike ceased about 27 Aug. "  
Strike of London journeymen bakers, 23 Sept.-9 Oct. "  
Strike of firewood cutters Sept. "  
Lock-out of miners in Wales for their excessive demands Oct. "  
Strike of London gas-stokers (see *Gas*) 2 Dec. "  
Strike of about 60,000 colliers in S. Wales, refusing to submit to 10 per cent. reduction in wages, 1 Jan. Strike ended about 25 March, 1873

Powerful speech of earl Fitzwilliam to his colliers of Low Stubbin after a strike 5 June, 1873  
Strike of about 50,000 miners, South Wales, 2 Jan.; led to a lock-out, 1 Feb.; given up; gradual return of men to work end of May, 1875  
Strike of Warwickshire miners May-Aug. "  
Strikes at Oldham and Dundee July-August "  
Strike of earl Fitzwilliam's colliers on account of the compulsory use of safety lamps; he closes his mines and rejects their submission Dec. "  
Erith, strike of workmen of Eastons and Anderson, engineers, in opposition to piece-work, 18 Dec.; supported by amalgamated engineers, Dec., 1875; on trial for conspiracy, the men plead guilty; no sentence passed 14 July, 1876  
Strike of 1600 miners against 15 per cent. reduction of wages, Bolton 24 Aug. "  
"Operative Spinners' Association" of N. and N.E. Lancashire propose to set aside the "standard list of prices" after 1 Nov. The masters thereupon announced a lock-out of about 80,000 men (after 23 Nov.), 26 Oct. The association submits 18 Nov. "  
Strike of Doulton's bricklayers respecting employment of others on terra-cotta work (settled) Oct. "  
Great strike and lock-out of about 10,000 shipwrights, &c., on the Clyde, May; closed, Oct.; the arbitrator, lord Moncrieff, decided against the men Nov. 1877  
Northumberland miners (about 12,000), began, 29 May; over about 12 June, "  
Great railway strike, see *United States* July, "  
Bolton cotton workers' strike, about 1 Sept.; closed by agreement "  
Railway strike on Great Southern and Western line, Ireland, about 14-22 Sept. "  
181 strikes, result mostly against workmen "  
Lock-out of about 8000 miners in Northumberland, about 15 Dec. 1877; closed Feb. 1878  
Strike of masons of London (employed on the law courts, &c.), demanding increased pay and less working hours, 31 July; some firms yield, about 20 Sept.; Germans and others engaged, Oct.—Dec. 1877. Strike ends (cost about 60,000*l*.) 14 March, "  
Strike and lock-out of cotton spinners in N. and N.E. Lancashire (about 120,000 men); masters required reduction of 10 per cent. on wages; began about 18 April; ended by the men submitting to arrangements about 17 June, "  
Partial strike and lock-out of labourers in Kent and Sussex Oct. Dec. "  
Cotton strike at Oldham, at reduction of wages 5 per cent., 25 Nov.; submission 28 Dec. "  
277 strikes in the year "  
Midland railway; sudden strike of goods guards 3-20 Jan. 1879  
London engineers, 18 firms, against reduction of wages, began about 7 Feb.; closed 4 Oct. "  
Durham coal miners, against reduction of wages, began 5 April; stoppage of Cleveland and other iron works; about 70,000 men unemployed, April; settled by arbitration about 16 May, "  
Bristol builders' 2 months' strike ends 30 July, "  
Strike of cotton-workers at Blackburn, 15 May *et seq.* "  
Strike of Lancashire miners; about 40,000 out, 12 Jan.; rioting with loss of life near Bolton, 25-28 Jan.; strike reported over 21 Feb. 1881  
Strike in the potteries, 70 firms and 30,000 men, begun about 25 Nov. "  
The men agree to arbitration 6 Dec. "  
Ironworkers' strike at Hopton and Darlington, 2 Feb.-9 June, 1882  
Strike of Staffordshire colliers, about 8000, 12 May, ends about 3 Sept. 1883  
Great strike of South Staffordshire ironworkers at reduction of wages about 5 July, "  
Many submit, about 17 July; strike closed, 24 July, "  
Cotton weavers on strike, opposition to the reduction of wages, in the N.W. districts, about 18,500, 18 Dec. 1883; men yield under conditions, about 8 Feb. 1884  
Strike in the cotton trade; mass meeting at Burnley reject the masters' terms 16 July, "  
Determined to maintain the strike against reduction of wages 24 July, "  
End of Barnsley coal miners' long strike 23 Dec. "

Strike of about 2000 miners in west Cumberland, 16 March, 1885  
 Strike of about half the colliers in S. and W. York-  
 shire 1 April-May, "  
 Chorley, Lancashire, about 3,000 cotton weavers 16 July, "  
 Cotton weavers on strike at Oldham (25,000 out) 16 Oct. "  
 against 10 per cent. reduction, 20 July, *et seq.* ;  
 compromise 5 per cent. accepted for three months  
 about 16 Oct. "  
 Strike of 4,700 men at Elswick Iron Works, New-  
 castle; ascribed to two managers, 2 Sept.; closed  
 17 Sept. "  
 Close of engineers' strike (2½ years) at Sunderland; 17 Sept. "  
 cost above 200,000. Nov. "  
 Strike of shipwrights in the Tyne and Wear about 6 Jan.-24 Feb. 1886  
 Increase of strikes in France, Belgium, Germany, 17 Sept. "  
 and United States Mareh, "  
 Shropshire ironworks strike (twenty weeks) ends; 14 July, "  
 masters yield 14 July, "  
 Northumberland miners' strike about 30 Jan; terms 17 Sept. "  
 arranged at a conference, and work resumed, 23-28 May, 1887  
 twelve weeks 23-28 May, 1887  
 Strike (wrought nail trade) in South Staffordshire 12 Sept. "  
 of about 15,000 operatives 12 Sept. "  
 Strike of engineers at Bolton respecting wages, 14 May; intimidation and boy-  
 cotting of men at work; strike closes by con-  
 ciliation 27 Oct. "  
 Shoemakers' strike at Northampton; about 20,000 27 Oct. "  
 out 3 Dec.; closed by arbitration, about 24 Dec. "  
 Strike of engineers at Blackburn, 21 weeks, closed 12 March, 1888  
 by compromise 12 March, 1888  
 Strike of match-girls at Bryant and May's factory 5 July, "  
 (see *Lucifers*) 5 July, "  
 Colliery strikes begin 22 Oct.; about 30,000 miners 27-31 Oct. "  
 on strike in S. W. Yorkshire and the Midland 27-31 Oct. "  
 counties 24 Oct.; the colliers' demands, 10 per 27-31 Oct. "  
 cent. increase generally, acceded to, the owners 27-31 Oct. "  
 gradually yield 27-31 Oct. "  
 End of strike of 60,000 coal miners in S. Wales, 7½ 2 April, 1889  
 per cent. increase wages granted 2 April, 1889  
 Strike of coal miners in Westphalia (*which see*) May, "  
 Strikes in Silesia, Bohemia and Belgium, May, June, "  
 Temporary strikes of seamen and firemen in the 1889  
 steamers in the ports of Glasgow (ended 27 June),  
 Leith, Aberdeen (ended), and Dundee for an  
 advance of wages, end of May; gradually col-  
 lapsing, end of June, *et seq.*; Liverpool May-July, "

STROME CASE, see *Trials*, 1883.

STRONTIUM. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyle-shire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1813 by Pelletier and Caventon in the seeds of the *strychnos ignatia* and *nux vomica*, and also in the upas poison. Half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, 14 June, 1856.

STUART (properly STEWART), HOUSE OF, see under *Scotland, England*; and *Pretenders*.

A collection of portraits and relics of the house of Stuart was exhibited in the New Gallery, Regent Street, autumn, 1888. The surplus receipts amounting to about 1,800*l.* were judiciously distributed.

STUCCO WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Templet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STUD Company, to improve the breed of British horses, held its first annual meeting, 20 Sept. 1873.

STUHM (W. Prussia). Here Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Poles, 1628.

STUNDISTS, a puritan sect in south Russia, said to be descendants of Russian soldiers converted from the Greek church by German missionaries; some were cruelly persecuted by the bigoted peasantry of Vossnessensk in Kherson in 1879; thirteen of the ringleaders were tried for the crime, 8 Nov. 1879.

STURGES BOURNE'S ACT, 58 Geo. III. c. 69 (1818), relates to parish vestries.

STUTTGART (Württemberg), first mentioned in 1229, was made his residence by count Eberhard, 1320; enlarged by Ulric, 1436; and made capital of the state, 1482. It has been greatly adorned during the last and present centuries. International rifle meeting here, 1 Aug. 1875.

STYLE, see *New Style*.

STYLE ROYAL, see *England, King, Majesty*, and *Titles*. The *styles* of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History." The Royal Style and Titles Act, giving power to add to the queen's titles "empress of India," after much opposition in the commons, received royal assent 27 April; proclamation issued 28 April; announced in India, by the viceroy, 19 Aug. 1876.

STYLITES, see *Monachism*.

STYRIA (Austria), part of the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, was held successively by the Romans, Ostrogoths, and Avars. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and divided among his followers, styled counts, among whom the count of Styria, about 876, was the most powerful. The count became margrave about 1030; and Ottocar VI., in 1180, was made duke. At his death, 1192, Styria was annexed to the duchy of Austria. In 1246 it was acquired by Bela IV. of Hungary; in 1253, by Ottocar II. of Bohemia; after whose defeat and death, at Marchfeld, in 1278, it reverted to Rudolph of Austria, and was annexed to his possessions.

SUAKIN, a seaport town of the Red Sea on an island off its W. coast. See *Soudan*, 1883, *et seq.* Under the rule of colonel Kitchener and lieutenant Gordon, R.E., Suakin has become a nearly impregnable fortress and commerce has revived, 1888.

SUBMARINE BOAT, see under *Boats*.

SUBMARINE LAMP, one invented by Siebe and Gorman, has been in use since 1850, especially at Cherbourg. Heinke and Davis's lamp was exhibited, 1871.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, see *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

SUBSCRIPTION ACT, see *Clerical Subscription Act*.

SUBSIDIES to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the people of England by James I. 1624; but they were included in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. Four subsidies (the last) were granted to Charles II. in 1663.\*

SUBWAY, see *Tunnels*.

SUCCESSION ACTS, see *Settlement*.

\* England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists in France, and against Bonaparte.



**SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1713)**, distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded; see *Spain*, and *Utrecht*.

**SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. 1851)**, after much discussion, was passed 4 Aug. 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property. Received year 1887-8, 830,503*l*. Additional duties imposed by customs, &c., acts of 1888 and 1889.

**SUDBURY**, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1844.

**SUEVI**, a warlike Gothic tribe, which, with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

**SUEZ CANAL**. The caliph Omar about 640 proposed cutting the isthmus. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Jerusalem was brought forward by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1852. He undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand, to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to irrigation. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments was gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company was formed for the purpose, and the work commenced in 1858 by Mr. Daniel Lange (knighted 1870). The cost was estimated at 8,000,000*l*. Engineer, M. L. Montet.

M. Delacour, a French engineer, after viewing the works which were "employing 25,000 men in the desert," expressed his conviction that they would be completed in four or five years 7 Nov. 1862  
The waters of the Mediterranean admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Timsah 12 Dec. 1863  
The new town Timsah named Ismailia 4 March, 1863  
The works visited by the Sultan and by Mr. Hawshaw 18 Dec. 1863  
The company compelled by the Egyptian government to give up employment of compulsory labour; litigation ensued 1 Aug. 1863  
M. de Lesseps reported that a vessel containing 30 persons had been tugged along the canal the whole distance between the two seas 1 Feb. 1865  
Delegates from the British chambers of commerce visited the works, and reported that the success of the scheme was only an affair of time and money 17 April, 1865  
The flood gates of the smaller Suez canal were opened, the fresh water of the Nile admitted; a coal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea 15 Aug. 1865  
The *Primo*, 80 tons burden, passed through the canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea 17 Feb. 1867  
A loan raised in France 18 Nov. 1868  
French and English vessels enter the canal 18 Nov. 1868  
Mr. John Fowler, the engineer, reported the canal as suitable for steamers and mail traffic, but not for vessels requiring tugs 5 Feb. 1869  
Water of the Mediterranean admitted to the salt lakes 18 March, 1869  
The works visited by the prince and princess of Wales 23 March, 1869  
The canal successfully opened in the presence of the emperor of Austria, the empress of the French, the viceroy of Egypt, and others 17 Nov. 1870  
M. de Lesseps entertained in London 4 July, 1870  
Traffic in 1870-1 doubled 1872-3

Charges upon vessels passing through the canal increased 50 per cent.; the British appeal for a national conference 20 April, 1873  
International conference on Suez dues met at Constantinople; 21 sittings; report dated 18 Dec. 1873  
Proposals of the sultan accepted by European powers 1 Dec. 1873  
M. de Lesseps protests; the lords of the admiralty informed (by D. A. Lange) that the canal will be closed unless the old dues are paid, 22 April; he gives way about 26 April, 1874  
Col. Stokes, after a survey, reported to the earl of Derby that the canal generally was in a satisfactory state 20 April, 1874  
British government authorise Messrs. Rothschild to buy for 4,080,000*l*. the Khedive's shares (176,602 shares of 20*l*. out of 400,000) in the canal; (5 per cent. to be paid till 1 July, 1894, after which dividends will be received) 10 Nov. 1875  
M. de Lesseps in a circular says he regards "as a fortunate circumstance the powerful union between English and French capitalists for the purely industrial and necessarily peaceful working of the universal maritime canal." 29 Nov. 1875  
The subject discussed in the commons, 14 Feb.; money (4,080,000*l*.) voted, 21 Feb.; act passed 15 Aug. 1876  
Neutrality of the canal claimed by Great Britain 15 Aug. 1876  
Freedom of the canal secured by settlement of Egypt 10 May, 1877  
Receipts about 5,000,000 francs, 1870; 60,523,815 francs 1882-3  
Second canal determined on by British shipowners; syndicate appointed 10 May, 1883  
Arrangements made by the government for the construction of the canal and advancement of capital, to be virtually under control of De Lesseps' company, announced, 11 July; great dissatisfaction and opposition in England, 12 July; the proposed convention withdrawn by the government, 23 July, 1883  
Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution against De Lesseps' monopoly negatived (284-185) 31 July, 1883  
De Lesseps visits London; agrees with the steam shipowners to enlarge the present canal, or create a new one, giving additional power and influence in the direction of the company, and to reduce dues, &c. 30 Nov. 1883  
The agreement approved by the British government, 25 Feb.; the shareholders at Paris protest against it, but ratify it (2608-556) 29 May, 1883  
International commission sits at Paris; English and French schemes discussed, April-May, 1885; parts of these schemes incorporated in treaty, May, 1885; last sitting 13 June, 1886  
The widening of the present canal decided on, after investigation by commission, Dec. 1884; plans adopted by the commission 9 Feb. 1885; arrangements with the Egyptian government completed 27 Dec. 1885  
Convention signed at Paris for England and France neutralising the canal and placing it under a joint commission 24 Oct. 1887  
Adhesion of the other powers announced July; ratified by the sultan 25 Oct.; by the powers 29 Oct. and 22 Dec. 1888

Traffic passed through canal :

Year.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Receipts.
1870	486	435,911	£255,488
1871	765	701,467	464,091
1872	1,082	1,439,169	758,659
1873	1,173	2,085,073	971,882
1874	1,264	2,423,672	1,029,492
1875	1,494	2,940,709	1,204,387
1876	1,457	3,072,107	1,229,157
1877	1,663	3,418,950	1,337,617
1878	1,593	3,291,535	1,272,435
1879	1,477	3,236,942	1,214,443
Total } 10 years.	12,454	23,105,535	£9,737,651

Traffic passed through canal—continued.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Receipts.
1880	2,026	4,344,519	1,672,836
1881	2,727	5,794,401	2,187,047
1882	3,198	7,122,125	2,536,343
1883	3,307	8,051,307	2,645,566
1884	3,284	8,319,967	2,480,000
1885	3,624	8,085,411	2,601,998
1886	3,100	8,183,313	2,241,095
1887	3,137	8,430,943	2,314,494
1888	3,444		2,680,000

Mr. Gladstone said that the country had gained from the canal, 4,700,000l. April, 1881

**SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.** Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church; see *Bishops* and *Supremacy*.

**SUGAR\*** (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C.—*Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.—*Lucan*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen, 2nd century. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625;—in large quantities, 1150. Attempted to be cultivated in Italy; not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.

The sugar-cane transported from Syria to Cyprus about 1148; from Madeira about 1420; and to the West Indies about 1506

It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an instance in A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte penny a pounce" 6 March, 1546

Sugar first taxed (by James II.) 1685

Duties on free and slave-grown sugars equalized, Aug. 1846

Duties reduced and regulated . . . . . Sept. 1848

Duty increased (war) . . . . . 1855

Reduced, 1857, 1864; modified, 1867; greatly reduced, 1 Aug. 1870; further reduced, May, 1873; abolished from . . . . . May, 1874

Sugar industries committee recommend a protective duty on the import of sugar from certain countries . . . . . Aug. 1880

Sugar-refining was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1659, though some say we had the art a few years earlier. The invaluable vacuum-pan was invented by Howard, 1812. Dr. Scofield's processes were patented in 1848-50, but not adopted in Britain.

Sugar manufactured from *sorghum* in United States Dec. 1882; success reported . . . . . March, 1888

Manufacturers and colonies protest strongly against French and German bounties on beet sugar 1882-9

International Conference on Sugar Bounties, representatives from Germany, France, Austria and

\* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, viz.: Cane-sugar (*sucrose*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it becomes *glucose*); Fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); Grape-sugar (*glucose*, from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Melittose* (from eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1856); *sorbin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *inosite* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the fraxinus ornus, a kind of ash); *quercite* (from acorns); to these have been added *mycose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *melictose* and *trehalose*, by M. Berthelot.

others, not United States; first meeting, baron H. de Worms chosen president 24 Nov.; a protocol with a convention signed condemning bounties and recommending legislation for their abolition 19 Dec. 1887

The mission of baron de Worms to various courts reported successful . . . . . Feb. 1888

Final meeting, another protocol with convention signed . . . . . 12 May, "

Finally signed for Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium, and the Netherlands, declined at present by France, Denmark and Sweden . . . . . 30 Aug. "

International commission to examine the laws to enforce the convention meet . . . . . 1 May, 1889

Report adopted and signed at the 12th meeting; to be referred to the respective legislatures 1 June, "

Bill for the adoption of the convention brought into the commons May; deferred by the government 17 June, "

A secret process of refining sugar by electricity said to have been invented by prof. Henry C. Friend of New York announced 1885. He succeeded in organizing the New York Electric Sugar Refining company to carry out the invention; the scheme collapsed and occasioned much loss in America and England by credulous persons, the whole affair being an imposture 1888

It caused a temporary panic in Liverpool Jan.; Mrs. Friend, then a widow, and her daughter were arrested in Michigan . . . . . Feb. 1889

William E. Howard, one of the company, was sentenced to imprisonment for "grand larceny" 21 June, "

For *Saccharine*, see *Benzole*.

RAW SUGAR IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.—1853, 7,284,290 cwt.; 1860, 8,817,277 cwt.; 1865, 10,250,524 cwt.; 1871, 12,126,508 cwt.; 1875, 16,264,711 cwt.; 1877, 16,620,944 cwt.; in 1879, 17,734,223 cwt.; in 1883, 20,366,627 cwt.; in 1887, 18,010,366 cwt.

See *Beet-root*.

**SUICIDE** (from *sui*, self; *cadere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Samson, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the reign of Tarquin I., the Roman soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Cato committed suicide, 46 B.C.\* In the Roman catholic church, in the 6th century it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it. A new act, suppressing the barbarous customs, was passed in 1882. It is now usually buried in consecrated ground without a religious ceremony. Dr. Henry Morselli published "Suicides: an Essay," 1881. There were 7,572 suicides in France in 1887.

See *Beet-root*.

MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE.

Gen. Pichegru . . . . . 7 April, 1804

Miss Champanne . . . . . 15 Aug. "

\* Three instances of self-destruction by fire: the philosopher Empedocles threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; a Frenchman threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.



Sellis, valet of the duke of Cumberland	31 May, 1810
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant	"
Williams, supposed murderer of the Marr family	15 Dec. 1811
and others	9 Dec. 1811
Lord French	1 June, 1815
Marshal Berthier	6 July, "
Samuel Whitbread, esq.	13 Feb. "
Sir Richard Croft	2 Nov. 1818
Sir Samuel Romilly	8 Oct. 1820
Christophe, king of Hayti	23 June, 1821
Adm. sir George Campbell	12 Aug. 1822
Marquis of Londonderry	26 Jan. 1825
Hon. colonel Stanhope	4 July, 1823
Mr. Montgomerie in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i> )	3 Jan. 1830
Miss Charlotte Both	7 Feb. "
Lord Graves	13 Jan. 1832
Colonel Breton	13 June, "
Major Thompson	24 July, 1840
Mr. Simpson, the traveller	27 April, 1841
Lord James Beresford	1 May, "
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Doukin	20 March, 1842
The earl of Munster	8 June, "
Lord Conington	15 Feb. 1845
Laman Blanchard	25 Dec. "
Colonel J. Gurwood, editor of "Wellington's Despatches"	18 March, 1846
Rear-admiral Collard	22 June, "
Haydon, the eminent painter	2 Nov. 1847
Count Bresson	12 July, 1850
Colonel King, in India	13 July, "
Walter Watts, lessee of Olympic theatre	20 Jan. 1853
Rev. Dr. Rice	27 Dec. "
Lieut.-col. Layard	16 Aug. 1854
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover)	3 Nov. 1855
Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son	16 Feb. 1856
John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury), by suicide act; on Hampstead Heath. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank, &c.)	14 March, "
A. Stuart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering-gallery in St. Paul's	15 May, "
Charles Russell, esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway	23 Dec. "
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane, through overwork)	17 March, 1857
Major-gen. Stalker, C.B., of Indian army (14 March), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia: see <i>Bushire</i> )	23 Oct. "
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	19 June, 1858
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines	July, "
Dr. Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin	27 Aug. 1860
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter	8 Oct. 1861
Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth	29 April, 1865
Wm. G. Prescott, banker	30 April, "
Admiral Robert Fitz-Roy (see <i>New Zealand</i> , and <i>Meteorology</i> )	9 Feb. 1869
Col. Hobbs (connected with the suppression of Jamaica outbreak) on his way to England	25 Feb. "
G. W. Green, merchant, jumped off Clifton Suspension bridge	3 April, "
Dr. A. W. Warner, murderer of his wife, at Brighton	19 July, 1870
Thos. Lee, threw himself from the north tower of the Crystal palace	18 Feb. 1868
Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia	13 April, "
Mr. Stephenson, bettor on races; the "leviathan book-maker"	9 Feb. 1869
G. H. Townsend, historical scholar	1881
Lord Cloncurry	1882
Sir Robert H. J. Harvey, Norwich banker, 15 July; died	1883
M. Prévost-Paradol, the accomplished French minister at Washington, formerly a correspondent for the <i>Times</i>	1884
Mr. Robert K. Bowley, 15 years manager of the Crystal Palace company	1885
Dr. Augustus Matthiessen, eminent chemist, professor at St. Bartholomew's hospital	1886
Lord Walsingham	31 Jan. 1871

Sir James Shaw Willes, justice of common pleas (overwrought mind)	2 Oct. 1872
Earl Delaware (insane)	22 April, 1873
Rev. Arthur Holmes, dean of Clare College, Cambridge, a great scholar; (overwrought mind)	17 April, 1875
George Lord Lyttelton, eminent scholar; temporary insanity; 18 April; died	19 April, 1876
Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey, deposed 29 May; said to have committed suicide (see <i>Turkey</i> , 1881),	4 June, "
Dr. Sam. Butcher, bishop of Meath; insane, 29 July	29 July, "
Harriet Mary, dowager countess Howe; insane through grief	29 Jan. 1877
Raphael Brandon, architect	8 Oct. "
J. W. Stevens, insane; threw himself from whispering gallery, St. Paul's	10 Jan. "
E. M. Ward, genre painter; insane	15 Jan. 1879
Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S.	3 April, "
Rev. W. Gannon, able tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge (insane)	30 Sept. 1881
Carl Engel (musical archaeologist)	18 Nov. 1882
Dr. William Whitfield Edwards, surgeon at Hounslow	27 Dec. "
Count Wimpffen, Austrian ambassador at Paris	30 Dec. "
Morris Simeon Oppenheim, barrister	3 Jan. 1883
Joseph Dimsdale, Gutter Lane, E.C.	13 Jan. "
Sir John Savage, formerly mayor of Belfast	15 June, "
Rev. Alexr. Taylor, preacher of Gray's Inn	11 April, 1884
H. T. Edwards, dean of Bangor	24 May, "
The eighth earl of Shaftesbury (insane) in a cab in Regent-street	13 April, 1886
Fred Archer, celebrated jockey (insane)	8 Nov. "
Louis II. king of Bavaria	13 June, "
Nagayori Asana, Japanese prince, law student (melancholia) at south Kensington	24 Dec. "
John K. Cross, formerly M.P. and under secretary for India (1883-5)	20 March, 1887
Dr. Ridley of Tullamore gaol (see under <i>Ireland</i> ),	20 July, 1888
Archduke Rodolph, crown prince of Austria,	30 Jan. 1889
Richard Pigott (see <i>Ireland</i> )	1 March, "
M. Denfert-Rochereau, manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte (see <i>France</i> )	5 March, "

## INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1856	919	395	1314
1857	909	366	1275
1860	961	396	1357
1861	961	363	1324
1862	938	346	1284
1863	1048	337	1385
1864	978	359	1337
1865	1028	369	1397
1866	973	387	1360
1867	985	371	1356
1868	1138	408	1546
1869	1165	397	1562
1870	1135	382	1517
1871	1073	391	1464
1872	1057	398	1455
1873	1099	382	1481
1874	1106	383	1549
1875	1170	407	1577
1876	1270	443	1713
1877	1253	383	1636
1878	1279	430	1709
1879	1461	480	1941
1880	1450	480	1930
1881	1440	478	1918
1882	1388	502	1890
1883	1437	507	1944
1884	1537	482	2019
1885	1594	484	1983
1886	1603	559	2222
1887	1672	555	2227

SUITORS' FUND (in the court of chancery), in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000l. As this money has no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed, which was directed by the "Courts of Laws Fees" act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

**SULPHUR** has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced by him from burning sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder, and a deleterious ingredient in coal gas. The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the 16th century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture. In 1871, only 937,049 tons were imported into the United Kingdom.

**SULTAN**, or ruler, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes, Angrolipez and Musgad, about 1055.—*Vattier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the 4th century of the Hegira.

For the wreck of H.M.S. *Sultan* (see *Navy of England*) . . . . . 1839

**SULU**, Sooloo or Soluk Archipelago, a group of above 60 islands in the Malay Archipelago. The Spanish under colonel Arolas, the governor, defeated the rebels at Maiburg, and burnt the town, announced 1 May, 1887.

**SUMATRA**, an island in the Indian ocean, called Java Minor by Marco Polo, and visited by Nicolo di Conti prior to 1449. Mainly on account of the pepper trade, the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang about 1649, and the British at Beneoolen about 1685. The Dutch possessions with Java were acquired by the British in 1811; but were restored in 1816. In 1824 the Dutch acquired all the British settlements in Sumatra, in exchange for Malacca and some possessions in India. Restrictions on their progress in Sumatra were removed by treaty Feb. 1872. Severe fighting between the Dutch and the Achinese natives with varying results, mostly in favour of the Dutch, April 1873 to 1879. Dutch successful in war, peace announced, Aug. 1879. New war; great victory of the Dutch, 13 Sept. 1882. Sumatra suffered much by the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of 26-27 Aug. 1883. See *Java*.

**SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT**, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, 11 Aug. 1879. It amends the law respecting the jurisdiction of magistrates, in regard to fines, imprisonments, &c. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1880. Amended 1881 and 1884.

**SUMPTUARY LAWS** restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. The laws of Lycurgus were severe against luxury, probably about 881 B.C. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no sober woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, or wear gold or embroidered apparel, 450 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.) limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of

Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856; see *Dress*.

**SUN.\*** Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected till about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530; see *Copernican System*, and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi. For recent discoveries, see *Eclipses*, *Spectrum*, and *Venus*.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1766, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley . . . . . 1702  
Solar spots were observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre, 21 April, 1766, and frequently since.

Dr. Wilson observed the motion of a spot . . . . . 1769  
Herschel measured two spots, whose length together exceeded 50,000 miles . . . . . 19 April, 1779

Schwabe discovered that a cycle of changes (from maximum to minimum and minimum to maximum) in the number of spots occurs in 11 years, confirmed by Wolf and others . . . . . 1826-51

Mr. Warren de la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration . . . . . 18 July, 1860

Mr. James Nasmyth discovers the lenticular-shaped objects on the sun (termed by him "willow-leaves," by Stone "rice-grains") . . . . . 28 Aug. "

*Red flames*, or protuberances, during an eclipse of the sun, observed by capt. Stannyan, 1706; by Halley, 1715; by F. Baily (hence termed "Baily's beads,") 1842.

Determined by M. Janssen to be due to the accumulated hydrogen of the photosphere, at the solar eclipse (see *Eclipses*) . . . . . 18 Aug. 1868

Mouchot constructed a solar boiler for distillation, &c. . . . . Oct. 1860

Mr. Ericsson proposed condensation of the sun's rays and their employment as a motive power, . . . . . Oct. 1868

The observations of the eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870 and 12 Dec. 1871 led to the opinion that an unknown substance (represented in the spectrum by line 1474) existed in the sun.

"*Solar physics*" especially studied by Messrs. Warren de la Rue, Balfour Stewart, &c. . . . . 1865-6

Apparatus for cooking by the condensed solar rays in the Paris exhibition . . . . . 1878

Solar eclipse well observed in the United States; the corona much brighter than in 1871; 29, 30 July, "

M. Monchot at Algiers, by a mirror, collected solar rays, and boiled water, drove an engine, &c., March, 1880; see under *Heat*.

Intensely red sunsets and after-glow, and very red sun-rises, seen in England and other parts of the globe, Nov. and Dec. 1883; attributed by Dr. Meldrum, Dr. Norman Lockyer and others, to the volcanic dust projected by the eruptions of

\* The estimated diameter is 840,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 95,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of MM. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). "The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign 3 miles off."—*Herschel*. Distance computed by sir G. B. Airy from results of the observation of transit of Venus (9 Dec. 1874), 93,321,000 miles, Oct. 1877; 92,600,000, June, 1878. From the transit of 1882 by professor Harkness (an American), 92,385,000 miles, Oct. 1882, 1883. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere) over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapours of various metals and other elements; see *Spectrum*.



Krakatoa (see *Java*, Aug. 1883), Dec. 1883; other causes, such as cosmic dust, were suggested. Similar sunsets in the autumn . . . 1884, and 1885  
 Interesting photographs of the sun's corona exhibited by Dr. Huggins at the Royal Institution, 20 Feb. 1885  
 Eclipse of 19 Aug. 1887 not well observed through unfavourable weather, except at Moscow and other places in Russia and Germany.

**SUNCION**, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, 14 July, 1852.

**SUNDA ISLES**, include Java and Sumatra (*which see*).

**SUNDAY** was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*), and it was followed by several imperial edicts, in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated 7 March, 321. See *Sabbath, Sabbarians, Sports, Book of*, &c.—For **SUNDAY LETTER**, see *Dominical Letter*.

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour . . . 538  
 The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4th Canon, Edgar . . . 960  
 Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606  
 James I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays (see *Sports*) . . . 1618  
 Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I. . . 1625  
 Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. . . 1676

The Sunday act (of bishop Porteus) 21 Geo. III. c. 49, passed . . . 1781  
 Lord Robert Grosvenor (aft. lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. (It met with much opposition and was withdrawn).

April-July, 1855  
 The Jews released from the compulsory observance of Sunday . . . began 28 May, 1871  
 Sunday act (1676) amended . . . 17 Aug. "  
 Opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday often proposed in parliament; negatived (271-68), 10 May, 1874; (229-87) . . . 8 June, 1877

"Sunday Society" established to promote the movement, 1875. Annual meeting; Dr. A. P. Stanley, the dean of Westminster, professors Tyndall and Huxley, &c., present . . . 12 May, "  
 The Brighton Aquarium Company fined for opening on Sunday, 27 April; much agitation; petitions to government for and against, May; an act was passed to enable the Home Secretary to remit the penalties, 13 Aug., 1875; the company again fined . . . 28 April, "

Grosvenor gallery and other collections opened on Sundays, summer . . . 1878

Act for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sundays, passed . . . 16 Aug. "

Free libraries opened on Sundays at Manchester and other places . . . Sept. "

Proposed opening of museums and galleries in London, negatived in the lords (67-59), 5 May, 1879; (34-41), 22 Feb. 1880; (91-67) 8 May, 1883; assented to (75-62) . . . 19 March, 1886

Opening of Guildhall library on Sundays, negatived by the common council . . . 16 Oct. 1879

Welsh Sunday Closing Act passed . . . 1881

Alexandra Palace religious services on Sundays for a time . . . Sept.-Oct. "

Jubilee memorial to the queen signed by 1,132,568

women of England, requesting the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, given in . . . 30 Dec. 1887  
 Protest of the bishops in convocation against increasing desecration of the Lord's day by the upper classes . . . 2 March, 1883  
 Closing of public houses in England on Sunday frequently negatived; Sunday closing bill read second time in the commons . . . 27 March, 1889

**SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY** was founded 25 Nov. 1869. It began its proceedings by a lecture delivered by Dr. W. B. Carpenter at St. George's-hall, Regent-street, 16 Jan. 1870. Its success was reported at the first annual meeting, 7 July, 1870. See *Recreative Religionists*.

**SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS**, see *Newspapers*.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS**. Cardinal Sr. Charles Borromeo introduced Sunday instruction of children at Milan, about 1580; in the next century his example was followed in England by the rev. Joseph Alleine; by rev. David Blair, at Brechin, about 1760; by the rev. Theophilus Lindsey, at Catterick, Yorkshire, about 1763; and more especially organised by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with rev. Thos. Stock, 1780. Ludweek Haacker set up a Sabbath school at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, between 1740 and 1747.

Sunday-school buildings exempted from rates . . . 1869  
 Church of England Sunday-school Institute . . . 1843  
 Sunday-school union was founded in 1802; it supported 4204 schools . . . 1873

Monument in memory of twelve originators of Sunday-schools, Essex-street, Strand (names inscribed, 1st., cardinal Borromeo, Milan, 1580; last, rev. Thomas Stock and Robert Raikes, Gloucester, 1780); inaugurated by Henry Richard, M.P., the Italian ambassador, and others 26 June, 1830

National centenary celebration of the establishment of Sunday-schools, in London, &c., promoted by the royal family, archbishop of Canterbury, the lord mayor, and others . . . 27 June—3 July, "

Grand reception of scholars at Lambeth palace-gardens by the archbishop; prince and princess of Wales, &c., present . . . 3 July, "

See *Education*, and *Sabbath Schools*.

**SUNDERLAND**, seaport, N.E. Durham, anciently South Wearmouth, made a borough by Reform Bill, 1832. Returns two members (1835). The magnificent bridge over the Wear, designed by Wilson, 236 feet in span, was built 1793-6.

On 16 June, 1883, 186 children were crushed to death against a doorway whilst rushing down from a gallery in Victoria Hall to obtain toys given away by Fay, a conjuror, at the close of his performances. Great distress of the unemployed, Sept. et seq. 1884.

**SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION**, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1721.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, first lord of the treasury.

Earl Cowper, lord chancellor.

Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, secretaries.

Mr. Aislable, chancellor of the exchequer, &c.

**SUNDERLAND LIBRARY**, see under *Libraries*.

**SUN DIALS**, see *Dials*.

**SUNNITES**, or *SONNITES* (*which see*).

**SUNSHINE RECORDER**, a sphere of glass so disposed as to char a marked piece of paper, by concentrating the sun's rays. The instrument (invented by Mr. J. F. Campbell in 1857), in its present form was devised by prof. G. G. Stokes, and made by Mr. R. J. Lecky (1880). A more delicate form of instrument for recording photometrically the duration and intensity of sunshine has

been invented by Mr. J. B. Jordan, 1884; much improved, April, 1888.

**SUPERANNUATION ACTS** for the Civil Service were passed in April, 1859, and Aug. 1866.

**SUPPER**, see *Lord's Supper*.

**SUPREMACY** over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On 15 Jan. 1535, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth supreme head of the church of England," which was retained by Edward VI., Mary I. (for a time), but was refused by Elizabeth, and has never been revived by succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence. The "act of Supremacy," repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, c. 8 (1554), was re-enacted 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE** was constituted by the Judicature Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed 5 Aug. 1873, to come into operation 1 Nov. 1874. In 1874 this was deferred to 1 Nov. 1875.

The existing courts were to be united into one Supreme Court, divided into the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court to consist of the lord chancellor, the two lord chief justices, the vice-chancellors, and the other judges: (hereafter the court to consist of 21 judges.)

Five divisions: 1. Chancery, 2. Queen's Bench, 3. Common Pleas, 4. Exchequer, and 5. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty; subject to alteration.

The Court of Appeal to consist of five ex-officio judges (viz. lord chancellor, two lord chief justices, lord chief baron, master of the rolls), and such others as may be appointed (§§ 20, 21, 22).

Appeals to the house of lords or the judicial committee of the privy council to be discontinued.

Law and equity to be concurrently administered; law terms abolished; and sittings in vacation provided for. See under *Terms*.

The act passed 11 Aug., 1875, suspended §§ 20, 21, and 55, converted the proposed court of appeal into an intermediate court till 1 Nov., 1876. (See below).

The Supreme Court of Judicature (comprising the High Court of Justice, Chancery division, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer subdivisions, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division (*all which see*) began

After one term, it was said in the *Times*, "Its operation has tended to economise judicial power and to prevent delay of justice" 29 Nov. 1875

By the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876) the house of lords retains its powers as a court of ultimate appeal; the court to consist of the lord chancellor, two lords of appeal (to be created peers for life, with 6000*l.* salary) and any peers who are or have been lawyers. Act to come into operation 1 Nov. 1876

The court may sit during prorogation of parliament. The statute relating to the judicial committee of the privy council and to the intermediate court of appeal is amended

By this act also the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer divisions of the Supreme Court are converted into 15 courts of first instance or primary courts.

Additional judge for chancery division appointed. Style of ordinary judges:—of the court of appeal to be, "lord justices of the appeal;" other judges, "justices of the high court;" by act passed

An amendment act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 78), relating to offices, fees, &c., passed 15 Aug. 1879

At a meeting of the judges it was resolved to recommend the abolition of the exchequer and common pleas, and their consolidation into one, termed the "queen's bench division," under the lord chief

justice of England, 30 Nov.; order in council 16 Dec. 1880

Carried into effect; old divisions at an end; judicature act carried out for the first time 7 March, 1881  
Further changes made by the act 44 & 45 Vict. sec. 68, passed 27 Aug. 1881, by the act the master of the rolls was made a judge of appeal only, and the chief justice of England was endowed with the powers of the chief justice of common pleas and the chief baron of the exchequer.

New code of rules of procedure issued about 9 July; came into force 24 Oct. 1883. See *Circuits*. Amendment act passed (combining other acts)

**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR IRELAND** constituted by act passed 14 Aug. 1877. Amended by an act passed 23 May, 1887, by which the titles of chief baron of the exchequer and chief justice of the common pleas are to be abolished at the next vacancies.

**COURT OF APPEAL**: *ex-officio members*, lord chancellor, lord chief justice of Ireland, master of the rolls, lord chief justice of common pleas, and lord chief baron of exchequer. *Ordinary members*, two lords justices of appeal.

**HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**: *Chancery division*, lord chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, and two land judges.

*Queen's Bench division*: lord chief justice, and three judges.

*Common Pleas division*: lord chief justice, and two judges.

*Exchequer division*: lord chief baron, and two judges.

*Probate and Matrimonial division*: one judge.

See under *Chancery* and the other divisions.

**SURAT** (E. Indies). Before the English East India company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670 and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British in 1800 and 1803. A fourth part of Surat was destroyed by fire 6, 7 April, 1889.

**SURGEONS**. Barbers and surgeons were united in one company in 1540; but it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." In 1745 the surgeons and barbers of London were made distinct corporations. The college of surgeons obtained charters in 1745, 1800, and 1843 (when it was styled the "Royal College of Surgeons of England"), 1852, and 1859. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn-fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. The museum began with the Hunterian collection, 1800; and the library was founded in 1801. Mrs. Mary Emily Dowson, the first lady surgeon duly qualified to act, was invested with the letters testimonial of the Irish college of surgeons, June, 1886. See *Anatomy, Physic, and Medical Council*. Royal college of surgeons, Dublin, incorporated 1786; Edinburgh . . . 1800



**SURGERY.** It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aëtius, 500; Paulus Aegineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London; see *Physic*.

**SURGICAL AID SOCIETY**, founded 1862; supplies the poor with instruments, waterbeds, &c.

**SURINAM** (Dutch Guiana), discovered by Columbus, 1498. The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1799, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1802, 1814.

**SURNAMES** were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The northern nations added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI., 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

**SURPLICES** were first worn by the Jewish priests, and are said to have been first used in churches in the fourth century, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. "Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves," *Canon* 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662; see *Ritualism*.

**SURREY CHAPEL**, Blackfriars-road, was built for Calvinistic dissenters in 1783; the rev. Rowland Hill, their minister, who died in 1833, was buried in a vault here. The congregation under the rev. Newman Hall removed to Christ Church, in Westminster-road, July, 1876. See *Lincoln Tower*.

**SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS** (near London) were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz., Vesuvius, Iceland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1856, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On 19 Oct. 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. It was burnt 11 June, 1861; see *Fires*. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

**SURTEES SOCIETY** for publishing MSS. relating to the northern counties, established 1834; 84 volumes have been published, 1889.

**SURVEY ACT**, passed 12 May, 1870. See *Ordinance Survey*.

**SURVEYORS, INSTITUTION OF**, London, founded in 1808, to promote the "knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor." Incorporated as "The Surveyors' Institution" in 1881. The number of members, 1,200 in 1886.

**SUSA**, or **SHUSHAN**, capital of Susiana, a province of Persia, was taken by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.

**SUSPENDING POWER**, see *Dispensing Power*.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGES** are ancient in China. The Hungerford (or Charing-cross) suspension bridge, opened May 1, 1845, was removed to Clifton and opened there, 8 Dec. 1864. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened 10 Nov. 1862; see *Menai Strait*, *Hungerford*, *Clifton*, &c.

**SUSPENSORY BILL**, the name given to "a bill to prevent for a limited time [to 1 Aug. 1869] new appointments in the church of Ireland; and to restrain, for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland." This bill was introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 14 May, and passed through committee, 5 June; rejected by the lords (192 to 97), 30 June, 3 A.M., 1868.

**SUSSEX**, see *Britain*.

**SUTLEJ**, a river in N.W. India, the ancient Hyphasis or Hypana, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal, 28 Jan., and Sobraon, 10 Feb. 1846 (*which see*).

**SUTTEE**, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. Seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 7000 have thus perished in a year. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, by the agency of lord William Bentinck, formally abolished them, 7 Dec. 1829; but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864, and several wives of sir Jung Bahadoor, minister of Nepaul, 1 March, 1877.

About 20,000,000 women in enforced widowhood; much profligacy, 1885. Legislative interference with the Hindoo marriage laws declared by lord Dufferin, viceroi, to be ineffectual and unnecessary; moral influence progressing (*see* *Brahmo Somaj*, under *Drism*) announced Oct. 1885.

**SUWANOW**, or **(SUWOROFF)**, a group of small uninhabited isles in the Pacific, about 450 miles NNW. of the Samoan isles, annexed by Great Britain, 1889.

**SWABIA**, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I., in 912, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burkhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1080. Duke Frederick III. became emperor of Rome, commonly styled of Germany, as Frederick I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German

states; part of Swabia is included in Württemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500. A league, composed of Swabian cities and states, about 1254, was the germ of the great Swabian league, formed for the preservation of the peace of Germany, under the auspices of the emperor Frederick, in 1488.

**SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT**, see *Western Australia*.

**SWANSEA**, Glamorganshire, an ancient Welsh town; seat of the copper trade since 1719. New dock opened by the prince of Wales, 18 Oct. 1831.

**SWAT**, or **SVAT**, a river, N.W. India. The Akhond, Abdul Ghafur, originally an austere Mahometan fanatic, about 1822, gradually obtained temporal power over the tribes in the hills near Afghanistan, dying in high reputation, about 1878.

**SWEABORG**, a strong fortress in Finland, the Gibraltar of the north,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Helsingfors; it is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and completed after Finland was united to Russia in 1809. On 6 Aug. 1855, the English and French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. Few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron, but this success was not followed up.

**SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS**, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin*. **PROFANE SWEARING** made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Will. III., 1695; see *Oaths*.

**SWEATING SICKNESS**, see *Plague*.

**SWEATING SYSTEM**, a term applied, especially in the east end of London, to the practice carried on by large tradesmen of entrusting orders to middlemen termed "sweaters," who employ men, women, and children (principally foreigners) to make up clothes, boots, and furniture in their own houses at excessively low wages with many evil consequences. Lord Dunsraven's motion for a select committee of inquiry was carried in the lords, 28 Feb.; archbishop of Canterbury, earl of Derby, and others appointed 9 March, 1888. Painfully distressing evidence was obtained. The origin of the evil is attributed to the great competition in producing extreme cheapness. The new and foreign workmen are termed "greeners." It is stated that about 5s. are sometimes paid for a week of days of 14 hours, May. First session of committee closed, 27 July; report issued, Sept. 1888. The sufferings of the Cradley Heath chainmakers, nailmakers, and others, were disclosed to the committee

March, 1889

**SWEDEN** (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden; see *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previous to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers,

and meet every three years. The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnæus, Celsius, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population (31 Dec. 1887) of Sweden, 4,734,901; of Norway (1875), 1,806,900.

Odin said to arrive in the north, and died . . . n.c.  
His son Skjold reigns . . . 40  
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity among his people, about A.D. 1000  
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples . . . 1168  
Stockholm founded . . . 1260  
Magnus Ladulæus establishes a regular form of government . . . 1279  
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenheil Magnus, surnamed Smack, or the foolish, king of Norway, is elected . . . 1319  
Waldemar lays Gothland waste . . . 1361  
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns . . . 1363  
Trenty or union of Calmar (*which see*), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret . . . 1397  
University of Upsal founded . . . 1476  
Christian II. of Denmark, "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility . . . 1520  
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa . . . 1521  
Gustavus Vasa raised to the throne . . . 1523  
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty . . . 1527  
Makes the crown hereditary . . . 1544  
Gustavus Adolphus heads the protestant cause in Germany . . . 1628  
He takes Magdeburg and Munich, 1630; slain at Lutzen . . . 16 Nov. 1632  
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark . . . 1648  
Abdication of Christina . . . 16 June, 1654  
Charles X. overruns Poland . . . 1655  
Arts and sciences begin to flourish . . . 1660  
University of Lund founded . . . 1666  
Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate, 1699; and defeats the Russians at Narva . . . 30 Nov. 1700  
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see *Pultowa*) . . . 8 July, 1709  
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks . . . 1713  
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickschald . . . 11 Dec. 1718  
Queen Ulrica abolishes despotism . . . 1719  
Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover . . . Nov. 1741  
Royal Academy founded by Linnæus . . . 1741  
Conspiracy of counts of Brahe and Horn, who are beheaded . . . 1756  
The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57; put down by Gustavus III. . . 1770  
Despotism re-established . . . 1772  
Order of the Sword instituted . . . "  
Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, 16 March; he expired 29 March, 1792  
The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled, 18 May, "  
Gustavus IV. dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermania (Charles XIII.) . . . 13 March, 1809  
Representative constitution established . . . 7 June, "  
Sweden cedes Finland to Russia . . . 17 Sept. "  
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's generals), chosen the crown prince of Sweden . . . 21 Aug. 1810  
Gustavus IV. arrived in London . . . 12 Nov. "  
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon . . . 9 Jan. 1812  
Alliance with England . . . 12 July, "  
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon, 13 March, 1813  
Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan.; carried into effect . . . Nov. 1814  
Bernadotte king, as Charles John XIV. . . 5 Feb. 1818  
Canals and roads constructed . . . 1822



- Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden . . . 19 May, 1826  
 Death of Charles John ; his son Oscar I. king, 8 Mar. 1844  
 Alliance with England and France . . . 21 Nov. 1855  
 Banishment decreed against catholic converts from Lutheranism . . . Oct. 1857  
 Demonstration in favour of Italy . . . 17 Dec. 1859  
 Increased religious toleration . . . May, 1860  
 The king visits England and France . . . Aug. 1861  
 He is warmly received in Denmark . . . 17 July, 1862  
 Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed . . . 14 June, 1863  
 Demonstration in favour of Poland . . . April, 1863  
 Inauguration of free trade . . . 1 Jan. 1864  
 Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the allies . . . 22 Jan. "  
 Excitement throughout the country ; March : preparation for war ; (no result) . . . April, "  
 Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" . . . "  
 at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent interior administration . . . Dec. "  
 New constitution passed by the chambers, 4-8 Dec. "  
 Commercial treaty with France approved . . . Feb. 1866  
 Severe famine in North Sweden . . . Oct.-Dec. 1867  
 Resignation of ministers, 9 April ; new ministry under M. Wachtmeister . . . 4 June, 1868  
 Princess Louisa was married to Frederic, crown-prince of Sweden . . . 28 July, 1869  
 Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war was proclaimed . . . 4 Aug. 1870  
 The queen dies . . . 13 March, 1871  
 Prince Oscar visits England ; lays foundation of a Scandinavian church at Rotherhithe . . . 27 July, "  
 Re-organization of the army proposed, Aug. : negatived . . . Oct. "  
 Death of king Charles XV. . . 18 Sept. 1872  
 The diet opened by king Oscar II. . . 20 Jan. 1873  
 The king and queen crowned . . . 12 May, "  
 Ministry under baron de Geer . . . 11 May, 1875  
 The king and queen visit Copenhagen and Berlin ; warmly received . . . 26-28 May, "  
 Ministry under Dr. Forsell . . . 19 April, 1880  
 The king with the queen at Bournemouth for his health . . . May, 1881  
 Ministry of count Posse defeated on the army bill, resigns . . . 25 May, 1883  
 M. Thyselius appointed premier . . . 13 June, "  
 The crown prince made viceroy of Norway . . . 19 March, 1884  
 M. O. R. Themptander appointed premier . . . 16 May, "  
 The king visits Britain, July, Aug. 1884 ; at Constantinople . . . 9 April, 1885  
 New ministry formed under baron Bildt, 6 Feb. 1888  
 Prince Oscar married to Miss Munck at Bournemouth, England ; his mother present . . . 15 March, "  
 The king visits England . . . early June, "

## KINGS OF SWEDEN (previously Kings of Upsal).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schotkonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015.  
 1026. Edmund Collbrenner.  
 1051. Edmund Slemme.  
 1056. Stenkil.  
 1066. Halstan.  
 1090. Ingo I. the Good.  
 1112. Philip.  
 1113. Ingo II.  
 1129. Swerker or Suercher I.  
 1155. St. Eric IX.  
 1161. Charles VII. ; made prisoner by his successor.  
 1167. Canute, son of Eric I.  
 1199. Swerker or Suercher II. ; killed in battle.  
 1210. Eric X.  
 1216. John I.  
 1222. Eric XI. the Stammerer.  
 1250. Birger Jarl, regent.  
 " Waldemar I.  
 1275. Magnus I. Ladulas.  
 1290. Birger II.  
 1319. Magnus II. Smak ; dethroned.  
 1350. Eric XII.  
 1359. Magnus restored ; deposed 1352.  
 1363. Albert of Mecklenburg ; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.  
 1389. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.

1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]  
 1412. Eric XIII. governs alone ; deposed.  
 1440. Christopher III.  
 1448. Charles VIII. Canuteson, king of Sweden only.  
 1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, *Protector*.  
 1483. John II. (I. of Denmark).  
 1502. [Interregnum.]  
 1503. Swante Sture, *Protector*.  
 1512. Sten Sture, *Protector*.  
 1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North ;" deposed for his cruelties.  
 1523. Gustavus I. Vasa ; by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.  
 1560. Eric XIV., son ; dethroned and slain by  
 1569. John III., brother.  
 1592. Sigismund III., king of Poland, son ; disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.  
 1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.  
 1611. Gustavus II. Adolphus, the Great, son ; fell at the battle of Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632.  
 1632. [Interregnum.]  
 1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus. Resigned the crown to her cousin, 16 June, 1654 ; died at Rome in 1689.  
 1654. Charles X. Gustavus, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine  
 1660. Charles XI., son ; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.  
 1697. Charles XII., son ; styled the "Alexander," and the "Madman of the North ;" killed at Fredericks-hald, 11 Dec. 1718.  
 1718. Ulrica Eleonora, sister, and her consort, Frederick I. landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in  
 1741. Frederick reigned alone.  
 1751. Adolphus Frederick of Holstein Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.  
 1771. Gustavus III. Adolphus, son ; assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball, 16 March ; died 29 March, 1792.  
 1792. Gustavus IV. Adolphus, son ; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.  
 1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania.  
 [Treaty of Kiel (1814) by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.]  
 1818. Charles (John) XIV. Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo ; died 8 March, 1844.  
 1844. Oscar I., son ; born 4 July, 1799 ; died 8 July, 1850.  
 1859. Charles XV., son ; born 3 May, 1826 ; died 18 Sept. 1872 ; a poet ; brave and impulsive ; much beloved.  
 1872. Oscar II., brother ; born 21 Jan. 1829 ; married princess Sophia of Nassau, 6 June, 1857.  
*Heir* : Gustavus, son, born 16 June, 1858 ; married to Victoria of Baden, 20 Sept. 1881.

## SWEDENBORGIANS, or New Jerusalem Church, are those who adopt the theological teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 29 Jan. 1688 ; died in London, 29 March, 1772).

He claimed to have had his spiritual sight opened, and to have been introduced into heaven and hell by the Lord that he might disclose their true nature and the science of correspondences by which the internal sense of Scripture, which is the Word as it exists in the heavens, may be known to men : this he did in the *Arcana Cœlestia* and other works.

His disciples first meet as an organized body in London in 1788.

There were 70 churches in Great Britain in 1879.

Their belief is that the sole deity is centred in Jesus Christ, in whom is a trinity of essentials ; that salvation is effected by faith and works combined ; that as man's soul is a spiritual body he will never resume the material body ; that the Last Judgment was effected in the spiritual world during Swedenborg's lifetime ; and that the Lord's Second Coming has taken place through the revelation of a new system of truth from the inner sense of Scripture.

The Swedenborg Society instituted, 1810.

The Missionary and Tract Society of the New Church, 1821.

Century of the establishment of the New Jerusalem church celebrated in London, 13 Aug. 1883.

**SWEET-BAY**, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

**SWIMMING.** Leander is said to have swum across the Hellespont, between Sestos and Abydos, about one mile; and Lord Byron, and lieut. Ekenhead did the same, 3 May, 1810. On 24 Aug., 1872, Mr. Johnson, styled the "hero of London-bridge," and swimming champion of the world, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, but was prevented by cold. He was said to have swum seven miles in about sixty-five minutes.

Public swimming bath on the Thames opened,

6 July, 1875  
Capt. Matt. Webb swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, 20 miles, in 4 hours 53 minutes, 3 July; and from Dover to Calais (22½ miles) in 23½ hours, 24-25 Aug. 1875; drowned while attempting to cross the rapids of Niagara 24 July, 1882  
Agnes Beckwith, aged 14, swam from London bridge to Greenwich, 5 miles, in 1 h. 8 min. 1 Sept. 1875  
Emily Parker, aged 15, swam from London bridge to Blackwall, 7 miles, in 1 h. 35 min. 4 Sept. "  
Mr. Cavill swam from Dover to Calais in 12 hours 20, 21 Aug. 1877

Miss Beckwith swam 30 continuous hours 7, 8 May, 1880

Taylor wins the amateur swimming championship of Great Britain at Birmingham 19 Aug. 1882

*Boyton's apparatus*, see under *Life Boat*.

**SWING.** Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded labourers.

**SWISS GUARDS**, Royal, in France, formed in 1616; massacred while defending the Tuileries, 10 Aug. 1792; re-organised Sept. 1815; defeated during the insurrection, 28 July, 1830; dismissed by Charles X. Aug. 1830.

**SWITHIN'S DAY**, ST., 15 July. St. Swithin lived in the 9th century; and, having been the preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was made bishop of Winchester in 852, and died 2 July, 862. The tradition states that it rained forty days in consequence of the proposed removal of his remains from the churchyard to the cathedral.

**SWITZERLAND**, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and was successively subject to the Burgundians, Germans, and Franks. The canton of Schveitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; and fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons. The revised federal constitution was voted 19 April, 1874.—Population, Dec. 1860, 2,507,170; 1870, 2,669,147; 1880, 2,846,102; June 1887, 2,957,527.

"The Swiss Confederation," by Sir F. O. Adams and C. D. Cunningham; published by Macmillan & Co. 1889

#### SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri, 1307	} first confederation.	Schaffhausen
Schwyz		Appenzell
Unterwalden		St. Gall
Zürich		Glaris
Berna		Zug
Lucerne		Freiburg

Solothurn  
Basle  
Grisons  
Aargau  
Thurgau

Tessins  
Pays de Vaud  
Valais  
Neuchâtel  
Geneva

The Helvetians invading Gaul, severely defeated by Julius Cæsar . . . . . B.C. 58  
The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries . . . . . A.D. 612  
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns . . . . . 909  
Becomes subject to Germany . . . . . 1032  
Friburg built by Berthold IV. . . . . 1179  
Berne built . . . . . 1191  
Tyranny of Gessler, heroism of William Tell, and revolt (demonstrated to be mythical), dated . . . . . 1306  
Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence . . . . . 4 Nov. 1307  
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 persons . . . . . 1314  
Form of government made perpetual . . . . . 1315  
Leopold of Austria defeated at Morgarten, 15 Nov. . . . . 1335  
Lucerne joins the confederacy . . . . . 1335  
The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league . . . . . 1350  
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join . . . . . 1351  
Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach, 9 July, 1386  
The Austrians defeated at Näfels, 9 April, 1388: make peace . . . . . 1389  
The Grisons league (see *Caddee*) . . . . . 1400  
Second league of the Grisons . . . . . 1424  
The third league of the Grisons . . . . . 1436  
Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000) . . . . . 26 Aug. 1444  
The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, 5 March; and at Morat . . . . . 22 June, 1476  
And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain . . . . . 5 Jan. 1477  
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. . . . . 1480  
Fribourg and Soleure join; confederation formed . . . . . 1481  
Maximilian I. emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence . . . . . 1499  
Schaffhausen and Basle join the union . . . . . 1501  
The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French; at Novara . . . . . 6 June, 1513  
Defeated by them at Marignano . . . . . 13, 14 Sept. 1515  
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers . . . . . 1516  
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire . . . . . 1519  
The Reformation adopted by some cantons; battle of Cappel, Zwingli killed and reformers defeated, 12 Oct. 1531  
The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies . . . . . 1544  
Appenzel joins the other Cantons . . . . . 1597  
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated . . . . . 1602  
[This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]  
Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia*) . . . . . 1648  
Peace of Aargau, end of religious war . . . . . Aug. 1712  
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]  
Alliance with France . . . . . 25 May, 1777  
Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes . . . . . 1781  
1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*) . . . . . 1782  
Swiss guards ordered to quit France . . . . . 1792  
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France . . . . . 1798  
Helvetic republic formed . . . . . Switzerland the seat of war . . . . . 1799-1802  
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France . . . . . 12 May, "  
Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald separate from the republic . . . . . 13 July, "  
Switzerland joins France with 6000 men . . . . . 24 Aug. 1811  
The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of . . . . . 1814



The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence and neutrality of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna . . . 1815  
 Revision of the constitution of the cantons . . . 1839  
 Law to make education independent of the clergy . . . 1830  
 leads to dissensions between the catholics and protestants . . . 1840-4  
 Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, &c.; opposition of the protestant cantons . . . 1846  
 Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais (Roman catholic cantons), form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, &c. . . "  
 Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established, 7 Oct. . . "  
 The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, 20 July; the seven cantons protest, 22 July; the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, 3 Sept.; communal assemblies held to resist it, 26 Sept.; 3, 10 Oct.; appeal to arms . . . 21 Oct. 1847  
 The diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, 4 Nov.; Fribourg surrenders, 14 Nov.; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated by gen. H. Dufour, near Lucerne, 23 Nov.; end of the Sonderbund; it submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularisation of monastic property . . . 29 Nov. "  
 New federal constitution . . . 12 Sept. 1848  
 Dispute about Neuchâtel (*which see*) . . . 1857  
 Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war, 14 March, 1859  
 Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment . . . July and Aug. "  
 Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France . . . 15 March, 1860  
 150 Swiss attempt to enter Savoy; stopped by Genevese government . . . 30 March, "  
 M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon . . . July, "  
 The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission . . . 30 July, "  
 Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off . . . July, "  
 Glarus destroyed by fire . . . 3 May, 1861  
 French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, 28 Oct. "  
 the Swiss announce the violation of their territory, 5 Nov. "  
 Treaty of France settles the question of the Vallée des Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed . . . 8 Dec. 1862  
 Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, 22 Aug.; federal troops arrive . . . 23 Aug. 1864  
 Federal troops quit Geneva . . . 11 Jan. 1865  
 International Social Science Congress meets at Berne . . . 28 Aug. "  
 Revision of the constitution; deliberations begin . . . 23 Oct. "  
 Nearly all the revised articles of the federal constitution rejected by the vote of the Swiss burgesses . . . 14 Jan. 1866  
 J. J. Stehlin elected president . . . 1 July, 1867  
 Workmen's international congress at Lausanne, 2-7 Sept. "  
 Meeting of the federal assembly . . . 6-25 July, 1868  
 Queen Victoria visits Lucerne . . . Aug. Sept. "  
 International peace and liberty congress, at Geneva, 9-12 Sept. 1867; at Berne, 22-26 Sept. "  
 Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian War proclaimed, July, "  
 New constitution adopted by Zurich . . . 18 April, 1869  
 The French army under Clinchant (84,000), crosses the frontiers and is disarmed . . . 1 Feb. 1871  
 The French soldiers interned at Zurich, and oppose German demonstrations . . . 9-12 Mar. "  
 Extraordinary session of the federal assembly to revise the constitution . . . 6 Nov. "  
 Plebiscite respecting a new constitution, re-organizing the army, and promoting uniform education, &c. rejected by majority of 4967 out of 509,921 . . . 12 May, 1872  
 M. Favre engaged to construct a tunnel through St. Gothard in 8 years, for 2,000,000l. . . 8 Aug. "  
 The papal nuncio, Mermillod, expelled . . . 16 Jan. 1873  
 Revised federal constitution voted (321,870 for, 177,800 against) . . . 19 April, 1874

Swiss national catholic church constituted June, 1874  
 19 Catholic priests deprived for refusal to take constitutional oath . . . 5 Sept. "  
 International postal congress at Berne, 15 Sept.; protocol signed (*see postal convention*) . . . 9 Oct. "  
 Civil marriage law and registration adopted by universal suffrage (212,854—204,700) . . . 23 May, 1875  
 President of the national council for three years, J. Philippin, elected . . . 6 June, 1877  
 Continued deficit in revenue, announced 16 March, 1873  
 Death of James Fazy, eminent statesman, 6 Nov. "  
 National voting for St. Gothard, railway and tunnel (161,000 majority) . . . 19 Jan. 1879  
 Suicide of Herr Anderwert, the president elect, 27 Dec. 1880  
 Opening of St. Gothard railway from Milan to Lucerne . . . 20, 21 May, 1882  
 Invasion of the salvation army (*which see*), autumn, 1884, much resisted at Berne, Geneva, &c., Jan. et seq. 1883  
 The watch-tool making village, Vallorbes, almost destroyed by fire . . . 7 April, "  
 National exhibition at Zurich . . . 1 May—27 Dec. "  
 M. Schenck elected president . . . Dec. 1884  
 Village of Mulligan, Aargau, destroyed by fire, 23 April, 1885  
 Fifth centenary of the battle of Sempach (9 July, 1386) celebrated . . . 5 July, 1886  
 Grand funeral of Mr. Hertenstein, the president at Berne, who died after a surgical operation, 30 Nov.; vice-president Bernard Hammer elected president . . . 13 Dec. 1888  
 The German government protests against the expulsion of its police officer, Wohlgemuth, from Switzerland, May; the great powers protest against the asylum given to political criminals; the Swiss propose new legal measures, June; the Swiss government repels the charge, but prepares legal measures for redress, June, 1889  
 The Swiss government in a reply note to Berlin, stands firm . . . 14 July, "

**SWORDS** were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. Damascus steel swords were most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders, from the artificer Andrea di Ferrara, called their swords *Andrew Ferraras*. The large sword shown at Dumbarton castle as Wallace's is asserted to be one of Edward IVth's (1872). The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

**SYBARIS**, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury; hence the term Sybarite.

Archæological investigations disclosed evidences of the existence of a great city and civilization anterior to the Greek invasion . . . 1883

**SYCAMORE**, or **SYCOMORE TREE**, In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns" we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the garden at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

**SYDNEY**, capital of New South Wales; founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, 26 Jan. 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies. Population 1888, 357,856. *See Australia, New South Wales, Convicts.*

A legislative council first held . . . 13 July, 1829  
 Sydney erected into a bishopric (afterwards an archbishopric) . . . 1836  
 Lit with gas, the first place so lit in Australia, May, 1841  
 Bishop of Australia made bishop of Sydney and metropolitan . . . 1847  
 University founded . . . 1852

Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property destroyed . . . 29 June, 1865  
 Visited by the duke of Edinburgh . . . Feb. 1868  
 At Port Jackson he narrowly escaped assassination;  
 O'Farrell, a Fenian, who shot him in the back on  
 12 March, was convicted on 31 March, and executed  
 21 April, "  
 The duke sailed for England 4 April, and arrived  
 26 June, "  
 New cathedral consecrated . . . 30 Nov. "  
 Foundation of capt. Cook's monument laid by the  
 duke of Edinburgh . . . 28 March, 1869  
 A conference of delegates from the Australian  
 colonies met here for customs, postal and railway  
 purposes, without effect . . . Jan. 1873  
 Exhibitions opened here, April, 1873, and 11 April, 1874  
 Captain Cook's statue uncovered . . . 2 Feb. 1878  
 International exhibition opened by the governor,  
 Lord A. Loftus . . . 17 Sept. 1879  
 Direct railway to Melbourne completed . . . June, 1883  
 Canon Barry consecrated bishop of Sydney and  
 metropolitan 1 Jan. 1884; resigns, . . . Dec. 1888  
 Meetings of loyalists opposing the home rule  
 delegates . . . summer 1889  
 Death at Sydney of Mr. J. B. Watson (aged 64)  
 termed the Australian "Quartz Reef King," said  
 to have left to his family about 30,000,000, the  
 results of gold digging at Bendigo, Victoria, and  
 other places and of railway and other specula-  
 tions . . . about 12 July, "

**SYLLABUS OF ERRORS** in modern times.  
 80 paragraphs divided into 10 chapters, issued by  
 pope Pius IX., with an encyclical letter, 8 Dec.  
 1864. It condemned heresy, modern philosophy,  
 and liberalism in politics; was forbidden to be read  
 in French churches, and was generally opposed, but  
 was adopted by the council at Rome 1870.

**SYMPHONIES.** Short pieces of instru-  
 mental music between songs in operas; early in the  
 17th century. These were gradually developed by  
 the great masters, such as Lulli, into independent  
 pieces; of these the symphonies of Corelli, Handel,  
 Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven are eminent  
 examples.

**SYMPHONION**, an improved form of the  
 musical box capable of performing many more  
 tunes, invented by Mr. Ellis Parr, 1887.

**SYMPIESOMETER**, a species of barometer  
 invented by Adie of Edinburgh in 1819.

**SYNAGOGUE** (literally an assembly), a con-  
 gregation of the Jews, and the place where such  
 assembly is held for religious purposes. When  
 these meetings were first held is uncertain; some  
 refer them to the times after the Babylonian cap-  
 tivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In  
 1851 there were in London 10 synagogues, in  
 England and Wales, 53. A magnificent synagogue  
 was consecrated at Berlin, 5 Sept. 1866; see *Jews*.

**SYNDICATE**, originally a body of syndics,  
 officers of a government or any ruling body; the  
 term is now frequently used as synonymous with a  
 company or body of trustees, 1888. See *Trusts*.

**SYNOD.** The first general synods were called  
 by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes;  
 but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of  
 his legates usually presiding; see *Councils*. The  
 first national synod held in England was at Hert-  
 ford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in  
 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal  
 authority, 25 Henry VIII. 1533; see *Dort*, and  
*Thurles*.

**SYNONYM**, a word having the same or  
 nearly the same meaning as another, as valour,  
 courage. Books of Greek and Latin synonyms were  
 early compiled. G. Crabbe's dictionary appeared,  
 1816; Dr. P. M. Roget's excellent "Thesaurus of  
 English Words and Phrases," 1852.

**SYPHILIS**, a disease said to have been intro-  
 duced into Europe at the siege of Naples, 1495; but  
 was probably known to the ancients.

**SYRACUSE**, S. E. Sicily, founded by Archias,  
 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. *Ensebius*; 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*;  
 see *Sicily*.

Gelon becomes supreme . . . B.C. 485  
 Succeeded by Hiero . . . 478  
 Republic established . . . 467  
 Becomes predominant in Sicily . . . 453  
 Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under Nicias  
 Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succours Syracuse;  
 defeats Nicias . . . 413  
 Government of Dionysius the elder, 406; he receives  
 Plato well . . . 389  
 Dionysius, the younger, succeeds . . . 367  
 Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and Plato,  
 who endeavoured to reconcile them, is sold for a  
 slave . . . 360  
 Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and  
 expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355;  
 assassinated by Calippus . . . 353  
 Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is  
 banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who  
 governs well till his death . . . 337  
 Agathocles usurps power, 317; defeated at Himera  
 He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic re-  
 stored . . . 289  
 Hiero, prator of Syracuse, 275; elected king, 270;  
 rules in peace till his death, 216; Hieronymus,  
 his grandson, succeeds, 216; murdered . . . 214  
 Syracuse declares against Rome, 215; besieged by  
 Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the illus-  
 trious mathematician, slain . . . 212  
 Syracuse taken by the Saracens . . . A.D. 669  
 Retaken by count Roger, the Norman . . . 1088  
 Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693; and  
 nearly destroyed . . . 6 Aug. 1757  
 In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the  
 Neapolitan troops . . . 8 April, 1849

**SYREN**, see *Sirene*.

**SYRIA.** The capital was originally Damascus;  
 but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded  
 Antioch.

Alliance of David king of Israel and Hiram king of  
 Syria . . . B.C. 1049  
 Syria conquered by David . . . 1040  
 Liberated by Rezin . . . 980  
 Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews . . . 898  
 Benhadad II. reigns . . . about 830  
 Syria subjugated by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria  
 Syria conquered by Cyrus . . . 537  
 And by Alexander . . . 333  
 Seleucus Nicator enters Babylon . . . 312  
 Era of the Seleucide (which see) . . . "  
 Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, defeated  
 by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus . . . 301  
 The city of Antioch founded . . . 299  
 Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his  
 father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly  
 to death: but the secret being discovered, she is  
 divorced by the father, and married by the son . . . 297  
 Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by Seleu-  
 cus . . . 281  
 Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus; Anti-  
 ochus I. (Soter, or Saviour,) defeats the Gauls . . . 280  
 Antiochus I. surnamed by the Milesians *Theos*  
 (God) king . . . 261  
 Poisoned by Laodice . . . 246  
 Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance  
 with Smyrna and Magnesia . . . 243  
 Seleucus III. *Ceraunus* (or Thunder), king . . . 226  
 Antiochus III. the Great (king, 223), conquers Pales-  
 tine, but is totally defeated at Raphia . . . 217  
 Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to  
 Ptolemy . . . 193  
 Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans at  
 Thermopylae, 191; and at Magnesia . . . 190  
 Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them  
 Asia Minor . . . 188  
 Seleucus Philopator, king . . . 187  
 Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of *Theos*-  
*Epiphanes*, or the illustrious God . . . 175



He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves . . . B.C. 168  
 Antiochus V. Eupator (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne . . . 162  
 Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator . . . 146  
 Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho) . . . 137  
 Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia, 129; and is defeated and slain . . . 128  
 Demetrius Nicator restored . . . "  
 Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand . . . 124  
 Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125), whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself . . . 123  
 Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch . . . 111  
 Seleucus, king . . . 95  
 Antiochus IX. Eusebes, king . . . 94  
 Dethroned by Philip . . . 85  
 Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria . . . 83  
 Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans . . . 75  
 Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus . . . 65  
 Syria made a Roman province . . . 63  
 Syria invaded by the Parthians . . . A.D. 162  
 By the Persians . . . 256  
 Violent earthquakes . . . 341  
 Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529; by the Persians . . . 607  
 Conquered by the Saracens . . . 638  
 Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs . . . 970  
 Revolt of the emirs of Damascus . . . 1067  
 The emirs of Aleppo revolt . . . 1068  
 The crusades commence (see *Crusades*) . . . 1095  
 Desolated by the Crusades (*which see*) . . . 1096-1272  
 Noureddin conquers Syria . . . 1166  
 Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty . . . 1171  
 The Tartars overrun all Syria . . . 1259  
 The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders . . . 1291  
 Syria overrun by Tamerlane . . . 1400  
 Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks . . . 1516-17  
 Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion by the French, 1799; Bonaparte overruns the country, Gaza and Jaffa taken . . . March, 1799  
 Siege of Acre begun by the French, 16 March; raised . . . 20 May, "  
 Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt . . . 23 Aug. "  
 Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army . . . 10 Sept. 1801  
 Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria . . . 1831  
 Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior at Konieh . . . 21 Dec. 1832

Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success; the European powers intervene, and peace is made . . . 6 May, 1833  
 The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib . . . 24 June, 1839  
 The Turkish fleet deserts to Mehemet Ali, and arrives at Alexandria . . . 14 July, "  
 The five powers unite to support the Porte . . . July, "  
 Death of lady Hester Stanhope . . . 23 June, 1840  
 Treaty of Loudon (not signed by offended France), . . . 15 July, "  
 Capture of Sidon (see *Sidon*) . . . 27 Sept. "  
 Fall of Beyrout (see *Beyrout*) . . . 10 Oct. "  
 Fall of Acre (see *Acre*) . . . 3 Nov. "  
 Long negotiations; the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria . . . Jan. 1841  
 The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see *Druses*), . . . 29 May to 1 July, 1860  
 The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd-el-Kader, . . . 9 July, &c. "  
 The English and French government intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France . . . 3 Aug. "  
 Vigour of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed . . . 20 Aug., *et seq.* "  
 4000 French soldiers, under general Hantpoul, land at Beyrout . . . 22 Aug. "  
 Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus . . . 6 Sept. "  
 The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered . . . Oct. "  
 Pacification of the country effected . . . Nov. "  
 The French occupation ceases . . . 5 June, 1861  
 Prince of Wales visits Syria . . . April, 1862  
 Insurrection of Joseph Karam, Maronite, in Lebanon; suppressed . . . March, 1866  
 Another suppressed; Karam flies to Algeria, . . . 31 Jan. 1867  
 Midhat Pasha appointed governor-general to inaugurate reforms, Nov. 1878; experiences great difficulty, Oct.; resigns, but continues, . . . Oct. 1879-June, 1880  
 Hamed Pasha, governor of Smyrna, and Midhat Pasha change places . . . Aug. "  
 Midhat Pasha, charged with complicity in the murder of the sultan Abdul Aziz, surrenders (see *Turkey*, 1881) . . . about 17 May, 1881

SYSTON, see under *Libraries*.

SZEGEDIN (Hungary), on the Theiss at its junction with the Maros, the seat of revolutionary government, 1849. Rebuilt under superintendence of Ludwig Tisza. Grand festival, the emperor present, 16 Oct. 1883. See *Inundations*, 1879 and 1887.

## TABERNACLE.

**TABERNACLE**, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. The tabernacle set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C. The chapel erected for George Whitefield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large metropolitan tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the "Elephant and Castle," Kennington-road, Surrey, was opened on 31 March, 1861.

**TABINET**, see *Poplin*.

**TABLES**, see *Decemvirs*.

**TABLET**, Roman Catholic weekly paper, established 1840.

**TABLE TURNING**. This delusion, which came from America, and was popular in 1853, was attributed by Faraday and others to involuntary mechanical action. See *Spirit-Rapping*.

**TABOR**, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1420, and became a chief seat of the Hussites; see *Hussites*.

**TADMOR**, see *Palmyra*.

**TAEPIINGS**, see *China*, 1851, note.

**TAFFETY**, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. — *Stow's Chron.*

**TAGLIACOSSO**, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on 23 Aug. 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederick II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded, 29 Oct. following.

**TAGLIAMENTO**, a river in Lombardy, N. Italy, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, were defeated by Bonaparte, 16 March, 1797.

**TAHERITES**, a dynasty of Persia, 813-872.

**TAHITI**. The French abbreviated name for Otaheite; see *Otaheite*.

**TAILLEBOURG** (W. France). Near here Henry III. of England was defeated and nearly captured by Louis IX. of France, 20 July, 1242.

**TAKU FORTS**, China, taken by the allies, 21 Aug. 1860.

**TALAVERA DE LA REYNA** (central Spain), was taken from the Mahometans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought 27, 28 July, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French

## TAMMANY FRAUDS.

army commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a conflict on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, and were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, was repulsed at all points, and retreated with a heavy loss. As Soult, Ney, and Mortier were in the rear, the British retired after the victory.

**TALBOTYPE**, see *Photography*.

"**TALISMAN**" affair, see *Peru*, 1874-6.

**TALKING-MACHINE**, see *Automatons*.

**TALLY OFFICE** in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tailleur*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. — *Beatson*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782. See *Exchequer*. On 16 Oct. 1834, the houses of parliament were burnt down by too many of these tallies being used in heating the stoves in the house of lords.

**TALMUD** (from *lamad*, to teach), the compendium of ancient Jewish oral or unwritten law, as distinguished from the Pentateuch, or written law; its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonish captivity, 536 B.C. Its compilation in Hebrew was begun by the Scribes, and by their successors the work was carried on till 220 B.C. It is composed in prose and poetry, and contains two elements, legal and legendary. The morality resembles that of the New Testament, and the philosophy is rather Platonic than Aristotelian.

The *Mishna*, comprising the work of the rabbis, termed *Thanaim*, was compiled by Jehuda Hanassi, in the middle of the second century, A.D., and forms the Jerusalem Talmud, written at Tiberias, in Palestine, about 230. The Babylonian Talmud contains also the *Genera* or *Ghemara*, the work of the rabbis termed *Amoraim*, criticisms and comments on the *Mishna*. The part named *Halacha*, is dogmatic, legal, and doctrinal; the *Agaba*, is illustrative, narrative, and legendary.

After being almost universally condemned, and the MSS. often burnt, the defence of the Talmud was undertaken by the German reformer Reuchlin, in the 16th century, and between 1520 and 1523, the "Talmud Babylonium," in 12 vols. fol., and the "Talmud Hierosolitanum," in one vol. fol., were printed at Venice. A discourse on the Talmud was given at the Royal Institution, 15 May, 1868, by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, whose article in the "Quarterly Review," Oct. 1867, had attracted much attention.

Vol. I. of the first English translation of the Jerusalem Talmud by Dr. Moise Schwab, appeared in 1885; he had published part of a French translation.

**TAMANIEB**, or **TAMASI**, battle of, 13 March, 1884; see *Soudan*.

**TAMATAVE**, see *Madagascar*, 1883.

**TAMMANY FRAUDS**, see *New York*, 1871.



**TANAGRA** (*Bæotia*). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 426 and in 420, when Agis II. headed the Spartans and Nicias the Athenians.

**TANCRED'S CHARITIES.** Valuable exhibitions for students at Cambridge are maintained by Christopher Tancred's endowment, 1721; established by chancery, 1757.

**TANDY ARREST.** James Napper Tandy proposed a plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general, Aug. 1798. After its failure he fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, 24 Nov.; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, 5 Oct. 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

**TANGIER** (Morocco, N. W. Africa), besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles I. of England, 1662; who, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station.

**TANISTRY** (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, amongst his sons, legitimate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief. Abolished 1604.

**TANJORE** (W. India). About 1678, Vencajee, a Maharratta chief, brother of the great Sevajee, made himself rajah. In 1749 a British expedition endeavoured to restore a deposed rajah without success; the reigning prince bought them off by the cession of territories. Much intervention ensued. In 1799 the company obtained possession of the country, engaging to support the rajah with nominal authority. The last is said to have died in 1855.

**TANNENBERG** (E. Prussia). Here Ladislaus V. Jagellon of Poland defeated the Teutonic knights with great slaughter, the grand master being among the slain, 15 July, 1410. The order never recovered from this calamity.

**TANNING** leather with the bark of trees was early practised. Tan was introduced into Great Britain from Holland by William III. for raising orange trees about 1689. It was discontinued until about 1719, when bananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been recently made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

**TANTALUM**, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett, in 1801, and named for him columbium; and in a Swedish mineral by Berzelius, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium.—*Gmelin*.

**TANZIMAT**, see *Turkey*, 1839-44.

**TAPESTRY.** An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands.—*Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought to England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619.—*Salmon*.

Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France; see *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

Tapestry manufactory established at Windsor by Mr. H. Henry, supported by the royal family, and others; exhibition opened in the town-hall, 6 December, 1878. Manufacture revived by Messrs. Trollope of London, 1882-3.

**TAPIR**, the American water-hog, a pachydermatous animal. The first born in England at Zoological Gardens, London, 12 Feb. 1882.

**TAR.** The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From benzole, discovered in coal-tar, many brilliant dyes are now produced; see *Aniline*.

**TARA**, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where the early kings of Ireland were inaugurated. Near here, on 26 May, 1798, the royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the insurgent Irish (4000 men), 500 killed. On 15 Aug. 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

**TARBES** (S. France, near the Pyrenees), capital of Bigorre, the property of the English kings in the middle ages. The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, 20 March, 1814. See *Toulouse*.

**TARENTUM** (now *Taranto*, S. Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war which had been undertaken B.C. 281 by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours; it was terminated after ten years; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Except the citadel, Tarentum was captured by the Carthaginians, 212, but recovered by Fabius, 209 B.C. Tarentum has shared in the revolutions of Southern Italy, and only ruins remain.

**TARGUMS** or **EXPLANATIONS**, names given to certain ancient Chaldee paraphrases of the Old Testament. The most remarkable are those of Onkelos, Jonathan-ben-Uzziel, and Joseph the Blind. The Targum of Onkelos is referred by some writers to the first century A.D.

**TARIFA** (S. Spain), the ancient Joza and Julia Traducta, where Muza landed when invading Spain, 712. It was taken from the Moors by Sancho IV. of Castile, 1291 or 1292; and was relieved, when besieged by them, after a great victory over the kings of Morocco and Granada, by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal, 28 or 30 Oct. 1340. The conflict is called the battle of Salado, having been fought on the banks of that river. Tarifa was taken by the French in 1823.

**TARIFF** (said to have been derived from Tarifa, where duties were formerly collected), a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. Our tariff in 1840 comprised 1042 articles; the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; this number was greatly reduced in 1860.

**TARPEIAN ROCK** (Rome), owed its name to the tradition that Tarpeia, daughter of the keeper of the Roman citadel, was here crushed to death by the shields cast on her by the Sabines, whom she treacherously admitted, having bargained for the gift of what they wore on their left arms, meaning their braacelets; about 750 B.C.

**TARRAGONA** (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, 29 Jan. 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

**TARTAN** or **HIGHLAND PLAID**, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the *Galli non braccati*.

**TARTARIC ACID** is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1859 baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

**TARTARY** (Asia). The Tartars, or Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Seythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century; see *Golden Horde*. The Calmucks, a branch of the Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, and thousands perished on the journey.

**TASIMETER**, see *Micro-tasimeter*.

**TASMANIA**, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

**TATTERSALL'S**, see *Races*.

**TAUNTON** (Somerset), was taken by Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497; and here he was surrendered to Henry VII. 5 Oct. following. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June, 1685; and it was the scene of the "bloody assize" held by Jeffreys upon the rebels in August.

**TAVERNS** may be traced to the 13th century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third, *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrok, and the other in Lombard-street."—*Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in East-cheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakespeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakespeare*, "Henry IV." The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

Taverns were restricted by 7 Edward VI. 1552-3, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford,

4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**TAXES** were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* of our money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C.—*D'Eon*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Camden*; see *Revenue and Income Tax*. "TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE" (see *Advertisement Duty*, *Newspaper Stamp*, and *Paper Duty*). For his exertions in repealing these, a testimonial was presented to Mr. T. Milner Gibson in 1861. The assessed taxes now include *land tax*, *house duty*, and *property and income tax*. The Taxes Management Act, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 10, passed 6 Aug. 1880 (see below). Mr. Stephen Dowell's "History of Taxation and Taxes in England," published in 1884. Receipts from general taxation, 1887-8, 75,660,000*l.*

Assessed Taxes.		Land Tax.	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941
1805	4,508,752	1805	1,596,481
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,084,251
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,102,257
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,288,393
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,189,214
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,293,579
1840	3,866,467	1840	1,298,622

Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.	
1851 (to Jan. 5)	£4,365,933
1855 (year ending March 31)	3,160,641
1860	3,232,000
1865	3,292,000
1866	3,350,000
1867	3,468,000
1868	3,509,000
1869	3,494,000
1870	4,500,000
1871	2,795,000
1872	2,330,000
1873	2,337,000
1874	2,324,000
1875	2,440,000
1876	2,496,000
1877	2,532,000
1878	2,670,000
1879	2,720,000
1880	2,670,000
1883	2,843,154
1884	2,899,223
1886	2,890,000
1888	2,970,000

**TAY BRIDGE** at Dundee, above two miles across the Tay; act passed 1870, work begun June, 1871; Mr. De Bergue, first contractor, died, succeeded by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilke & Co., of Middlesborough. Engineer, sir Thomas Bouch. It was much injured by a gale, 4 Feb. 1877; completed, 30 Aug.; tried, 25 Sept. 1877; opened, 31 May, 1878. Length, 10,612 feet; it consisted of 85 spans, some above 90 feet above water level; cost said to be 350,000*l.* Above 20 lives lost during its construction.

The bridge was partly destroyed by a gale, while a N. British mail-train was passing over it; a gap of about 3,000 feet was made; between 75 and 90 persons perished; about 7.15 P.M. Sunday, 28 Dec. 1879, 46 bodies were recovered up to 27 April, 1880. Liberal collections were made for sufferers by the loss of relatives.

After the Board of Trade inquiry, Mr. H. C. Rothery, in the report, stated "that the bridge had been badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained." 3 July, ..



Sir Thomas Bouch died . . . 30 Oct. 1880  
 Mr. Barlow's plans for a new bridge approved, May, 1881  
 Plans for new bridge approved . . . Jan. 1882  
 Fourteen piers erected . . . Dec. 1885  
 Opened for public traffic . . . 20 June, 1887

**TCHERNAYA**, a river in the Crimea. On 16 Aug. 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff, who was repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillon. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry, under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montevecchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

**TEA** was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*d.* and even 1*ol.* the pound. Price of inferior kinds, 1801, 4*s.* 2½*d.* the pound; in 1871, 1*s.* 1*od.* For *Théine*, see *Caféine*.

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea,"  
 25 Sept. 1660

A duty of 8*d.* was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13)

The East India Company first import it . . . 1669  
 Brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland: and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 6*s.* shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade. — *Anderson*.

Green tea began to be used . . . 1715  
 Price of black tea per lb. 13*s.* to 2*os.*; of green, 12*s.* to 3*os.* . . . 1728

The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767: this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Dec. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).

The tea-plant brought to England . . . about 1768  
 Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea . . . Aug. 1779

Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent.; taxing windows in lieu, June, 1784

"Millions of pounds' weight of silex, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." — *Report of the House of Commons*, 1818

"The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." — *Evidence in House of Commons* . . . 1830

The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane . . . 19 Aug. 1834

New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 9*d.* and 10*d.* per cent., made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound . . . 1836

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,461*l.*; and the amount was 5,902,433*l.* . . . in 1852

Various changes made in 1854, 1855 . . . and 1856

Duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound begun . . . April, 1857

Duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* per pound; reduced to 6*d.* per pound, 1 June, 1865

Licences to sell tea abolished . . . 1869

Tea duty 6*d.*, continued . . . 1871

Produced, 3,709,450*l.* year 1875-6; 4,002,210*l.* 1877-8; 4,268,734*l.* 1883-4; 4,613,311*l.* . . . 1887-8

TEA IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

1726 . . . lb	700,000	1830 . . . lb	30,544,404
1766 . . . .	7,000,000	1835 . . . .	44,360,550
1792 . . . .	13,185,000	1840 . . . .	38,068,555
1800 . . . .	23,723,000	1845 . . . .	44,193,433
1805 . . . .	24,133,000	1850 <i>govt. retns.</i>	50,512,384
1810 . . . .	25,414,000	1856 . . . .	86,200,414
1815 . . . .	26,368,000	1858 . . . .	75,432,535
1820 . . . .	25,662,474	1861 . . . .	96,577,383
1825 . . . .	24,803,668	1864 . . . .	124,359,243

1866 . . . lb	139,610,044	1877 . . . lb	187,515,284
1867 . . . .	128,028,726	1878 . . . .	204,872,899
1868 . . . .	154,845,863	1879 . . . .	184,076,472
1869 . . . .	139,223,298	1880 . . . .	206,971,570
1870 . . . .	141,020,767	1881 . . . .	209,801,522
1871 . . . .	169,898,303	1882 . . . .	210,663,133
1872 . . . .	184,927,128	1883 . . . .	222,262,431
1873 . . . .	163,765,269	1884 . . . .	213,877,759
1874 . . . .	162,782,810	1885 . . . .	212,143,820
1875 . . . .	197,595,316	1886 . . . .	230,669,292
1876 . . . .	185,556,371	1887 . . . .	221,841,490

The importation of tea grown in India has very greatly increased.

**TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF ELEMENTARY** (about 20,000 certificated and 30,000 pupil teachers), held their fourth annual conference, April 1874. The *Teachers' Association* held their 3rd annual conference at University College, London, 9 Jan. 1878. The Teachers' Guild held its first public meeting, Mr. Mundella in the chair, 23 Jan. 1884.

**TEACHING**, see *Apostles and University*.

"**TEARLESS VICTORY**," was won by Archidamus III., king of Sparta, over the Arcadians and Argives, without losing a man, 367 B.C.

**TEA-ROOM MEETING** of members of the house of commons, 8 April, 1867. See *Reform*, 1867.

**TEB**, Battle of, 29 Feb. 1884. See *Soudan*.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**, see *Education*. Polytechnic schools in Darmstadt established 1830; in Hanover 1835; the trade association of the grand duchy of Hesse, 1836; Berlin working mens' union, 1843; Wurtemberg workmen's school, 1848; Society for promoting the interests of the working classes at Amsterdam, 1854. The first real practical technical school in England was formed in the Chester Diocesan Training College, by the rev. Arthur Rigg, principal, 1839-69.

Central Institution of City and Guilds Institute, South Kensington; foundation laid by the prince of Wales . . . 18 July, 1881

A royal commission (Mr. B. Samuelson, prof. H. E. Roscoe (since knighted) and others) to inquire as to technical instruction in foreign countries Aug. "

Technical education reported highly successful in Britain; much aided by the London city companies, (see *Companies*) 1883 et seq.

Technical schools (Scotland) act passed . . . 1887

Technical instruction bill introduced in Parliament; dropped . . . 10 July, 1883

Great meeting at the Mansion House to promote technical education in the metropolis, 27 March, 1889

**TE DEUM**, a song of praise used by the Romish and English churches, beginning "*Te Deum Laudamus*—We praise thee, O God," supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about 390. The original music is very ancient.

**TEETOTALER**, a term applied to an abstainer from all fermented liquors, originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting about Sept. 1833, asserted "that nothing but *te-tetotal* will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died 27 Oct. 1846. These facts are taken from the "*Staunch Teetotaler*," edited by Joseph Livezey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in 1832, he died, aged 90, 2 Sept. 1884), Jan. 1867. See *Encratites*, *Good Templars*, *Temperance*, and *United Kingdom*.

**TEFLIS**, see *Tiflis*.

**TEGYRA**, Boetia. Here Pelopidas defeated the Spartans, 375 B.C.

**TEHERAN** became capital of Persia about 1795.

**TELEGRAPHS** (from the Greek, *tele*, afar, and *grapho*, I write). Æschylus, in his *Agamemnon* (b.c. 500), describes the communication of intelligence by burning torches as signals. Polybius, the Greek historian (who died about 122 b.c.), calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrsia*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquis of Worcester, and a telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. James II., while duke of York, originated a set of navy signals, which were systematised by Kempenfeldt in 1780; and a dictionary was compiled by sir Home Popham. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1792, and two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses. Baron Reuter's telegraph agency founded at Aix la Chapelle, 1851. Acts relating to telegraphs were passed in 1863 and 1866. The telegraph act, passed 31 July, 1868, enabled the postmaster-general to purchase existing electric telegraphs (not less than 1s. for a telegram, 20 words). Mr. Scudamore was appointed director, Jan. 1872. The principle of a 6d. telegram adopted by the Commons, 29 March, 1883, and enacted to come into operation 1 Oct. 1883; deferred; bill introduced by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre 30 March; act passed 14 Aug.; came into operation 1 Oct. 1885. Great destruction of telegraph posts and wires by gale and snowstorm; London streets blocked by fallen wires 26-27 Dec. 1886. The Society of Telegraph Engineers founded 1871; held first general meeting, 28 Feb. 1872, Chas. Wm. Siemens, president; incorporated 1883. Present title "Institution of Electrical Engineers" (1889). See *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*, and *Telegraphs*, under *Post Office*, 1869, et seq. The *Telegraphic Journal* began 15 Nov. 1873.

**TELEKOUFONON**, or speaking telegraph, consisted of piping of gutta percha, caoutchouc, glass, or earthenware, with a terminal mouthpiece of ivory, bone, wood, or metal. It was used for dockyards and large establishments. It was described by Mr. Francis Whishaw at the meeting of the British Association at Swansea, August, 1848.

**TEL-EL-KEBIR**, Egypt, the site of the entrenched camp of the rebel general, Arabi Pasha, his force being about 17,500 regular infantry, 2,500 cavalry, 6000 Bedouins and other irregulars, and 70 guns; captured by the British 13 Sept. 1882.

Sir Garnet Wolseley broke up his camp at Ismailia on the night of 12 Sept. and began his advance at 1.30 a.m., his force being about 11,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 40 guns; the troops marched rapidly in the dark, each regiment endeavouring to be first. At daybreak they arrived at the camp. The surprised Egyptians filled the trenches and fought well under cover; but when the British scaled the parapets, they at first resisted bravely, but afterwards fled, being hotly pursued by the British cavalry, leaving all their guns, ammunition, &c. in the hands of the victors. Thousands were killed or made prisoners. Arabi Pasha fled towards Cairo. Among our killed were majors Colville, Underwood, and Somervell, and lieut. McNeill. The British general's masterly plans of the campaign were thus successfully carried out by his efficient staff and gallant army, which included many young soldiers. The Irish and Highland regiments and the Guards being specially distinguished. Arabi Pasha's army was completely broken up, and the British entered Cairo the next day, 14 Sept. British killed about 52,

and 380 wounded; Egyptian killed and wounded about 1500. The Highlanders bore the brunt of the action.

**TELEMETER**, &c., an instrument for determining the distance between a gun and the object fired at. Lieut. von Elhrenberg and major Montaudon, in Baden, constructed a telemeter the size of a watch, by which the distance is determined and shown on a dial by the action of sound, 1878-81. *Teletopometer*, another apparatus for ascertaining the distance from point to point, invented by Dr. Luigi Cerebotani, was announced in Sept. 1885; two telescopes are employed.

**TELEPATHY**, "the supersensory transference of thoughts and feelings from one mind to another"; the principal subject of "Phantasms of the Living," edited by Messrs. Edmund Gurney, Frederic Myers, and Frank Podmore, and issued by the society for psychical research about 30 Oct. 1886.

**TELEPHONE** (from Greek, *tele*, afar, *phōnē*, voice, sound), a name now given to apparatus for transmitting articulate and musical sounds, by means of wire, vibrating rods, threads, or magneto-electricity. See *Electrophone*, in article *Electricity*, *Phonograph*, *Microphone*, *Phonopore*.

Robert Hooke conveyed sounds to a distance by distended wire . . . 1667  
Wheatstone conveyed the sounds of a musical-box from a cellar to upper rooms by means of a deal rod (termed "Enchanted Lyre") . . . 1821  
Page produced galvanic musical tones by magnetising and demagnetising an iron bar . . . 1837  
The principle advanced by De la Rive . . . 1843  
Professor Pepper lectured on Wheatstone's telephone before the queen at the Polytechnic, 10 May 1851  
Philip Reis exhibited a partially articulate telephone at Frankfurt . . . 25 April 1861  
Cromwell Varley produced a musical one, 1870; played on at the Queen's theatre, Long Acre 12 Feb. 1877  
Elisha Gray improved Reis's telephone, and is said to have anticipated prof. Bell's discovery . . . 1873  
Professor A. Graham Bell's articulating telephone produced: (he employs a thin disk of iron vibrating in front of a permanent magnet, surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire; the sound or voice causes the vibration of the disk, thereby generating a current of electricity which, sent round a similar coil on a distant magnet, sets vibrating another disk, and thus the sound is reproduced; sound is converted into electricity and electricity reconverted into sound); experiments at Boston and Salem, United States (13 miles apart); speech, music, singing, laughing, &c., distinctly heard . . . 12 Feb. 1877  
This telephone exhibited by Mr. W. H. Preece before the British Association, Plymouth, 23 Aug. 1877; before the queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight 14, 15 Jan. 1877  
Debates in the House of Commons, reported by it for *Daily News* (unsuccessful) . . . 22 Jan. "  
Telephone company established . . . summer "  
Edison's carbon "loud speaking" telephone; conversation heard between London and Norwich; 115 miles of wire . . . 11 Nov. "  
Mr. Frederick Allen Gower improves Bell's telephone; shown at Royal Institution, London 20, 21 March, 1879  
*Telephone Exchange* (Edison's system), Lombard-street; ten offices connected; private conversation between two persons in either a loud or low tone carried on; successfully tried . . . 6 Sept. "  
The Bell and Edison companies become the United Telephone Company; announced . . . 26 July, 1880  
The telephone tried by lord Elphinstone in his coalmines near Carberry, Scotland . . . Sept. "  
Telephone communication established between Liverpool and Manchester; exchange of messages between the mayors . . . 9 Nov. "  
20,000 Gower-Bell telephones said to have been ordered by the post office . . . Dec. "  
The attorney-general applies for injunction against the Telephone company and the Edison telephone



company; case deferred; the companies directed to keep accounts, 20 Jan. 1880; decision that the Telephone company is an infringement of the electric telegraph monopoly bought by the act of 1868, 20 Dec. 1880; legal arrangements with the company . . . 11 April, 1881

The postmaster-general now grants licences . . . "

Professor Dolbear of Tuft's college, Massachusetts announced a new system, with improved telephone receiver (an articulating air condenser), different to Bell's and Edison's . . . Aug. "

Opera at Royal Comedy theatre, Pantou street, London, heard at Bristol hotel, Burlington Gardens . . . 21 Dec. "

National Telephone company 2nd annual meeting, report gross revenue 30 June, 1881, 15,050*l*.; 30 June, 1882, 26,996*l*.; dividend 6 per cent. announced . . . Aug. 1882

Telephonic communications between Brighton and London established . . . 21 Dec. "

The system largely developed in Europe and America in . . . "

United Telephone company v. Harrison, Cox, Walker & Co., for infringements of patents (Gordon, Bell and Edison); verdict for plaintiffs on appeal . . . 6 Feb. 1883

Distinct communication between New York and Chicago 1000 miles (by steel wire coated with copper) reported . . . 24 March, "

Sermons at churches and chapels transmitted at Bradford . . . Aug. "

The Post-office makes large concessions to the companies . . . Sept. 1884

Successful experiments between Uxbridge and Liverpool (200 miles) . . . 9 July, 1885

Simple mechanical telephone of Messrs. A. A. Knudson and T. G. Ellsworth of New York announced . . . Aug. "

Telephonic communication between Brussels and Paris opened by means of Dr. Cornelius Herz's micro-telephone . . . 2 Feb. 1887

A telephone palace at Stockholm with excellent arrangements . . . Feb. "

Communication by telephone between Paris and Marseilles opened . . . 6 Aug. 1888

Proposed amalgamation of the United Telephone Company with other companies opposed by the postmaster-general in regard to their licences from government . . . June, 1889

**TELEPHOTOGRAPHY**, a process for transmitting to a distance images of objects by the agency of electricity and selenium, was invented by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, early in 1881.

**TELERADIPHONE**, an arrangement of apparatus in which M. Mercadier has adapted prof. Graham Bell's photophone to telegraphy, announced Jan. 1882.

**TELESCOPES**. Their principle was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digges (who died about 1573) is said to have arranged glasses so that he could see very distant objects.

Telescopes constructed by John Lipperhey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle-makers of Middelburg, and James Metius of Alkmaar . . . about 1608

Galileo (from a description of the above) constructed telescopes (May, 1609), gradually increasing in power, till he discovered Jupiter's satellites, &c., Jan. 1610

The telescope explained by Kepler . . . 1611

Huyghens greatly improved the telescope; discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn, &c. 1655-6

Telescopes improved by Gregory, about . . . 1663

Reflecting telescope invented by Newton . . . 1668

Achromatic telescopes made by Chester More Hall, about 1723; re-invented by John Dollond . . . 1758

Sir Wm. Herschel (originally an organist at Bath) greatly improves telescopes, and discovers the planet Uranus (*which see*), 21 March, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; he completes his forty-foot focal length telescope in 1793, and he discovers two other volcanic mountains; he lays before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulae and clusters of stars . . . 1802

A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l*. in . . . 1802

Telescopes improved by Guinand and Fraunhofer, 1805-14

The great telescope taken down, and one of twenty-foot focal length erected by sir John Herschel (who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope, and made with it his observations) . . . 1822

The earl of Rosse erected at Parsonstown, in Ireland, a telescope (at a cost exceeding 20,000*l*.) 6 feet in diameter, and 54 feet in length; it is moved with ease . . . 1828-45

Mr. Lassell constructed a telescope by which he discovered the satellite of Neptune, 1846; and the eight satellites of Saturn . . . 1848

One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wadsworth by the rev. John Craig . . . 1852

Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris . . . 1860

M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror 31½ inches in diameter; the focal length 17½ feet . . . 1862

Mr. R. S. Newall's telescope (with object glass 25 inches diameter; tube nearly 30 feet), set up at Gateshead by Cookes of York . . . 1870

One at United States Observatory, Washington; object-glass, 26 inches diameter, 33 feet length.

Mr. A. Ainslie Common's reflecting telescope; speculum 37½ inches diameter; length, 20 feet; said to be the most powerful in existence; Ealing, Middlesex; completed . . . Sept. 1879

The largest refracting telescope yet made; by Howard Grubb at Dublin (for Vienna); approved by the commissioners . . . 16 March, 1881

A very large refracting telescope by Messrs. Clark of America was set up in the observatory at Mount Hamilton, California, named after Mr. Lick (who left money for its foundation) . . . 1883

**TELL, WILLIAM**. The popular stories respecting him were demonstrated to be mythical by Professor Kopp of Lucerne, 1872.

**TELLERS**, see under *Exchequer*.

**TELLURIUM**, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Müller of Reichenstein, in 1782, and named by Klaproth.

**TELODYNAMIC TRANSMITTER**, invented by M. Hirn, is an arrangement of water-wheels, endless wires, and pulleys, for conveying and using the power of water-falls at a distance, and has been much used since 1850. The apparatus was shown at Paris in 1862.

**TELPHERAGE**, an application of electrical motion, invented by professor Fleeming Jenkin, aided by professors Ayrton and Perry, for conveying heavy goods, 2*d*. a ton per mile, 4 miles an hour, shown at Millwall, 1884.

A Telpherage company was formed. A Telpher line at the estate of lord Hampden at Glynde near Lewes, opened . . . 17 Nov. 1885

**TEMESWAR** (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On 10 Aug. 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

**TEMNOGRAPH**, an instrument designed to plot to any accurate scale a section of the ground over which it travels. It works by frictional motion governed by two pendulous weights. Invented by A. M. Rymer-Jones in 1879.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES** originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States' army, 1818. See *Teetotaler*, and *Permissive Bill*.

The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed 13 Feb. 1826  
 Many temperance societies immediately afterwards formed in America, England, and Scotland.  
 British and foreign temperance society formed, 29 June, 1831  
 The "Rechabites" (see Jer. xxxv.) began, about 1838  
 In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman catholic clergyman, affirmed that he had made more than a million of converts to temperance 1841  
 Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1849; was not so successful there; he died, aged 66, 8 Dec. 1856  
 In England, the National temperance society, formed 1843  
 London temperance league 1851  
 The United Kingdom alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, 1 June, 1853  
 Mr. J. B. Gough lectures in London, &c.  
 United Kingdom Band of Hope Union formed, 1855;  
 11,400 societies with 1,414,900 members 1888  
 The National union for suppression of intemperance by means of "few houses, shorter hours, and better provisions," established end of 1871  
 Church of England temperance society inaugurated by the archbishop of Canterbury and others at Lambeth 18 Feb. 1873  
 A Temperance hospital, where no alcoholic drinks are to be given for disease, was opened 6 Oct. "  
 British Women's temperance association inaugurated at Newcastle-on-Tyne April 1876  
 Mr. J. B. Gough lectures in London, Sept. 1878; Oct. 1879  
 London Temperance Hospital, Mainpstead-road, London, building (27,000*l.* out of 30,000*l.* subscribed) Sept. "  
 International exhibition of objects connected with temperance opened at the Agricultural hall, Islington 22 Aug. 1881  
 The Green and Blue Ribbon Armies of persons advocating temperance were prominent in 1882  
 A Yellow Army of moderate drinkers proposed (gen. Hicks) about Sept. "  
 National Temperance Jubilee at the Crystal Palace, above 50,000 present 5 Sept. "  
 International temperance conferences: Brussels, 1880; London 1882; Antwerp 1885  
 Mr. J. B. Gough dies in Philadelphia, aged 69, about 17 Feb. 1886  
 British and colonial congress in London, bishop of London president 14-16 July, "  
 "National Prohibition Party," Mr. Alex. Gustafson, in the *Christian Commonwealth*, strongly urges the total abolition of alcohol April, 1887

TEMPERED GLASS, see *Glass*.

**TEMPLARS.** The military order of "soldiers of the Temple," to protect pilgrims, was founded about 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, confirmed by pope Honorius II., 1128. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England before 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders about 1312. Numbers of the order were tried, condemned, and burned alive or hanged in 1308-10, and it suffered much persecution throughout Europe; 68 knights were burnt at Paris, 1310. Pope Clement V. abolished the order, April, 1312. The grand master Molay was burnt alive at Paris, 18 March, 1314. Their property in England was given to the Hospitallers, and the head of the order in England died in the Tower. See *Good Templars*.

**TEMPLE** (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, consecrated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, 1185, at the suppression of the order, was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1311, afterwards called the Inner and Middle Temple. Essex house, also a part of the house of the Templars,

was called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple-bar.

The *Temple hall* was built in 1572  
 St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is a Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828  
 The Middle Temple new library was opened by the prince of Wales, 31 Oct. 1861; he becomes treasurer of the Middle Temple Nov. 1886  
 New Inner Temple hall opened by princess Louise, 14 May, 1870  
 A university of consecration, celebrated by Mr. E. J. Hopkins 10 Feb. 1885  
**TEMPLE BAR**, erected outside the gates; ordered to be rebuilt 27 June, 1669; erected by sir C. Wren; completed March 1672-3; cost 1397*l.* 10*s.*; room above contained books of Child and Co. for 200 years; reported dangerous March, 1868; began to sink 30 July; shored up 1868  
 Its removal voted by the common council, 27 Sept. 18, 6; the removal began 2 Jan., 1878; last stones removed 13 June, 1879  
 The stones, &c., given to sir H. B. Meux to be erected at Theobald's Park, near Cheshunt, June, 1887; the bar set up Nov. 1888  
 The memorial to mark the site (including statues of the queen and prince of Wales); cost about 11,550*l.*; inaugurated by prince Leopold, 8 Nov. 1880  
 "*Temple*" at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, and a prison during the republic, was made the site of a market in 1809, and rebuilt in 1864.  
 The "*City Temple*," a dissenters' chapel (minister, Dr. Parker), Holborn Viaduct, was opened, 19 May, 1874

**TEMPLES** originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius*.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; consecrated 1004; pillaged by Shishak, 971; repaired by Joash, 856; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 726; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.  
 The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratides, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmeonidae, about 513.  
 Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Eratosthenes or Hierostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; to rebuild it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.  
 The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all ailments.—*Val. Max.*  
 Temple of Theseus, built 480 A.C. is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.  
 Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great and Theodosius, 331-392. See *separate articles*.

**TENANT**, see *Rent*. Bills to amend the position of Irish tenants in relation to their landlords were brought into parliament by Mr. Sharman Crawford, 1835, sir Joseph Napier, 1852, Mr. Cardwell, 1860, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 1866, Lord Naas, 1867. The Irish land bill settling the question passed 8 July, 1870. See *Ulster*. For the Tenants' Defence League (Ireland), see *Addenda*.

**TENASSERIM** (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, 24 Feb. 1826.

**TENERIFFE** (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The peak of Teneriffe, 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, was ascended in 1856 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704. See *Santa Cruz*.



**TEN MINUTES' BILL**, see *Reform*.

**TENNESSEE**, a southern state of North America, was settled about 1760, and admitted into the union 1 June, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the union was passed—it is asserted illegally—on 6 May, 1861. On 23 Feb. 1862, the federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (afterwards the president of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosecrans expelled the confederate government. The representatives of Tennessee were re-admitted to the congress, July, 1866. Population, 1880, 1,542,359; capital, Nashville.

**TENNIS**. This game, brought from France, became fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II. 1660-85; see *Jeu de Paume*. "Lawn Tennis" became fashionable in 1877, replacing croquet. Julian Marshall's "Annals of Tennis" published June, 1878.

A National Lawn Tennis Association started Jan. 1888

**TEN TABLES**, see *Decemvirs*.

**TENTERDEN'S ACT**, LORD, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, for shortening the time of prescription in certain cases (such as rights of way, and use of light), passed 1 Aug. 1832.

**TEN THOUSAND**, see *Retreat*.**TENTHS**, see *Tithes*.

**TENURES**, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures in England were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1481.

**TERBIUM**, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (*which see*).

**TERCEIRA**, see *Azores*.

**TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS**. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079.—*Glanville de Leg. Anglie*. They were gradually formed.—*Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 22 July, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin 11 Jan. and end 31 Jan.; *Easter*, 15 April, to end 8 May; *Trinity*, 22 May, to end 12 June; *Michaelmas*, 2 Nov. to end 25 Nov. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. 15 Nov. 1830. New law terms (now sittings) were appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, passed 5 Aug. 1873.

*Michaelmas sittings*: 2 Nov. to 21 Dec.

*Hilary*: 11 Jan. to Wednesday in Passion week.

*Easter*: Thursday in Easter week to Friday before Whit-Sunday.

*Trinity*: Tuesday after Whit-Sunday to 8 Aug.

The new legal vacations ordered to be as follows:—

*Christmas*: 24 Dec. to 6 Jan. *Easter*: Good Friday to Easter-Tuesday. *Whitsun*: Saturday before Whit-Sunday to Whit-Tuesday. *Long vacation*: 10 Aug. to 24 Oct.

**TERNOVA**, see *Tirnova*.

**TERRITORIAL WATERS JURISDICTION ACT**, passed, 16 Aug. 1878. It regulates the law relating to the trial of offences committed on the sea within a certain distance of the coasts of her majesty's dominions.

**TERROR**, see *Reign of*.

**TEST ACT**, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c.; enacted 29 March, 1673. The Test and Cor-

poration acts were repealed, 9 May, 1828. See *University Tests*.

**TESTAMENT**, see *Bibles*, and *Wills*.

**TESTER**, *testone*, a silver coin struck in France by Louis XII. 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12d. value in the reign of Henry VIII., afterwards of 6d. (still called a tester).

**TESTRI** (N. France). Pepin d'Héristal, invited by malcontents, here defeated and captured Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and established himself as duke, 687.

**TETTENHALL** (Staffordshire). It was probably at this place, then named Teotenheal, that the Danes were defeated by the Saxon king, Edward the Elder, 6 Aug. 910.

**TETUAN** (Morocco) was entered by the Spaniards 6 Feb. 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on 4 Feb. The general O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

**TEUTOBERG FOREST** (the Teutobergiensis saltus, *Tacitus*), probably situate between Detmold and Paderborn, where Hermann, or Arminius, and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus, with very great slaughter, A.D. 9. Varus and many of his officers preferred suicide to captivity. This defeat was regarded at Rome as a national calamity, and Augustus, in agony, cried, "Varus, give me my legions!"

**TEUTONES**, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102 B.C. (see *Cimbri*), with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general (hence *Deutsche*).

**TEUTONIC ORDER**, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under Guy of Lusignan, before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Coelestine III. On their return to Germany, the knights were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. Their territories were invaded, and their army was defeated, with great slaughter, near Tannenberg, in East Prussia, by Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, 15 July, 1410, when the grand master and many of the knights were slain. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand master was made a prince of the empire, and the order much weakened. Its remaining possessions were seized by Napoleon I. in 1809. See *Prussia*, &c.

**TEWKESBURY** (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, 4 May, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., was taken prisoner and her son killed. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired soon after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. See *Roses*.

The abbey, founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, cousin of William I., completed and consecrated 1123; grand y

altered, 14th century; a monastery destroyed by Henry VIII.; the abbey spared; restored by G. G. Scott, 1877-9.

**TEXAS** (N. America) was settled by the French, 1687, who were expelled soon after. It revolted from Mexico in 1835; was helped by the Americans in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1865; re-admitted to state rights, March, 1870. The coast was desolated by a great storm, 15-18 Sept. 1875. Population 1880, 1,591,749; capital, Austin. See *Storms*.

Great fire at Galveston, above 700 residences burnt, loss about 800,000. 13 Nov. 1885  
About 1,000 Mexicans entered Rio Grande and caused disturbances, soon quelled, . . . Sept. 1888

**TEXEL** (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 31 July, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel a sharp indecisive action took place between the allied English and French fleets under prince Rupert and comte d'Estrées, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, 11 Aug. 1673. The Dutch fleet was vanquished by admiral Duncan on 11 Oct. 1797; see *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of 12 ships of war and thirteen Indiamen surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, 30 Aug. 1799.

**THALLIUM**, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis, March, 1861.

**THAMES** (London), the Roman Tamesis or Tamesa, Saxon Temesc, Temesa, rises in four springs, at Ullen farm, near Coates, Gloucestershire. The head of the river in Wiltshire is about 170 miles from London bridge, and its whole course from source to mouth about 220 miles. See *London and London-bridge*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats. . . 1235  
It rose to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762 . . . 1791

The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London . . . 1489

The Thames was made navigable to Oxford . . . 1624

It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, 22 March, 1682; again, twice in three hours . . . 24 Nov. 1777

An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London; twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government . . . 1857

In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1858, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. . . 1858

The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in . . . 1863

Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth" . . . 23 July, "

The Thames navigation acts, appointing five more conservators, &c., and prohibiting pollution by sewage, &c., passed . . . Aug. 1866

The powers of the act extended up to Staines . . . 1867

New bye-laws to protect the fish in the Upper Thames passed by the conservators . . . 14 June, 1869

Highest tide known for many years; river overflowed from Gravesend to its tidal limit; great

damage and distress in Blackfriars and Lambeth; Woolwich arsenal flooded and suffered; river said to have risen above 25 feet . . . 15 Nov. 1875

The lord mayor and others (with carriages and horses) cross by ferry from Rotherhithe to Wapping . . . 1 Nov. "

*Thames Steam Ferry*; first pile of a landing-place at Wapping struck by Lord Mayor Stone, 11 Oct., 1875; first steam ferry boat, *Jessie May*, launched . . . 26 Feb. 1876

In consequence of the wreck of the saloon steamer *Princess Alice*, by collision with the *Dywell Castle*, 3 Sept., a committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into matters connected with safety of navigation, &c., in the river . . . Sept. 1878

Floods on the south side, through heavy rains and high tides, 2, 3, Jan. 1877; during severe frost, . . . 18, 19 Jan. 1881

Very high tide, 19 Feb.; another, very destructive, Charing Cross pier carried away . . . 28 Oct. 1882

Appointment of committee to inquire into the acts for preserving the Thames for recreation agreed to . . . 11 March, 1884

Thames Preservation Act passed . . . 14 Aug. 1885

Greenwich great steam-ferry formally opened 13 Feb. 1888; one between North and South Woolwich (free) formally opened by lord Rosebery . . . 23 March, 1889

**THAMES TUNNEL**. One proposed, 1799; shaft sunk, 1804. The present one proposed by I. K. Brunel to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, 1823. The bill received the royal assent . . . 24 June, 1824

The shaft was begun, and the first brick laid by Mr. Smith, 2 March; the excavation commenced, 1 April; the first horizontal excavation in . . . Dec. 1825

At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first irruption took place . . . 18 May, 1827

The second irruption, by which six workmen perished . . . 12 Jan. 1828

The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, 25 March, 1843. [The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.]

The Thames Tunnel Company was dissolved in . . . 1866  
The tunnel, transferred to the East London railway company, was closed . . . 21 July, "

The *Tower subway*, an iron tube tunnel beneath the Thames, constructed by Messrs. Barlow, was begun 16 Feb. 1869, and privately opened, April, 1870. It was said to have cost only 16,000.

A tubular *Thames tunnel*, chiefly for workmen, between North and South Woolwich, begun 23 Aug., 1876

**THAMES EMBANKMENT**: recommended by sir Christopher Wren, 1666, and by Wm. Paterson, founder of the bank of England, about 1694. The corporation embanked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by Gwynne, 1767; by sir Frederick Eden, 1768; by sir Frederick Trench, 1824; by James Walker; by the duke of Newcastle, 1844; and by John Martin the painter, 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked, whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time, . . . 30 April, 1861

An act for "embanking the North side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed 7 Aug.; the work begun in Nov. 1862

First stone of the northern (Victoria) embankment laid by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall stairs, 20 July, 1864; the footway opened to the public, 30 July, 1868; the roadway opened by the prince of Wales . . . 13 July, 1870

The proposal to build public offices upon the reclaimed land negatived by the house of commons, . . . July, "



"*Cleopatra's Needle*" (see *Obelisk*), set up on the embankment 12 Sept. 1878  
 Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for enlarging the South side of the Thames, 6 Nov. 1862; act for carrying it out passed, 28 July, 1863  
*Southern (Albert) Embankment*. First stone laid by Mr. (aft. sir Wm.) Tite, 28 July, 1866; partially opened 24 Nov. 1869  
*Chelsea (Victoria) Embankment*. Authorised by parliament, 13 July, 1863; commenced 5 Ang., 1871, opened by the duke of Edinburgh 9 May, 1874  
*Savoy theatre* opened 10 Oct. 1881  
*Avenue theatre* opened 11 March, 1882  
*Thames Mystery*. See *London*, 1873.

**THANE**, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system, and in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

**THANET** (Kent) was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, about 449. The Danes held a part of it, 853-865, and ravaged it 980, 988 *et seq.*

**THANKSGIVINGS**, special national, were offered up at St. Paul's cathedral for the defeat of Spanish Armada, queen Elizabeth present, 8 Sept. and 24th Nov. 1588; for Marlborough's victories, 12 Nov. 1702, and 7 Sept. 1704; for George III.'s recovery from illness, 23 April, 1789; for Duncan's and other naval victories, 19 Dec. 1797; and for the recovery of the prince of Wales, 27 Feb. 1872.

**THAPSUS** (N. Africa). Near here Julius Cæsar totally defeated the army of the party which supported the policy of Pompey, Feb. 46 B.C. The suicide of Cato followed soon after.

**THEATINES**, a religious order, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines vainly endeavoured to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.

**THEATRES**. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B.C., is said to have been the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was begun by Cæsar, and dedicated by Augustus, 12 B.C. Theatres were erected in most cities of Italy. Most of the inhabitants of Pompeii were assembled at a theatre on the night of 24 Aug. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered the city. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533. See *Drama, Plays*, &c.

**THEATRES IN ENGLAND**. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. The Blackfriars, the first public theatre in London, was built in 1576. The London theatres in Elizabeth's reign were the Shoreditch and the Curtain near Bill, Bankside, Whitefriars, Rose, Hope, Swan, Red Bull, Cockpit or Phoenix, Drury Lane, and several others. Shakespeare and his fellow actors erected the Globe theatre on Bankside, 1594. The prices of admission are said to have been—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s.; see *Drama, Drury Lane*, and other theatres. The theatres were closed by parliament, 1642-60.

The first play-bill was dated 8 April, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majesty his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." 8 April, 1663

Lincoln's-inn theatre (the duke's theatre) opened by sir Wm. Davenant's patent, 25 April, 1662; rebuilt 1695  
 Acts for licensing plays and play-houses (placing them under the lord chamberlain) 10 Geo. II. c. 28  
 Act for regulating theatres (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68). 22 Aug. 1843

See *Trials*, 1843.

Marionettes or Puppets produced at the Adelaide Gallery 1852  
 Several of the theatres first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and filled Jan. 1860  
 Lord Chamberlain warned managers against indecent dances and scanty dresses 28 Jan. 1860 and 21 Dec. 1874

Introduction of the *queue*, as at French theatres, by Mr. D'Oyly Carte, at the Savoy 29 Dec. 1882  
 The employment of children under ten years of age forbidden in theatres by the Home Secretary about 5 Dec. 1836  
 Theatres in Great Britain, 166; in London, 33, summer of 1868; 45, Jan. 1876; 57, capable of holding 126,100 persons, June, 1878; 43, Jan. 1885; 41, Jan. 1889

#### DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent 25 April, 1662  
 Opened 8 April, 1663  
 Nell Gwynn performed 1666  
 Theatre burnt down with 60 houses Jan. 1672  
 Rebuilt by sir C. Wren, and opened 26 March, 1674  
 Cibber, Wilkes, Booth 1712  
 Garrick's *debut* here 1742  
 Garrick and Lacy's tennre (revival of Shakspeare) 1747  
 Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick, 1766; incorporated 775  
 Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened 23 Sept. 1777  
 Garrick's farewell 10 June, 1777  
 Sheridan's management 1782  
 Mrs. Siddons' *debut* as a star 10 Oct. 1782  
 Mr. Kemble's *debut* as *Hamlet* 30 Sept. 1783  
 The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened, 12 March, 1794  
 Charles Kemble's first appearance (as *Malcolm* in *Macbeth*) 21 April, 1794  
 Downton's first appearance (as *Sheva* in *the Jew*), 11 Oct. 1796  
 Hatfield fired at George III. 11 May, 1800  
 The theatre burnt 24 Feb. 1809  
 Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened with a prologue by lord Byron 10 Oct. 1812  
 Edmund Kean's appearance (as *Shylock*) 26 Jan. 1814  
 Mr. Elliston, lessee 3 Oct. 1819  
 Madame Vestris's first appearance 19 Feb. 1820  
 Real water introduced in the *Cataract of the Ganges*, 27 Oct. 1823  
 Mr. Price, lessee July, 1826  
 Ellen Tree's appearance (as *Violante*) 23 Sept. 1827  
 Charles Kean's appearance (as *Norval*) 1 Oct. 1827  
 Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance (as the *Widow Cheerly*) 9 Oct. 1829  
 Mr. Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management 1830  
 Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee 1831  
 Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as *Spartacus*), 17 Oct. 1836  
 Mr. Hammond's management 1839  
 German operas commenced here 15 March, 1841  
 Mr. Macready's management 1843  
 Mr. Bunn, again lessee 1843  
 Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, 14 Dec.; and died 16 Dec. 1844  
 Mr. Anderson's management 1849  
 Mr. Macready's farewell 26 Feb. 1851  
 Mr. Bunn, lessee and manager 1852  
 Mr. E. T. Smith 1853-9  
 English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne) 1858  
 Italian opera, part of 1859-78  
 Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith 15 Oct. 1860  
 Suddenly closed 20 April, 1861  
 Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as *Othello*) 27 Oct. 1861  
 [Drowned in the London: see *Wrecks*, 11 Jan. 1866.]  
 Mr. Falconer Dec. 1862-1865  
 Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, managers, Jan. 1866  
 Re-opened with Halliday's *King of Scots*, 26 Sept. 1866  
 Re-opened with *Antony and Cleopatra* 20 Sept. 1873  
 Balfe's posthumous *Talliman* produced 11 June, 1874

Balfé's statue uncovered . . . 25 Sept. 1874  
 Salvini as *Othello* 1 April; as *Hamlet* . . . 31 May, 1875  
 Wagner's *Lohengrin* . . . 12 June, "  
 Boucicault's new drama the *Shanghaï* produced . . . 4 Sept. "  
 Manager and lessee, F. B. Chatterton . . . 1876-78  
 Re-opened with *Richard III.* . . . 23 Sept. 1876  
 Mr. Wills's *Charles II.* . . . 24 Sept. 1877  
 Theatre suddenly closed; strike of actors, &c. . . 4 Feb. 1879  
 Saxe-Meiningen Court Company (Germans), *Julius Cæsar* . . . 30 May et seq. 1881  
 Mad. Ristori as *Lady Macbeth* . . . July, 1882  
 Mr. Augustus Harris, lessee and manager . . . Sept. 1879-89  
 Carl Rosa's Opera Company . . . part of 1883-5  
 Re-opens the House (*Le Nozze de Figaro*) . . . 31 May, 1886  
 Re-opens with *The Spanish Armada* by Messrs. H. Hamilton and A. Harris . . . 22 Sept. 1888

## COVENT GARDEN.

The theatre opened by Rich . . . 7 Dec. 1732  
 Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert . . . 1735  
 Theatrical fund instituted 1760; incorporated . . . 1764  
 Mr. Harris's tenure . . . 1767  
 Lewis's first appearance (as *Belcour*) . . . 15 Sept. 1773  
 Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house . . . 7 April, 1779  
 Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters . . . 3 Oct. 1783  
 Munden's appearance . . . 2 Dec. 1790  
 Fawcett's first appearance (as *Caleb*) . . . 21 Sept. 1791  
 G. F. Cooke's appearance (as *Richard III.*) . . . 31 Oct. 1800  
 Braham's appearance . . . 9 Dec. 1801  
 Mr. Kemble's management . . . 1802  
 Appearance of Master Betty, the *Infant Roscius*, . . . 1 Dec. 1804  
 Lewis's last appearance (as the *Copper Captain*), . . . 28 May, 1808  
 Theatre burnt down . . . 20 Sept. "  
 Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with *Macbeth* . . . 18 Sept. 1809  
 The O. P. Riot (*which see*) . . . 18 Sept. to 10 Dec. "  
 Horses first introduced; in *Bluebeard* . . . 18 Feb. 1811  
 The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house) . . . 29 June, 1812  
 Mrs. Siddons performed once afterwards, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.  
 Miss Stephens' first appearance (as *Mandane*), . . . 7 Sept. 1813  
 Miss Foote's appearance here (as *Amanthis*), . . . 26 May, 1814  
 Miss O'Neill's appearance (as *Juliet*) . . . 6 Oct. "  
 Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnet, in the house, . . . 7 Feb. 1816  
 Mr. Macready's first appearance (as *Orestes*), . . . 16 Sept. "  
 Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as *Coriolanus*), . . . 23 June, 1817  
 Henry Harris's management . . . 1818  
 Charles Kemble's management . . . 1823  
 Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as *Juliet*), . . . 5 Oct. 1829  
 Mr. Fawcett's farewell . . . 21 May, 1830  
 Charles Young's farewell . . . 30 May, 1832  
 Mr. Macready's management . . . 1837  
 Madame Vestris's management . . . 1839  
 Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as *Norma*), . . . 2 Nov. 1841  
 Charles Kemble again . . . 10 Sept. 1842  
 Mr. Laurent's management . . . 26 Dec. 1844  
 Opened by F. Gye for Italian opera . . . 6 April, 1847  
 Destroyed by fire (during a *bal masqué*, conducted by Anderson the Wizard) . . . 5 March, 1856  
 New theatre (by Barry) opened by Mr. F. Gye (*Les Huguenots*) . . . 15 May, 1858  
 English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison), . . . Oct. 1859  
 All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College . . . 29 March, 1860  
 Balfé's *Bianca* brought out . . . 6 Dec. "  
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . April, 1861  
 Last appearance of Grisi . . . 3 Aug. "  
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . . . 31 Oct. "  
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . April, 1862  
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . . . 25 Aug. "  
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . 7 April, 1863  
 Gounod's *Faust* . . . July, "  
 English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . . . 12 Oct. "  
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . April, 1864

English opera, &c. (Opera Company, Limited), . . . 17 Oct. 1864  
 Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . 28 April, 1864  
 Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye, manager . . . Aug. "  
 Reopened (Mr. Gye) April, 1866; 2 April, 1867; . . . 31 March, 1868  
 Opened by Mr. Mapleson's company . . . 24 Oct. "  
 Opera season (Gye and Mapleson) . . . 29 May, 1868  
 Mr. Dion Boucicault lessee and manager . . . 29 Aug. 1868  
 Italian opera . . . 1873  
 Mr. F. Gye, many years lessee, died through accident with gun . . . 5 Dec. 1878  
 A. & S. Gatti, managers . . . Dec. "  
 Mr. Lionel Gye, lessee . . . 1878-8  
 "Royal English opera" under Mr. T. H. Friend; short season . . . 7 Jan. 1880  
 Sig. Salvini's company, *Othello*, &c. . . 28 Feb. "  
 Grand International cirque . . . 26 Dec. et seq. 1884  
 William Holland, lessee and manager . . . 1884  
 Mr. Mapleson, with Italian opera . . . June and July, 1884  
 Grand demonstration to Madame Adelina Patti . . . 25 July, "  
 Revival of Italian opera, signor Bevilacqua, conductor . . . 25 May, 1884  
 Italian opera, opened under Mr. Mapleson (*Verdi's Traviata* performed) . . . 12 March, 1884  
 Donizetti's *La Favorita* performed . . . 24 May, "  
 Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* performed . . . 14 May, "  
 successful season; closed . . . 21 July 1884  
 Italian opera season opens, Mr. A. Harris, manager . . . 20 May, 1884

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, OR ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.

Opera-house opened. Pennant. (See *Opera-house*). . . 17  
 The theatre was enlarged . . . 17  
 Burnt down . . . 17 June, 17  
 Rebuilt, and reopened . . . 22 Sept. 17  
 Exterior improved by Mr. Nash . . . 18  
 The *revue* by Mr. Bubb . . . 18  
 Madame Rachel's appearance . . . 10 May, 18  
 Mr. Lumley's management . . . 18  
 Jenny Lind's first appearance . . . 4 May, 18  
 Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house . . . 18  
 Julien's concerts . . . Oct. 18  
 Festive performances on the marriage of the prince-ess royal . . . Jan. 18  
 Macfarren's *Robin Hood* brought out . . . 11 Oct. 18  
 [Not opened in 1861.]  
 Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson) . . . 1862-  
 Burnt down; great loss . . . 6 Dec. 18  
 Rebuilt—its affairs in Chancery . . . 18  
 Sold for 31,000l. . . 20 May, 18  
 [Lease to earl Dudley, till 1891.]  
 Opened for Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson . . . 1877 et seq.  
 Carl Rosa's company, Wagner's operas, &c., part of 1879-  
 Carl Rosa, Wagner's *Lohengrin* . . . 14 Jan. et seq. 18  
 Sig. Rossi as *Leor* . . . 10 June, "  
 Opened by M. Carillon (Cargill); Gounod's *Faust*; performance stopped by strike of unpaid company, carpenters, &c., riot . . . 6 March, 18  
 Mr. Mayer, lessee; appearance of madame Sarah Bernhardt in *Fedora*, &c. . . 26 April, et seq. 18  
 French opera . . . 22 Nov. "  
 Promenade concerts inaugurated by colonel Mapleson 20 Aug.; by Mr. Van Biene . . . 12 Nov. 18  
 Italian opera season begins (under Mr. Mapleson) . . . 1 June, 19

The establishment of a company "Her Majesty's Theatre (limited)," with a capital of 40,000l. to restore the theatre to its original position, proposed by lord Hay, Mr. Henry J. Leslie, and others . . . June,

## HAYMARKET.

Built . . . 17  
 Opened by French comedians . . . 29 Dec. 17  
 Fielding's Mogul company . . . 1734  
 A French company prohibited from acting by the audience . . . 17  
 Mr. Foote's patent . . . 17  
 The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see *Bottle Conjuror*), . . . 16 Jan. 17  
 The theatre rebuilt . . . 17  
 Mr. Colman's tenure . . . 1 Jan. 17  
 Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby) . . . 17



Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded . . . 3 Feb. 1794  
 Mr. Elliston's *debut* here . . . 24 June, 1796  
 First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as *Lingo*) . . . 16 May, 1803  
 Mr. Morris's management . . . 1805  
 Appearance of Mr. Liston (as *Sheepface*) . . . 8 June, 1805  
 The tailors' riot . . . 15 Aug. 1805  
 Appearance of Mr. Young (as *Hamlet*) . . . 22 June, 1807  
 Of Miss F. Kelly (as *Floretta*) . . . 12 June, 1810  
 Present theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened . . . 4 July, 1821  
 Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as *Susanmah*) . . . 3 Aug. 1822  
 Mr. Webster's management . . . 12 June, 1837  
 Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here . . . 1839  
 Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance . . . 14 March, 1853  
 First appearance of *Our American Cousin* (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Sothorn, *Lord Dundreary* (played 496 nights) . . . 11 Nov. 1861  
 Mr. Buckstone's management . . . 1853-76  
 Mr. John S. Clarke . . . 1878  
 Re-opened; pit removed, and other changes; temporary riot . . . 31 Jan. 1880  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bancroft . . . 1879-85  
 Grand closing performance . . . 20 July, 1885  
 Opened by Messrs. Russell and Bashford . . . 26 Sept. 1885  
 Interior re-constructed and re-opened by Mr. Beer-bohm Tree, lessee . . . Sept. 1887-9

LYCEUM, FORMERLY ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Built by Dr. Arnold . . . 1794-5  
 Winsor experiments with gas-lighting . . . 1803-4  
 Opened as the Lyceum in . . . 1809  
 Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as *Belmour*) . . . 7 Oct. 1816  
 Re-opened with an address by Miss Kelly . . . 15 June, 1816  
 House destroyed by fire . . . 16 Feb. 1830  
 Rebuilt, and re-opened . . . 14 July, 1834  
 Equestrian performances . . . 16 Jan. 1844  
 Mrs. Keeley's management . . . 8 April, 1844  
 Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews' management, . . . Oct. 1847-56  
 Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews . . . March, 1855  
 Appearance of Madame Ristori . . . June, 1856  
 Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights, . . . 14 April, 1857  
 Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison . . . 21 Sept. 1857  
 Balfe's opera, *Rose of Castile*, produced . . . Oct. 1857  
 Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858; closed, . . . April, 1859  
 Opened by Madame Celeste . . . Nov. 1859, and Oct. 1860  
 The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and prince . . . 7 March, 1861  
 Italian opera . . . 8 June, 1861  
 Mr. Falconer, manager (English comedy) . . . 19 Aug. 1861  
*Peep o' Day* brought out . . . 9 Nov. 1861  
 Mr. Fechter . . . 10 Jan. et seq. 1863  
 Japanese troupe . . . Spring, 1868  
 Lord Lytton's *Rightful Heir* brought out . . . 3 Oct. 1874  
 Mr. H. Irving as *Hamlet* (long run) . . . 31 Oct. 1874  
 " *Macbeth* . . . 25 Sept. 1875  
 " *Othello* . . . 14 Feb. 1876  
 Tennyson's *Queen Mary* performed . . . 19 April, 1876  
 Mr. H. L. Bateman, lessee and manager . . . 1873-6  
 Mrs. Bateman, ditto . . . 1876-8  
 Mr. H. Irving, lessee . . . Sept. 1878-89  
 Re-opens with *Hawlet* . . . 30 Dec. 1878  
 Mr. Chippendale's benefit (68 years on the stage), . . . 24 Feb. 1879  
*Much Ado about Nothing*; grand scenery . . . 11 Oct. 1882  
 Mr. Irving's company visit United States . . . 1883-9  
 Miss M. Anderson and American actors . . . 1 Sept. 1883  
*Faust*, adapted by W. G. Wills, 19 Dec. 1885; 250th performance . . . 22 Nov. 1886  
 Miss Mary Anderson, autumn season . . . 10 Sept. 1887  
 Revival of *Macbeth* with new rendering by Mr. Irving and Miss E. Terry . . . 29 Dec. 1888  
 His company performs the *Bells* before the queen at Sandringham . . . 26 April, 1889  
 Mr. Mayer with Italian opera and French plays: Verdi's *Otello*, 5 July; Madame Sarah Bernhardt in *Léna* . . . 9 July 1889

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott . . . 27 Nov. 1806  
 Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name . . . 1820-21

Terry and Yates . . . 1825  
 Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (*Mathews at Home*) . . . 1828  
 New front . . . 1840  
 Madame Celeste's management . . . 30 Sept. 1844  
 Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements, . . . 27 Dec. 1853  
 Colleen Bawn represented . . . 10 Sept. 1860  
 [Tunnense run; above 360 nights.]  
 Miss Bateman appears as *Leah*, 1 Oct. 1863, to 11 June, 1864  
 Messrs. F. B. Chatterton and Mr. B. Webster, lessees . . . 1844-73  
 Messrs. Gatti, lessees and managers . . . 1873-83

## ST. JAMES'S, LATE PRINCE'S.

This theatre was built by and opened under the management of Mr. Braham . . . 14 Dec. 1835  
 German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn . . . 1840  
 Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays, . . . 22 Jan. 1844  
 German plays . . . 1852  
 Mrs. Seymour's tenure . . . 22 Oct. 1854-5  
 French plays . . . 1857  
 Neapolitan buffo-opera . . . Nov. 1857  
 Italian plays . . . 1858  
 French operas . . . Jan. 1859  
 French plays . . . May, 1859  
 English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager, . . . Oct. 1859  
 French plays . . . 28 May, 1860  
 English plays . . . 12 Aug. 1860-2  
 Mr. Wigan, manager . . . May, 1868, April, 1869  
 French plays . . . 1871-3  
*The Iron Master* . . . 17 April, 1884  
 Messrs. Hare & Kendal, lessees and managers . . . 1885  
 Mr. Rutland Barrington . . . 1889

## PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened for concerts . . . Sept. 1840  
 Sold for 16,400l. . . 9 Sept. 1841  
 Opened for plays by Mr. J. Maddox . . . 26 Dec. 1842  
 Mr. Bartley's farewell here . . . 18 Dec. 1852  
 Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1850; closed, . . . 29 Aug. 1859  
 Mr. A. Harris's management; opened . . . 29 Sept. 1860  
 Zouave Crimean company . . . 23 July, 1860  
 Mr. Fechter appears (as *Hamlet*) . . . 20 March, 1861  
 Mr. Harris, lessee . . . 1860-1  
 Mr. Lindus, manager . . . 20 Oct. 1862  
 Mr. G. Vining, lessee and manager . . . May, 1863-66  
 Mr. F. B. Chatterton, lessee . . . 1872-78  
 Carl Rosa's Opera company . . . 1875  
 Mr. Walter Gooch, lessee and manager . . . 1878-81  
 Closed for rebuilding, 19 May; rebuilt; opened (1st appearance of Edwin Booth) . . . 6 Nov. 1880  
 G. R. Sims' *Lights o' London* . . . Sept. 1881  
 Mr. Wilson Barrett, lessee and manager . . . Aug. 1883  
*Claudine*, by Herman and Wills . . . 6 Dec. 1883  
 Miss G. Hawthorne, lessee . . . Jan. 1888-9  
 Mr. Wilson Barrett closes his season, going to America for a year . . . 18 May, 1889

## OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship . . . 18 Sept. 1806  
 Here the celebrated Elliston (1813), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until . . . 1839  
 Mr. George Wild's tenure . . . 1840  
 Miss Davenport's tenure . . . 11 Nov. 1844  
 Mr. Watts's management . . . 1848  
 The theatre destroyed by fire . . . 29 March, 1849  
 Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management . . . 26 Dec. 1850  
 Mr. William Farren's management . . . 1850  
 Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan . . . 17 Oct. 1853-7  
 Messrs. Robson and Emblen's management, . . . Aug. 1857-62  
 Mr. Horace Wigan, manager . . . 1864-68  
 Lessee, Mr. B. Webster . . . 1868  
 Lessee and manager, Miss Ada Cavendish . . . 1873  
 Mr. Wills's *Buckingham* produced . . . Dec. 1875  
 Mr. Henry Neville . . . 1873-78  
 Mrs. A. Conover, lessee . . . 1883  
 Mr. J. Pitt-Hardacre . . . 1889  
 SAVOY THEATRE, see under *Savoy*. Opened 10 Oct. 1861.

## STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett . . .	1831
Mr. William Farren's management . . .	1849
Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne . . .	1855
Lessee, Miss Swanborough . . .	1858-61
Mr. Swanborough, sen. . .	Dec. 1862
Mrs. Swanborough, 1865-88; she died (aged 84) . . .	6 Jan. 1889
Rebuilt; re-opened . . .	18 Nov. 1882
Mr. J. S. Clarke, lessee . . .	Jan. 1888
Re-opens, Mr. C. Wyndham and Mr. Wm. Duke, managers . . .	6 Feb. 1889
Mr. Arthur Rousbey's opera company perform <i>Figaro</i> . . .	14 March, "

## ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened . . .	1773
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses, . . .	17 Sept. 1794
Rebuilt . . .	1795
Burnt again, with forty houses . . .	1 Sept. 1803
Ducrow's management . . .	1825
Again destroyed by fire . . .	8 June, 1841
Rebuilt and re-opened by Mr. Batty . . .	17 April, 1843
Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke . . .	1855-60
Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit . . .	30 Jan. 1860
A man killed by a lion . . .	Jan. 1861
Opened by Mr. Batty . . .	6 Dec. "
Opened by Mr. Boucicault, as the THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER . . .	26 Dec. 1862
Horsemanship and opera (under Mr. E. T. Smith), . . .	June, 1865
Sold by auction . . .	1868

## SURREY THEATRE (FORMERLY CIRCUUS).

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr. Hughes] . . .	4 Nov. 1782
Opened for performances . . .	4 Nov. 1783
Destroyed by fire . . .	12 Aug. 1805
Mr. Elliston's management . . .	1809
Mr. Elliston again . . .	4 June, 1827
Mr. Davidge's tenure . . .	1833
Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson, managers, . . .	12 Sept. 1863-5
Destroyed by fire, 31 Jan.: rebuilt and opened, . . .	26 Dec. 1865
Used for melodramas, pantomimes, &c. at low prices . . .	1889

## VICTORIA (FORMERLY COBURG).

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg] . . .	1816
The house was opened . . .	1818
Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in . . .	1833
Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure . . .	1840
Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed . . .	27 Dec. 1858
Now <i>Victoria Hall</i> , used for popular lectures, concerts, &c. . .	1889

## SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra . . .	1683
Present house opened . . .	1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire . . .	15 Oct. 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, . . .	20 May, 1844-59
Management of Mr. Josephs . . .	25 March, 1861
Re-opened by Mr. Phelps . . .	7 Sept. "
Lessee, Miss C. Lucette . . .	27 Sept. 1862
Miss Marriott, manager . . .	5 Sept. 1863—20 May, 1864
Miss C. Lucette, for opera . . .	1865
Miss Marriott, legitimate drama (with intervals) . . .	1865-8
Miss Hazlewood, Miss Marriott, and others . . .	1868-73
Opened by Mrs. Bateman as New Sadler's Wells, . . .	9 Oct. 1879
Mrs. Bateman dies (Miss I. Bateman succeeds), . . .	13 Jan. 1881
Opened by Miss Roze de Vane . . .	12 April, 1884
Closed and re-opened occasionally; opened by Mr. J. A. Cave . . .	Oct. 1887

## OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road . . .	1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields . . .	1830
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate . . .	1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre (since named <i>Soho</i> and <i>New Royalty</i> ) . . .	1840
Marylebone, opened . . .	1842

Standard Theatre, built 1854; burnt, 21 Oct. 1866; rebuilt . . .	1868
Pavilion Theatre burnt . . .	23 Feb. 1856
Alhambra, Leicester-square, opened, 1858; burnt, 7 Dec. 1882; and re-opened . . .	3 Dec. 1883
New Royalty (Soho) . . .	31 Aug. 1863
Holborn Theatre (afterwards called the <i>Mirror</i> , and the <i>Duke's</i> ), opened, 16 Oct. 1866; burnt, 4 July, 1880.	
Royal Amphitheatre (for horses, &c.), Holborn, opened . . .	25 May, 1866
New East London, opened . . .	12 Oct. "
"New Queen's Theatre," formerly St. Martin's hall, opened by Alfred Wigan . . .	24 Oct. "
St. George's Opera-house, Langham-place, opened by Mr. German Reed . . .	18 Dec. "
The Globe, Strand, opened . . .	28 Nov. 1868
The Gaiety, Strand, opened . . .	21 Dec. "
Charing Cross, opened . . .	19 June, 1869
Vaudeville, opened . . .	16 April, 1870
Opéra Comique, 299, Strand, opened (for <i>Mlle. Déjazet</i> ) . . .	29 Oct. "
Court Theatre, Chelsea, opened . . .	25 Jan. 1871
Royal Alexandra Theatre, Park-street, Camden-town, opened, 31 May, 1873; burnt . . .	10 Sept. 1881
Criterion, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spiers and Pond, 21 March, 1874; closed, Feb. 1883; re-opened . . .	4 Oct. 1884
National Opera House ( <i>which see</i> ), founded 7 Sept. and 16 Dec. . . .	1875
Charing Cross re-opened as the "Folly" . . .	16 Oct. 1876
"Imperial theatre," at Westminster Aquarium . . .	1878
Holborn theatre reopened as the "Royal Connaught theatre" . . .	1 Nov. 1879
<i>H.M.S. Pinafore</i> , by W. G. Gilbert, music by A. Sullivan, much performed, 1878-9-80; <i>The Pirates of Penzance</i> , by the same, at Opera Comique; . . .	3 April, 1880
Savoy Theatre opened ( <i>which see</i> ) . . .	10 Oct. 1881
Avenue Theatre, Thames Embankment, opened, . . .	11 March, 1882
Prince's Theatre, Coventry Street (Mr. Bruce), opened . . .	18 Jan. 1883
New Alhambra Theatre opened . . .	3 Dec. "
Empire Theatre, formerly Pandora, opened 14 April, 1884 . . .	1884
Mr. Terry's new theatre, Strand, opened 17 Oct. 1887 . . .	1887
Grand Theatre, Islington, opened 4 Aug. 1883; burnt . . .	29 Dec. 1887
New Court Theatre opened . . .	24 Sept. 1888
Shaftesbury Theatre, London, opened . . .	20 Oct. 1888
Lytic Theatre, London . . .	17 Dec. "
Garrick Theatre, Charing-cross Road, opened by Mr. Hare . . .	24 April, 1889

## DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg-street, commenced . . .	1635
Orange-street, now Smock-alley . . .	1662
Angier-street ( <i>Victor</i> ) . . .	1728
Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock . . .	1733
Crow-street Music-hall . . .	1733
Rainsford-street Theatre . . .	1732
Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt . . .	1735
Fishamble-street Music-hall . . .	1741
Capel-street Theatre . . .	1745
Crow-street, Theatre Royal . . .	1758
Peter-street, Theatre Royal . . .	1789
Hawkin's-street, Theatre Royal . . .	1821
Destroyed by fire . . .	9 Feb. 1880
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street . . .	1844

## EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music . . .	1672
Allan Ramsay's . . .	1736
The Caledonian Theatre . . .	1822
Adelphi Theatre burnt down . . .	24 May, 1853
Royal Theatre burnt down (several lives lost), . . .	13 Jan. 1865, again 6 Feb. 1875

## FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance . . .	1716
Macklin at Lincoln's-inn-fields . . .	1725
Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as <i>Richard III.</i> , . . .	19 Oct. 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool . . .	1773
Garrick's last appearance . . .	10 June, 1776
Mrs. Robinson, <i>Perdita</i> ; her last appearance, 24 Dec. . .	1779
Braham's first appearance at the <i>Royalty</i> , 20 April . . .	1787
Madame Stora, her first appearance in London, . . .	24 Nov. 1789



Inledon's first appearance	1790
Miss Mellon, her first appearance as <i>Lydia Langrish</i>	31 Jan. 1795
Master Betty ( <i>Infant Rascius</i> ) debut in London, enthusiastically received	1 Dec. 1804
Liston's first appearance in London	1 June, 1805
Miss F. M. Kelly's first appearance	1807
Romeo Coates appears as <i>Lothario</i>	10 April, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as <i>Lady Teazle</i>	1 June, 1814
Miss O'Neill, as <i>Juliet</i>	6 Oct. "
Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as <i>Romeo</i>	29 Dec. "
Booth's first appearance	12 Feb. 1817
W. Farren's first appearance	1818
Munden's last appearance	May, 1824
Fanny Kemble's first appearance	5 Oct. 1829
Edmund Kean's last appearance, as <i>Othello</i>	25 March, 1833
Liston's last appearance	31 May, 1838
Adelaide Kemble's first appearance	2 Nov. 1841
Jenny Lind's first appearance	4 May, 1847
Mrs. Glover's farewell	12 July, 1850
Mr. Bartley's farewell	18 Dec. 1852
Mr. W. Farren's farewell	1855
Clara Novello's farewell	21 Nov. 1860
Adelina Patti's first appearance at Covent Garden	14 May, 1861
Miss Bateman appears as <i>Leah</i>	1 Oct. 1863
Her farewell at H.M.'s theatre	22 Dec. 1865
Madlle. Nilsson's first appearance at H.M.'s theatre as <i>Violetta</i>	8 June, 1867
Miss Kate Terry's last appearance ( <i>Juliet</i> at the New Adelphi)	31 Aug. "
Madlle. Kellogg's debut at Drury-lane	2 Nov. "
Mr. Bandmann's debut	17 Feb. 1868
Mr. Paul Bedford's farewell at New Queen's theatre	16 May, "
Madlle. Marimon's debut, as <i>Amina</i>	6 May, 1871
Mario's farewell in <i>La Favorita</i> at Italian opera	19 July, "
Miss Isabella Bateman's debut	12 Sept. "
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan's last appearance (at Drury Lane)	6 July, 1872
Mr. H. Irving first appears as <i>Hamlet</i> , 31 Oct. 1874, 200th performance	29 June, 1875
<i>Our Boys</i> by H. J. Byron, 1st time 16 Jan. 1875 (at the Vaudeville); 1350th, 1 April; and last	18 April, 1879
Mr. Byron's <i>The Girls</i> , 1st performance	19 April, "

## MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died	1779
Charles Macklin died	1797
Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool	2 Aug. 1798
Bannister retired from the stage	1815
John P. Kemble died	1823
Talma died in Paris	1826
Weber came to London	Feb. "
The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed	29 Feb. 1828
Sarah Siddons died	1831
Edmund Kean died	1833
Charles Mathews died	28 June, 1835
Madame Malibran died at Manchester	23 Sept. 1836
Paganini died	27 May, 1840
Power lost in the <i>President</i> steamer, about 13 March	1841
Elton lost in the <i>Pegasus</i>	18 July, 1843
Theatres' Registry Act passed	22 Aug. "
Madlle. Mars died at Paris	23 March, 1847
Madame Catalini died at Paris	13 June, 1849
W. C. Macready retired	26 April, 1851
Alexander Lee died	9 Oct. "
Mrs. Warner died	5 Sept. 1854
Charles Kemble died	12 Nov. "
John Braham died	17 Feb. 1856
Madame Vestris died	8 Aug. "
Madlle. Rachel died	4 Jan. 1858
Mrs. Nisbet (lady Boothby) died	16 Jan. "
Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died	23 Jan. "
John Pritt Harley died	22 Aug. "
Flexmore, celebrated clown, died	20 Aug. 1860
Mrs. Yates died	30 Oct. "
Alfred Bunn died	20 Dec. "
William Farren died	25 Sept. 1861
Mr. Vandenhoff died	4 Oct. "
M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died	1 Feb. 1862

Subscription testimonial (value 2000l.) presented to C. J. Kean : Mr. Gladstone in the chair	22 March, 1862
Sheridan Knowles died	30 Nov. "
Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton) died	21 July, 1864
Mr. F. Robson died	11 Aug. "
Madame Pasta died, aged 66	1 April, 1865
Charles J. Kean died	23 Jan. 1868
Robert Keeley died, aged 74	3 Feb. 1869
Madame Grisi died	25 Nov. "
Wm. Brongh, burlesque-writer, died, aged 44	13 Mar. 1870
Paul Bedford died	11 Jan. 1871
T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died	3 Feb. "
Lady Wrixon Becher (Miss O'Neill, <i>Juliet</i> ), died	29 Oct. 1872
William C. Macready died	27 April, 1873
Wm. Hy. West Betty (the <i>Infant Rascius</i> ) died, aged 82	Aug. 1874
Charles James Mathews died	24 June, 1875
Alfred Wigan died	29 Nov. "
Frederick Gye, died (accidentally shot), nearly 30 years lessee and manager of Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden	5 Dec. "
Wm. H. Schofield Payne, "King of Pantomime" (aged 70), died	18 Dec. "
Mrs. Wybow Rousby died	19 April, 1879
J. B. Buckstone died	31 Oct. "
Mrs. Charles Kean (Miss Ellen Tree), died	20 Aug. 1880
Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Stephens, died	22 Feb. 1882
Benjamin Nottingham Webster died	8 July, "
Miss Francis M. Kelly, aged 92, died	6 Dec. "
Grand dinner to Mr. H. Irving	4 July, 1883
Miss Mary Anderson's debut	1 Sept. "
Sig. Giuseppe Mario, aged 75, died	11 Dec. "
H. J. Byron, author, died	11 April, 1884
Mr. Frederick Balsir Chatterton, lessee of Drury Lane, &c. died	18 Feb. 1886
Jenny Lind (Madame Lind Goldschmidt) died, aged 67	2 Nov. 1887
Mrs. Swanborough dies	6 Jan. 1889
Mrs. Dallas, known as Miss Glyn, dies, aged 66	18 May, "

**THEATRICAL FUNDS.** The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1760, incorporated 1774; that of Drury Lane by Garrick 1766; incorporated 1775. They grant pensions to members and their families. The General Theatrical fund was established in 1839, incorporated 1853.

The *Theatrical Mission and Institute* for the benefit of theatrical employed, started in 1876. The princess Christian inaugurated for them "Macready" house, Covent Garden 30 Nov. 1887.

**THEBAN LEGION,** according to tradition, was composed of Christians, and submitted to martyrdom rather than attack their brethren during the persecution of the emperor Maximin, or sacrifice to the gods, about A.D. 286. Their leader Maurice was canonised.

**THEBES** or **LUXOR**, in Egypt, called also Hecatompyles on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour (1600-800 B.C.) it is said to have extended about thirty-three miles. Thebes was ruined by Cambyzes, king of Persia, 525 B.C., and by the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C.; it rebelled and was taken by Ptolemy Lathyrus, 86 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal; see *Memnoneium*. After centuries of neglect, it has been greatly visited since the explorations of Belzoni, 1817.—**THEBES**, N. Greece (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Boeotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378-362 B.C. The "sacred band" formed by him, 377 B.C., was revived in 1877. Thebes' seven gates are mentioned by Homer. See *Boeotia* and *Greece*.

**THEFT** was punished by heavy fines among

the Jews; by death at Athens, by the laws of Draco; see *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's acts 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

**THEINE**, see *Cafeine*.

**THEISTS** (*Theos*, God), a name given to deists about 1660.—Dean Martin. See *Deism*, *Unitarians*, and *Voysey*.

**THELLUSSON'S WILL**, a most singular document. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, a Genevese and an affluent merchant of London, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children; and the remainder of his property, more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulated fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. It is said that Mr. Thellusson held much property in trust, and that he desired a sufficient interval of time to elapse for the appearance of just claimants. He died 21 July, 1797. His will incurred much public censure, and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, 25 June, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal by the house of lords (9 June, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham and Charles S. Thellusson confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of the legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime. On 28 July, 1800, the Thellusson act was passed, restraining testators from devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 21 years after death; any other direction to be void.

**THEOCRACY**, government by God, existed among the Israelites till Saul was made king, about 1095 B.C. (*Sam.* viii. 7.)

**THEODOLITE**, an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying, consists of a telescope and a divided circle. It was probably first constructed in the 17th century. Jesse Ramsden, in 1787, completed the great theodolite employed in the trigonometrical survey of England and Wales by general Roy.

**THEODOSIAN CODE**, see *Codes*.

**"THEOLOGIA GERMANICA,"** or "Teutsche Theology" (printed 1528; Latin and French editions, 1558), a German mystical work, written about the 14th century. In it the "good man," disgusted with the corruptions in church and state, is led to seek for God in the temple of the heart. Luther is said to have placed the work next to the Bible and St. Augustine.

**THEOLOGY** (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired*, including the

Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c. 2. *Natural*; which lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy.—Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (1736) and Paley's "Natural Theology" (1802) are eminent books on the latter subject.—Abelard (died 1142) wrote "*Theologia Christiania*." The "*Summa Totius Theologiæ*" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

**THEOPHILANTHROPISTS** (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796; and headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797; was dissolved in 1802.

**THEOSOPHISTS**, followers of Paracelsus in the 16th century.

The *Theosophical Society* was founded in America by Madame Blavatsky, aided by colonel Olcott, about 1875-6. Aims at universal brotherhood and the study of Eastern philosophy. It has a station in London, and many branches in India and other parts. Mrs. Anna Kingsford, M.D.; president in 1883, died 22 Feb. 1888.

**THERMIDOR REVOLUTION**. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2nd year (27 July, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

**THERMO-ELECTRICITY**, see under *Electricity*, and *Heat*.

**THERMOMETER**. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°; *R.* 80°; *C.* 100°.

Invented by Galileo, before 1597. *Libri*.

Invented by Drebbel of Alcmear, 1609. *Boerhaave*.

Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609. *Fulgentio*.

Invented by Sanctorio in 1610. *Borelli*.

Fahrenheit's thermometer invented about 1726; Réaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed centigrade) soon after. [Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England, and Réaumur's and the centigrade on the continent.]

The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley proposed it in 1697.

Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury.

Negretti and Zambra's registering minimum thermometers, adapted for deep sea purposes, made known early in 1874.

**THERMOPHONE**, in which sonorous vibrations are produced by the expansion of heated bodies connected with an electro-magnet. The apparatus was constructed by Theodor Wiesendanger, and described by him in October, 1878.

**THERMOPYLÆ** (Doris, N. Greece). Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled.\* Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

**THERMUM**, **THERMUS**, or **THERMA** (Greece), a strong city, the Acropolis of Ætolia, N.

\* The distich, in the Greek Anthology, by Simonides their contemporary, is thus translated by Bowles:—

"Go, tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,  
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie."



Greece, was captured and ravaged by Philip V. of Macedon, 218 and 206 B.C., on account of its favouring the Romans.

**THESAURUS** (treasury), a title given in the 17th and 18th centuries to large collections of small works on history and archæology. The most celebrated are—

- "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum," by J. Gronovius. 13 vol. fol. 1697-1702
- "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," by J. G. Grævius. 12 vol. fol. 1694
- "Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historicum Italiae, Siciliæ," &c., by G. Grævius and P. Burmannus. 45 vol. fol. 1725
- "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum," by B. Ugo-  
linus. 34 vol. fol. 1744-69

**THESPLE**, a city of Boeotia, N. Greece. 700 of its citizens perished with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, Aug. 480 B.C. It suffered through the jealousy of the Thebans, who destroyed its walls in 372 B.C.

**THESSALONICA** (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia, N. Greece, originally Therme, but rebuilt by Cassander, and said to have been named after his wife, Thessalonica, daughter of Philip, after 315 B.C. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. Thessalonica was taken by the Saracens, with great slaughter, 30 July, 904; by the Normans of Sicily, 15 Aug. 1185; and after various changes was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath, 1430.

A young Bulgarian Christian girl, said to be an unwilling convert to Mahometanism, was rescued from the Turks and taken to the American consuls, 5 May; riots ensued on 6 May; the German and French consuls, Abbott and Moulin, were murdered; the Western powers intervened; reparation was ordered by the Sultan; several murderers were executed 16 May; other persons were imprisoned; and 40,000*l.* said to be paid to the families of the victims, Aug. 1876.

**THESSALY** (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenes, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C.; see them severally. Thessaly long aimed at neutrality in Grecian affairs, but became involved through its rulers, the tyrants of Phæræ;—Lycophron, about 404 B.C.; his son Jason, 374, assassinated 370; Alexander, the most eminent, defied Athens and Thebes; assassinated 359. Philip of Macedon, after a defeat (353 B.C.), gained a victory over the tyrants, 352; and subjugated the country wholly, 343. The Romans gave a nominal freedom to Thessaly after their victory at Cynoscephalæ, 197. It is now included in the kingdom of Greece by the treaty of 24 May, signed 2 July, and occupied Aug.—Sept. 1881. Railway from Volo to Larissa opened by the king, 4 May, 1884. See *Inundations*, 1883.

**THETFORD** (Norfolk), said to have been the Roman Sitomagus, and an important Saxon town, was a bishopric from 1075 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich. It was made a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII.; the power given him 1534.

**THIBET** or **TIBET** (central Asia), is said to

have been a kingdom 313 B.C., conquered by Genghis Khan 1206, and gradually subdued by and annexed to China, 1255-1720. Buddhism became the dominant religion about 905; and the Lamas have absolute power in religious and temporal affairs. Thibet was visited by Marco Polo, 1278; by Jesuits about 1661-2; Bogle and Hamilton, 1774; and Thomas Manning, 1810. An astronomical survey was carried on surreptitiously by two pundits of semi-Thibet origin, under the superintendence of capt. Montgomerie, 1865-7. War with Nepaul, May; peace, June, 1884. Hon. Colman Macaulay's expedition to Lachen valley, to promote commerce; well received, announced 30 Nov. 1884.

A mission to Tibet, including Mr. Macaulay with scientific assistance, organised in India; scheme suspended July, 1886. See *Sikkim*.

**THIEVES' ISLAND**, see *Ladrones*.

**THIEVES' SYNOD**, at Ephesus, 349 or 449, where the doctrines of Eutyches respecting Christ's incarnation were approved, received the name because his opponents were silenced or excluded.

**THIMBLES** are said to have been found at Herculaneum, and long ago used by the Chinese. The bi-centenary of their invention in Europe by Nicolas van Beuschoten was celebrated at Amsterdam, Dec. 1884. The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. A *Thimble League* patronised by the queen 1836; the object being to provide employment for distressed needlewomen; there was a sale of the work at lady Winchelsea's house, 23, Ennismore Gardens, 24-25 Oct. 1888.

**THIONVILLE**, the ancient *Theodonis villa*, a fortified city on the Moselle, N. E. France. It was the occasional residence of Charlemagne and his successors, and on the extinction of his race it was successively held by private lords, the counts of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, the house of Austria, and the kings of Spain. It was taken by the duke of Guise, 23 June, 1558, after an obstinate defence, and returned to Philip II. by the peace of Château Cambresis. It successfully resisted the marquis de Feuquières in 1637, but was taken after four months' siege by the duc d'Enghien, 10 Aug. 1643, and remained with France. It successfully resisted the Austrians in 1792, and the Prussians in 1814. It was invested by the Germans in Aug. 1870, and after bombardment, being in flames, surrendered 24 Nov. following.

**THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES**, see *Articles*.

**THIRTY TYRANTS**, a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 404 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403; and also to the numerous aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 250-274.

**THIRTY YEARS' WAR**, in Germany, between the catholics and protestants. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and for its history by Schiller, published 1790-93. See *Battles*, 1618-48.

**THISTLE**,\* **ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND**,

\* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, 809, when that

founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, 29 May, 1687; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827. The original knights of 1687 were

George, duke of Gordon.

John, marquis of Athol.

James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton; killed in a duel, 1712.

Alexander, earl of Moray.

James, earl of Perth; attainted.

Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.

George, earl of Dumbarton.

John, earl of Melfort; attainted.

**THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY**, see *Cato-street Conspiracy*.

**THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST.** (Southwark); was founded as an almshouse by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693. In 1862, the site was sold to the South-eastern railway company, and the patients were removed to the Surrey music hall. The foundation stone of the new hospital, erected at Stangate, near the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was laid by the queen, 13 May, 1868; and the new hospital was opened by her majesty, 21 June, 1871.

The appointment of a paid resident treasurer, instead of an honorary one, and other changes recommended by committees, were negatived by the general committee, Nov. 1877.

Establishment of wards for paying-patients, settled 20 Nov. 1878

**THOMAS, ST.**, see *Virgin Isles*.

**THOMISTS**, see *Scottists*.

**THOMITES** or **TOMITES**, a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury. An insane Cornish publican named John Nicholls, called Thom, or Tom, assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, came into Kent, was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law act. On 31 May, 1838, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and eight more persons were killed before the mob dispersed.

monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that the king Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's Cross (X) appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V.

**THORACIC DUCT**, discovered first in a horse, by Eustachius, about 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654. See *Lacteals*.

**THORINUM**, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

**THORN** (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Here they acknowledged themselves to be vassals of Poland in 1466. Thorn was taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1703. Many protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits, 7 Dec. 1724. Thorn was acquired by the Prussians in 1793; taken by the French in 1806; restored to Prussia at the peace in 1815.

**THOROUGH**. The name given by Thos. Wentworth, earl of Strafford, to his unsuccessful scheme for making Charles I. an absolute monarch. He was attainted and beheaded, 12 May, 1641.

**THORPE**, see *Railway Accidents*, 1874.

**THOUGHT READING**. In 1881 Mr. W. Irving Bishop professed to be able to read a person's thoughts by touching some part of the skin. On June 11 in the presence of Mr. G. J. Romanes, professor E. Ray Lankester, Mr. F. Galton, and others; he was successful with some persons, and failed with others (*Nature*, No. 608).

In 1883 he was challenged by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., to operate under certain conditions, at St. James's Hall on 12 June, but virtually declined the tests. Other experiments by Mr. Bishop, 3, 4 June, 1884; success doubted.

Mr. Bishop sentenced to pay 10,000*l.* damages to Mr. Maskelyne for libel in *Truth* (23 July, 1884), 15 Jan.; appeal disallowed, 28 Jan.; damages reduced to 500*l.*, 2 July, 1885. He died of catalepsy at New York, 13 May, 1889.

Experiments by Mr. Stuart Cumberland reported successful on the prince of Wales and others, 19 July, 1884.

**THRACE** (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey) derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars.—*Aspin*. The Thracians were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have had his residence among them.—*Euripides*. See *Odryse*.

Byzantium, the capital, founded by the Megarians, about B.C. 675.

Invasion of Darius I. 513; Thrace subdued by Megabazus 508

Xerxes marches against Greece through Thrace, and retreats 480

Other Greek colonies established 450-400

Wars between Macedon and the Odryse (which see) 429-343

Philip II. acquires Amphipolis, 358; and gradually all the Greek colonies 357-341

Death of Alexander; Thrace allotted to Lysimachus, 323; who builds Lysimachia 309

Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion 281

Thrace overrun by the Gauls 279

Lysimachia and the chief towns seized by the fleet of Ptolemy Euergetes 247

Recovered by Philip V. of Macedon 205-200

Lost by him to the Romans 196

Seized by Antiochus III. of Syria, who is defeated at Magnesia, 190; and surrenders Thrace 188

Perseus defeated in his attempt to regain Thrace, 171-163

The Thracian kings rule nominally under the Romans 148 *et seq.*

Rebellion of Vologesus quelled 14

Rhœmetales II. last king A.D. 38

Thrace made a Roman province, about 47

Invaded by the Goths 253

Settled by Sarmatians 334-376

Ravaged by Alaric, 395; by Attila 447



Conquered by the Turks, who made Adrianople their capital <sup>1347-53</sup>  
Constantinople captured by Mahomet II., 29 May, 1453

**THRASHING-MACHINES.** The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made, and steam is employed. An act for the prevention of accidents by these machines was passed in 1879.

**THRASYMENE or TRASIMENE (N. Italy).** A most bloody engagement took place near the Trasimene lake between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy; Polybius.* On the same day, an earthquake occurred, which desolated several cities in Italy.

**THREATENING LETTERS.** Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person, or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, by the Black Act, in 1722. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II., 1756, and other acts; the latest 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, 97 (1861).

**THREE DENOMINATIONS,** see *Denominations*.

**THREE CHOIRS** (Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford). Festivals held in 1724, if not earlier, at Gloucester, for the performance of cathedral music on a grand scale for charitable purposes, still continued.

**THREE F'S,** see *F*.

**THREE ACRES AND A COW,** see *Land*, 1885.

**THRIFT,** see under *National*.

**THROAT AND EAR DISEASES,** a hospital for them opened near Gray's-inn-road, March, 1874; foundation of a new building laid by madame Adeline Patti, marchesa de Caux, 16 Sept. 1875.

**THUGS,** organised secret fanatical murderers in India, who considered their victims to be sacrifices to their goddess Kali or Bhowain. The English commenced suppressing them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830, when a plan for the purpose was adopted by lord Wm. Bentinck.

**THUMB-SCREW,** an instrument used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. In Great Britain, rev. Wm. Carstares, a presbyterian minister, was the last who suffered by it, before the Scotch privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but, at the third turn, he cried out "Hold—hold! doctor: another turn would make me confess anything."

**THUNDERER,** see *Navy of England*, 1872, 1876, 1879.

**THUNDERING LEGION.** During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy; and hence the legion received the name, 174.

**THURII or THURIUM,** a Greek city, S. Italy, founded after the fall of Sybaris, about 452 B.C. It suffered from the incursions of the Lucanians, by whom the Thurians were severely defeated, 390 B.C. It became eventually a dependent ally of Rome; was ravaged by the troops of Hannibal, 204; was established as a colony by the Romans, 194; and was captured by Spartacus in the Servile war, who levied upon it heavy contributions, 72.

**THURINGIA,** an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions, 530. It formed two duchies, 630-717, and 849-919; a margraviate, 960-1090; landgraviate and county, 1130-1247; and was, after various changes and many conflicts, absorbed into Saxony in the 15th century. In 1815 it was surrendered to Prussia.

**THURLES (S. Ireland).** Here was held a synod of the Roman catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman catholic primate, 22 Aug. 1850. It condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman catholic university, 10 Sept. following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX., and published, 1 Jan. 1852.

**THUROT'S INVASION.** Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, 28 Feb. 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell. His grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name.—*Burns*.

**THURSDAY,** the fifth day of the week, named from Thor, the most valiant son of Odin, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, &c. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

**THYATIRA (Asia Minor),** the place assigned for the battle at which the rebel Procopius was defeated by the army of the emperor Valens, 366. See *Seven Churches*.

**THYMBRA (Asia Minor).** Here Cyrus the Great defeated the confederate army aiding Croesus, and obtained supremacy in Asia, B.C. 548.

**TIARA,** head ornament of the ancient Persians. The name is given to the triple crown of the pope (anciently called regnum), indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The right to wear a crown is said to have been granted to the bishops of Rome by Constantine

the Great, and by Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. Their ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. "Boniface VIII. encompassed the tiara with a crown; Benedict XII. added a second; and John XXIII. a third." — *Rees*.

**TIBER** (central Italy), the river on whose banks Rome was built. In the flourishing times of the city the navigation of the river was enormous. Livy states that the Tiber was frozen over, 398 B.C. A commission was appointed to dredge the bed of the river near Rome. Dec. 1871. Garibaldi's scheme for improving the river, making a new port, &c., laid before the Italian parliament, 25 May, 1875; works begun, March, 1877.

**TIBERIAS**, a city in Palestine, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the emperor Tiberius, 39. Near it Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the crusaders, were defeated by Saladin, 3, 4 July, 1187; and Jerusalem fell into his hands.

**TIBET**, see *Thibet*.

**TIBUR** (now Tivoli), a Latin town more ancient than Rome, and frequently at war with it. The Tiburtines were defeated 335 B.C., and the subjection of all Latium followed; for which Furius Camillus obtained a triumph and an equestrian statue in the forum.

**TICHBORNE CASE**, see *Trials*, 1871-4. Dr. Kenealy, the claimant's counsel, elected M.P. for Stoke, moves for a royal commission to inquire into the trial; rejected, 433 to 3 (Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Whalley, and the O'Gorman); 26 April, 1875. See *Englishman*.

**TICINO** or **TESSIN**, a Swiss canton south of the Alps, conquered by the Swiss early in the 16th century; made a separate canton in 1815. It suffered by internal disputes 1839 and 1841.

**TICINUS**, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans, 218 B.C.

**TICKETS OF LEAVE**, see *Transportation*, and *Crime*.

**TICONDEROGA** (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July, 1758; taken 26 July, 1759. The Americans took it 10 May, 1775, but retired July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

**TIDES**. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Caesar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for Sir Isaac Newton, about 1683; see *Thames*. Sir Wm. Thomson, at the Royal Institution, 9 April, 1875, described a valuable tide-calculating machine.

**TIEN-TSIN**, see *China*, June, 1858-Jan. 1861, and 1870.

**TIERRA DEL FUEGO**, see under *Missions*.

**TIERRA DEL FUEGO** (*The Land of Fire*)—A group of five large islands, and many smaller ones, the extreme S.W. of South America, misnamed by Magellan from the fires seen on the coast 1520. Recent discoveries have shown that the country is not so inhospitable and the natives not so degraded as was formerly supposed.

**TIERS-ETAT**, see *States-General*.

**TIFLIS** (Asiatic Russia), built about 469 by Vakhtang; became the capital of Georgia. It was taken by Genghis Khan in the 12th century; by Mustapha Pacha, 1576; by the Persians, 1796; and by the Russians, 1801, who have made it the capital of their Trans-Caucasian possessions.

**TIGRANO-CERTA**, capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes the Great, and taken by Lucullus and the Romans, after a great victory, B.C. 69.

**TIGRIS**, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks: Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838. Colonel Chesney, in 1850, published an account of his survey in 1836-7.

**TILBURY** (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by queen Elizabeth.

**TILES** are said to have been first made in England about 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was repealed in 1833.

**TILSIT** (on the Niemen), on which river, on a raft, the emperors of France and Russia met, 25 June, 1807. By a treaty concluded between France and Russia, signed 7 July, Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia.

**TILTS**, see *Tournaments*.

**TIMBER**. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which 35 will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A 74 gun ship consumed 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of 57 acres in a century. — *Albutt*. Iron is now largely used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,904 loads; in 1866, 3,638,344 loads; in 1871, 4,497,136 loads; in 1875, 5,092,394 loads; in 1877, 6,788,789 loads; in 1883, 6,609,942 loads; in 1887, 5,653,791 loads. In 1866, we imported 53,458 tons of mahogany; in 1871, 29,256 tons; in 1875, 80,705 tons; in 1877, 53,600 tons; in 1883, 50,158 tons; in 1887, 37,650 tons. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

**TIMBER BENDING**. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

**TIMBUCTOO** (N. Africa), a city built by Mansa Suleiman, a Mahometan, about 1214, and frequently subjugated by the sovereigns of Morocco. Since 1727 it has been partially independent.

**TIME**. See *Hour, Day, Month, Year, Geodesy, Dials, Clocks and Watches*.

**TIMES NEWSPAPER**. On 1 Jan. 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. On 1 Jan. 1788, the paper was named the *Times*.



In 1803, when Mr. John Walter gave up the paper to his son John, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Mr. John Walter (1) died 16 Nov. 1812.

Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died 7 Mar. 1841, and was succeeded by his assistant John Thaddeus Delane (son of W. F. A. Delane, financial manager) who retired in 1877, and died 22 Nov. 1879.

On 28 Nov. 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000.

It is asserted that the *Times* was termed the "*Thunderer*" in consequence of an article by Edward Sterling in which are the words, "We thundered forth articles on reform, &c." when Barnes was editor.

On 19 Jan. 1829, the first double number appeared.

In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by Allan George Bogle and others, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case *Bogle v. Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of one farthing damages, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot at the Mansion-house and in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; a marble tablet also, commemorating the event, was set up in the Royal Exchange and at the *Times* office. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut. Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for 19 Nov. 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1868).

The *Times* (a slip) announcing permission to relax restriction of issue of bank-notes, published 24 Oct. 1847.

Mr. John Walter (2) died 28 July, 1847; Mr. John Walter (3) born in 1818.

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India.

*Times Fund*.—On the 12th of Oct. 1854, Sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. MacDonald was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage; see *Scutari*, and *Nightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days 8000*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1850, 16,000,000; in 1860, 16,670,000.

The *Times* of 21 June, 1861, contained 4076 advertisements about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements. Stereotypes from papier-mâché moulds introduced, 1856; much improved 1860.

The "Walter press" invented by John Cameron MacDonald (aft. Manager) & Joseph Calverley, prints about 15,000 an hour, perfected, 1862-71.

A list of the contents, inserted over the first leader, appeared first, 3 Feb. 1860.

31 pages tables of metropolitan charities appeared 11 Feb. 1869.

Special train for conveying the *Times*, North-Western Railway, began to run, 4.55 a.m., 16 Feb. 1875.

Annual summaries, 1851-75, reprinted, price 1*s.* (type set-up by composing-machines).

12,000 perfect sheets per hour printed by "Walter Press," Jan. 1876.

Weekly issue, price 2*d.*, began, 5 Jan. 1877.

The Rapiée electric lamp adopted in the machine-room, Nov. 1873.

Mr. Palmer's "Index to the *Times*" begun 1867; now printing for *Times* before 1846 and continuing 1830.

Summary of the *Times* published daily, 4*d.* about 26 July, 1883; stopped, Oct. 1884.

Death of Thomas Chenery, six years editor, long correspondent, 11 Feb.; succeeded by G. E. Buckle, Feb. 1884.

The *Times* consisted of 24 pages 21, 26 June, 1861; 14 June, 1884; 5 times in 1886; 3 times in 1887; 6 times in 1888; 11, 18, 25 May, 1, 22, 29 June, 1889.

Death of Chas. Ross, aged 84, 63 years a parliamentary reporter and 30 years a chief, 6 Dec. 1884.

Edwin Murray (watch dealer) *r. Times*, libel case, farthing damages, 26-27 Oct. 1886.

Articles "Parnellism and Crime," published 7, 10, 14 March; article on Mr. Dillon, 2 May, declared by the commons not to be a breach of privilege, 4-6 May, 1887. Centenary of the publication of the *Times*; special leader 2 Jan. 1888.

O'Donnell *r. Walter* and another (see under *Parnellites*) verdict for the defendant 2-5 July, 1888.

No. 31,725 (5 April, 1886) published as a book at Leipzig with German notes by Dr. F. Landmann, Oct. 1888.

For the trial by the special commission see under *Parnellites*.

Rev. Lord Sidney G. Osborne (S.G.O.), long a philanthropic writer to the *Times*, dies 9 May, 1889.

**TIN.** The Phœnicians traded with England for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but under the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who framed the Stannary Laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin. Edward III. confirmed the tinnerns in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1240.—*Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. In 1857, 9783 tons; in 1860, 10,462 tons; in 1864, 10,108 tons; in 1865, 10,039 tons; in 1870, 10,200 tons; in 1874, 9942 tons; in 1876, 8500 tons; in 1879, 9532 tons; 1882, 9158 tons; in 1884, 9,574 tons; in 1887, 9,282 tons of metallic tin were procured from British mines. Of tin plates we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.*; in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1864, 1,263,246*l.*; in 1866, 1,896,192*l.*; in 1871, 2,900,625*l.*; in 1873, 3,953,042*l.*; in 1877, 3,033,126*l.*; in 1879, 3,507,977*l.*; in 1883, 4,705,403*l.*; in 1887, 4,792,854*l.*

**TINCHEBRAY** (N. W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and his brother Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, at the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but having afterwards quarrelled, Robert was defeated in the battle of Tinchebray, 28 Sept. 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England.—*Hénault*.

**TIPPERMUIR** (near Perth). Here the marquis of Montrose defeated the covenanters under lord Elcho, 1 Sept. 1644.

**TIRNOVA** on the Jantra a tributary of the Danube, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria. It was occupied without resistance by general Gourko, 6, 7 July, 1877, and made the Russian head-quarters.

**TIRYNS**, an ancient city of Greece, S.E. of Argos, with massive cyclopean remains. Excavations of Dr. Schliemann in 1884 led to the discovery of what he termed "the Prehistoric Palace of the kings of Tiryns." His book on Tiryns was published in 1886. As Byzantine remains are also found some of his conclusions are disputed by eminent antiquaries.

**TITANIUM**, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menaccinite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

**TITHES** or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xxvii. 30*). Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen. xiv.*), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wickliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800, and abolished 1789. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Rainauld*. The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

The first mention of them in any English written law is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, 844. *Henry*.

In England, in 1545, tithes were fixed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation act, passed 13 Aug. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, 1846, 1860, and 1878.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

Several acts relating to tithes in Ireland have been passed in 1832-47, altering and improving the tithe system.

Tithe redemption trust appointed, 1846.

Agitation against "extraordinary tithes," 11 Aug. et seq. 1881.

An Anti-Extraordinary Association existed in 1882.

Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act passed 1886.

Riotous opposition to tithes in Wales, Aug.; anti-tithe league formed Sept. 1886; riots (see *Wales*) 1887.

Tithe Bill brought in; dropped Aug. 1887.

**TITHING**. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel*.

**TITLES ROYAL**. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485; Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 et seq. Francis I. of France addressed Henry as "Your Majesty" at their

interview in 1520; see *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

**TITLES TO LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT** (Scotland), passed 31 July, 1868, and amended in 1869.

**TIVOLI**, see *Tibur*.

**TOBACCO**, \* *Nicotiana tabacum*, received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the Gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, in Cuba, 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was either first brought to England in 1565, by sir John Hawkins; or by sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake, in 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. James I. published "A Counterblast against Tobacco," and the star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789. *Anderson; Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 24 March, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. We imported in 1850, 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,557,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff); in 1855, 36,820,846 lbs., and 2,651,544 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,936,471 lbs., and 2,110,430 lbs. manufactured; in 1864, 61,042,667 lbs., and 6,578,707 lbs., manufactured; in 1866, 54,374,800 lbs., and 3,171,906 lbs. manufactured; in 1871, 73,042,305 lbs., and 3,852,236 lbs. manufactured; in 1876, 76,814,974 lbs., and 3,818,682 lbs. manufactured; in 1879, 38,861,220 lbs., and 3,591,558 lbs. manufactured; in 1883, 56,475,199 lbs., and 3,121,174 lbs. manufactured; in 1887, 72,178,994 lbs. and 3,595,071 manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863; raised April, 1878. 2d. a lb. extra duty on cigars added, April, 1879. Net customs duties paid for tobacco and snuff in the year 1875-6, 7,744,977*l.*; 1877-8, 8,006,836*l.*; 1883-4, 8,991,205*l.*; 1886-7, 9,367,186*l.*; 1887-8, 8,713,944*l.*

Permission to grow tobacco in England with conditions granted by the Board of Trade, April, 1886.

Tobacco successfully cultivated by Messrs. James Carter and Co., near Bromley, Essex, Sept. 1886; and by others in 1887.

Duty per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco reduced from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; cigars 5*s.*; snuff 3*s.* 6d. or 4*s.* 6d. 1887.

**TOBAGO** (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the Dutch 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded

\* *British Anti-Tobacco Crusade*, originated by the late Thos. Reynolds in 1853. 60,000 of its publications had been circulated gratuitously in 1876.



to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English; 14 April, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 6 Oct. 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, 1 July, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814. Population in 1887, 19,937. Tobago is one of the Windward isles.

United with Trinidad by parliament in 1887.

**TOBITSCHAU** (Moravia). In a sharp action here, on 15 July, 1866, the Austrians were defeated by the army of the crown prince of Prussia with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, and seventeen guns.

**TOISON D'OR** or **GOLDEN FLEECE** (*which see*).

**TOKENS, BANK**, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., 1 Jan. 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. 14 Nov. 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage. Tradesmen were permitted to issue tokens as small coins from 1648 till 16 Aug. 1672, when their circulation was prohibited by royal proclamation. These tokens are figured and described in a work by Wm. Boyne, 1858.

**TOKIO**, the name given to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, about 1869. See *Jeddo*.

**TOLBIAC** (now **ZULPICH**), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

**TOLEDO**, the ancient Toletum (Central Spain), made capital of the Visigothic kingdom by Athana-gild, 554; taken by the Saracens, 712. Toledo was taken after the war begun 1081, by Alfonso I. of Castile, 25 May, 1085. In 1088 the archbishop was made primate of Spain. The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 15th century.

The alcazar, ancient Moorish palace, used by the emperor Charles V., destroyed by fire, 9-10 Jan. 1887.

**TOLENTINO** (Italy, formerly in the Papal states), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, 19 Feb. 1797. Here Joachim Murat, having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, 3 May, 1815, taken prisoner, and shot.

**TOLERATION ACT**, passed in 1689, to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, 1 Aug. 1714.

The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy, and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

**TOLLS** were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; see *Stade*, and *Sound*. *Tollbars* in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's

and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the high-ways of Holborn-inn-lane and Martin's-lane (now Aldersgate-street), 1346. Toll-gate or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on 1 July, 1864; and 61 on the south side, ceased on 31 Oct. 1865; and many others on the Essex and Middlesex roads ceased on 31 Oct. 1866; the remainder on the north of London ceased 1 July, 1872. The tolls on the Commercial roads, London, E., were abolished 5 Aug. 1871. The tolls on Waterloo and other metropolitan bridges abolished, 1878-9. The high road from Brighton to London free from toll, 31 Oct. 1881. See *Wales*, 1843 and 1889.

**TOLOSA**. On the plain named las Navas de Tolosa, near the Sierra Morena, S. Spain, Alfonso, king of Castile, aided by the kings of Arragon and Navarre, gained a great victory over the Moors, 16 July, 1212. This conflict is sometimes termed the battle of Muradal.

**TONGA ISLES**, Pacific Ocean. The king, George I., concluded a treaty with Germany, 1 Nov. 1876; with Great Britain, 29 Nov. 1879.

**TONIC SOL FA SYSTEM**. See *Music*.

**TONK**, Rajpootana, India. The nawab and his minister, for a massacre of Hindoo chiefs, 1 Aug. 1867, were deposed by the British. In 1872 he demanded investigation, and his case came before parliament without any issue.

**TONNAGE**. The Tonnage Act of 1694 established the Bank of England (*which see*). See *Tunnage*.

**TONOMETER**, a delicate apparatus (consisting of 52 forks) for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler of Crefeld, and described in his "Ton-messer," 1834. It received little notice till M. Koenig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

**TONQUIN**, S.E. Asia, the delta of the river Songkoi, a province of Annam, subject to China. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity 27 July, 1858: the abbé Neron was also murdered, 3 Nov. 1860; see *Annam*.

Successful attack and death of lient. Garnier . . . 1873

Naomdink captured by the French announced . . . 11 April, 1883

Lin-Yang-Fu declares war against French aggressors, 8 May; a new expedition voted for 15 May, " Commander R. T. Rivière (French), and 32 others besieged by the Black Flags\* at Hanoi; captured and killed in a sortie . . . 20 May, "

[He was buried at the Madeleine, Paris, 30 Jan. 1885.] Gen. Bonet arrives 7 June; fortifies Hanoi 16 June, " China firmly opposed to French aggression; Tu Duc, emperor of Annam, opposed to the French. "

Successful French sortie from Nam Din; much slaughter . . . 19 July, "

Proclamation of capt. Morel Beaulieu offering protection to the people, deserted by Annam, announced . . . 20 July, "

The Black Flags severely defeated . . . 7 Aug. " French advance, under gen. Bouet, checked at Cachao . . . 15 Aug. "

Bombardment and capture of the Hué forts, great slaughter of natives . . . 18-20 Aug. "

\* The Black Flags originated with Li-Hung-Chang, an able leader of the Canton rebels, who about 1863 with his followers took refuge in Tonquin, where he was at first tolerated by the emperor of Annam, but afterwards, being strengthened by many adherents, established an independent despotic government. He strenuously opposed the French.

Armistice granted, submission of the Annamite government; treaty signed, recognising French protectorate, ceding province of Bin Hnam, &c.

25 Aug. 1883

The Black Flags defeated at Phokhai by gen. Bouet with great loss, the French suffer severely 1-2 Sept.

Negotiations of Jules Ferry and Mandarin Tseng respecting the protectorate of Tonquin 1 Sept.

Disbandment of the Annamite troops yellow flags opposed to the French about 15 Sept.

Gen. Bouet replaced by adm. Courbet as commander of the French forces 4 announced 20 Sept.

Admiral Courbet begins actual occupation of Tonquin about 3 Nov.

Ninh-Binh and Kiang Yen occupied by the French without resistance 4 announced 4 Nov.

The Black Flags repulsed in a violent attack on the French gun-boat *Carabine* and on Haidnong, 17 Nov.

The Yellow book on Tonquin, published 5 Dec.

The French take forts on the Red river opposite Sontay about 16 Dec.

Sontay captured, the Black Flags retire, alleged French loss, about 77 killed, 231 wounded 16, 17 Dec.

Sontay fortified and left Dec.

The unarmed native Tonquinese suffer on all sides by the war Aug.-Dec.

Namding attacked by pirates, houses burnt, people killed 1, 2 Jan. 1884

Arrival of Chinese troops to defend Hainan against the French about 20 Jan.

Gen. Millot (successor in command to adm. Courbet) captures Bacninh, after hard fighting Chinese flee, 25 French killed 12 March.

Gen. Briere de L'Isle captures citadel of Thai-Nguyen 22 March.

Rainy season March—Oct.

Honghoa fired by the Chinese and quitted about 9 April.

Treaty signed by capt. Fournier and Li-hung-Chang at Tientsin; French protectorate of Tonquin and Annam recognised 11 May.

The Chinese garrison of Langson resist capt. Dugenne and a French column (700), (unauthorised), advancing to occupy it; 10 killed; a violation of the treaty of 11 May. 23 June.

The French appeal to Peking for indemnity; the Chinese deny the ratification of the treaty about 1 July; but order the evacuation of Langson and other places, announced 18 July.

Gen. Millot resigns, succeeded by gen. Briere de L'Isle 30 Aug.

Fighting resumed Oct.

Chinese regulars, attacks, repulsed with great loss; French suffer little (at Kep); gen. Négrier in command 6-8 Oct.

Victory of col. Donnier, great Chinese loss; 20 French killed 10, 11 Oct.

Chinese hold strong camps with reinforcements; their attacks repulsed at Tuguen Quan-hung with great loss 13 Oct.

Fighting: the Black Flag defeated about 20 Nov.

Chinese pirates said to be severely defeated, announced Dec.

Gen. Négrier defeats 12,000 Chinese E. of Chu, announced 6 Jan. 1885

Dong Song camp captured by the French after severe conflict 5 Feb.

Several forts captured 10-25 Jan.

Severe conflict with about 10,000 Chinese, who are compelled to retreat 12 Feb.; the French flag placed on the captured citadel of Langson 13 Feb.

Mutiny on the *Bayard* on account of deficient rations, &c.; 12 sailors shot; announced end of Jan.

39 French killed and many wounded 9-12 Feb.

Chinese 13 days' siege of Thuyen-Quan raised after 18 desperate assaults 2 March.

The Chinese defeated by col. Duchesne, 4-7 March.

French attack Dong-dang, successful 22 March.

Heavy Chinese attack on French positions; gen. Négrier wounded, compelled to retreat; Langson evacuated 28 March.

Preliminaries of peace signed at Peking; Tonquin to be abandoned by the Chinese, &c. 5 April.

Luh Vinh Phuoc, chief of the Black Flags, re-

warded for his services by the Chinese government April, 1883

The Chinese troops retiring May,

Reported massacre of christians Aug. "

The Black Flag Bands very troublesome Oct.; defeated by Négrier Dec. "

Reported massacre of 700 christians; and destruction of 30 villages Aug. 1883

Renewed warfare; French successes Nov.

M. Paul Bert, French resident, appointed 21 Jan.; dies 11 Nov. 1886; succeeded by M. Bibourd Jan. 1883

Much fighting; insurgents defeated by the French Jan.

Col. Bose captured Muong losing 9 men 19 April, 1883

Establishment of the civil native guard for suppression of piracy, and other organizations reported Sept. "

Renewed fighting by pirates; defeated by gen. Borgnis des Bordes with French loss 17 Jan. 1883

Surrender of Doivan, chief of the Bac Ninh pirates; country reported quiet 16 March, "

**TONSURE**, the clerical crown, adopted, it is said, in imitation of St. Peter, or of Christ's crown of thorns, was disapproved of in the fourth century as pertaining only to penitents, and not made essential till the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century.

**TONTINES**, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, 1653. *Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100/ share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000/ per annum. He died aged 103 years 19 June, 1798, worth 2,115,244/; see *Alexander Park*.

By the termination of a tontine begun by M. Lafarge in 1791 to diminish the national debt the French government received 1,218,000 francs Dec. 1838.

**TÖPLITZ** (Bohemia). Here were signed, in 1813, two treaties—one between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 9 Sept.; and one between Great Britain and Austria, 3 Oct.

**TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON** was founded 1879; inaugurated at the Mansion-house, 28 Oct. 1880.

**TORBANEHILL MINERAL**. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers, and the evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was a bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal. *Percy*.

**TORDESILLAS** (near Valladolid). Here was signed, 7 June, 1494, a treaty modifying the boundary line which pope Alexander VI. had assigned, in May, 1493, in his division of the new world between Spain and Portugal.

**TORGAU** (Saxony, N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, being



wounded, 3 Nov. 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814; and given to Prussia, 1815.

**TORIES**, a term given to a political party about 1678; see *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," &c. *Bolingbroke*; see *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Liverpool*, *Wellington*, *Peel*, *Derby*, and *Disraeli*. For **TORY DEMOCRACY** see *Fourth Party*.

**TORNADOS**. See *Storms*.

**TORONTO**, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834. It was made a bishopric in 1839. Population 1885, 118,403.

Opera-house burnt, 8 Feb. 1883.

Industrial exhibition opened by marquis of Lorne, 12 Sept. 1883; another opened by lord Lansdowne, 6 Sept. 1887.

Dynamite cartridges found under the parliament-house; much excitement, 30 April, 1884.

**TORPEDO SHELLS**, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, an American, in 1777. His attempt to destroy H.M.S. *Cerberus* failed. The action of Fulton's torpedoes was successful in Britain 1805; but their use was declined by the government. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were successfully employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On 4 Oct. 1865, Messrs. McKay & Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the *Terpsichore*, was speedily sunk. Torpedoes, made by professor (aft. sir Frederick) Abel, of Woolwich, were tried in May, 1866. A torpedo invented by Mr. Wightman and an Austrian, tried and reported successful at Sheerness; an old hulk was sunk, 8 Oct. 1870. Torpedoes to be ignited from a distance by an electric battery are now made at Woolwich. A Turkish monitor in the Danube was blown up by a torpedo (see *Russo-Turkish war, II.*), 26 May, 1877. Whitehead's fish torpedoes, projected by compressed air from a boat: very destructive if skilfully directed; described Nov. 1884.

The new torpedo boat *Peacemaker* invented by prof.

J. H. L. Tuck announced Aug. 1886

Nontenfelt's submarine torpedo boat tried in Southampton Water (see under *Boats*) 19, 20 Dec. 1887

Several severe accidents with torpedo boats July, 1888

Mr. A. Lège's torpedo, based upon the principle of a flying kite, announced 16 March, 1889

See under *Cannon* 1889.

**TORRES STRAIT**, dividing Australia from Papua or New Guinea, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in June, 1606.

**TORRES VEDRAS** (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, 10 Oct. 1810.

**TORTOLA**, see *Virgin Isles*.

**TORTURE** was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was applied to heretics by the Roman catholic clergy, and was used in England so late as 1640 (when Archer, who took part in an attack on Laud's palace, was racked), and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France,

by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. General Picton was convicted of allowing the torture to be applied to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, in accordance with the old law of the island, at his trials, 21 Feb. 1806, and 11 June, 1808.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE**, see *Teetotaler*.

**TOTNES** (Devon): thought to be the Roman *Ad Durium Amnem*. It was held by Judhael de Totneis, who built the castle about 1085. It was disfranchised for gross corruption and bribery, by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.

**TOUGHENED GLASS**, see *Glass*.

**TOUL**, the Roman *Tulli Leucorum*, a fortified town on the Moselle, N.E. France, one of the most ancient in the empire. The city and diocese acquired great privileges from Charles the Simple, 925, when it was united with the German empire. It was reunited with France, 1552. The fortifications, begun in 1238, were rebuilt and enlarged in 1700, according to the plans of Vauban. After a vigorous resistance to the Germans, commencing 14 Aug. 1870, Toul surrendered with its garrison of 3000 men, 23 Sept., when the town was burning in twenty-three places. The Germans thus acquired an uninterrupted railway communication to Paris.

**TOULON**, the ancient *Telo Martius* (S. France), an important military port. It was taken by the constable of Bourbon, 1524, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered 27 Aug. 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, 15 Nov. 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, 19 Dec., when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought 11 Feb. 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain: in this engagement the brave captain Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct. See *Cholera*, 1884.

**TOULOUSE**, the ancient *TOLOSA* (S. France), founded about 615 B.C.; was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419; and was taken by Clovis in 508. The dukes of Aquitaine reigned here, 631-761. A university was established here, 1229, and a parliament, 1302. The inquisition was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry; see *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on 12 April, immediately after the **BATTLE OF TOULOUSE**, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington, and the French led by marshal Soult, 10 April, 1814. The French were forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting. Neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

**TOULOUSE**. The county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778.

It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*which see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271. A large part of Toulouse destroyed by an inundation of the Garonne; St. Cyprien like a sepulchre; 23 June, 1875.

**TOURAINE**, the garden of France, was conquered by the Visigoths about 480. It was ceded to Geoffroy count of Anjou, 1044, and thus became the property of the Plantagenet kings of England. It was seized by Philip Augustus in 1203, and was made a duchy by John, 1360. It was finally united to the crown on the death of the duke of Anjou, 1584.

**TOURNAMENTS**, or **JOUSTS**, were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890; and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 910. Tournaments were introduced into England early in the 12th century; prohibited by Henry II., but revived by Richard I., his son. Solemn tournaments were held by Edward III., 25 Sept. 1329, in London; and 19 Jan. 1344, at Windsor; and by Richard II. in Smithfield, London, 10 Oct. 1319; and also by Henry VIII., in May 1513. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the comte de Montgomerie, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, 29 June, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, 29 Aug. 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors (among whom was the late emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour, aft. duchess of Somerset, being the "Queen of Beauty." She died 14 Dec. 1884. Among the festivities at the marriage of prince Humbert, at Turin, was a tournament, 24 April, 1868. Tournaments held at the Agricultural hall, London, N. (for benefit of soldiers' widows, &c.), 21 June *et seq.* 1880; (8th) 11 June, 1887; (9th) 14 June, 1888; (10th) 20 June, 1889. Amount received by the charities 1880-8 about 21,000*l.* The "Royal Military Tournament," as an institution for development of skill in arms in the army, was organised Oct. 1883.

**TOURNAY** (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 5th century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general La Bourdonnaye, 8 Nov. 1792. Several battles were fought near Tournay in May, 1793, and May, 1794.

**TOURNIQUET** (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

**TOURS**, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and saved Europe, 10 Oct. 732, and

from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This conflict is also called the battle of Poitiers. When Paris was invested by the Germans, M. Crémieux and several of the members of the French government of defence went to Tours, together with the representatives of foreign powers, 18 Sept., 1870. On 9 Oct. these were joined by Gambetta, minister of the interior, afterwards of war (who escaped from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct. In consequence of the defeat of the army of the Loire near Orleans, the government removed to Bordeaux, 11 Dec.

**TOWERS**. That of Babel, the first of which were built, built in the plains of Shinar (*Gen. xi.*) 2247 n.c.; see *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 n.c. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 n.c. The *round towers* in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high; see *Piso*.

**TOWER OF LONDON**. The tradition that Julius Caesar founded a citadel here (about 54 B.C.) is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the old White Tower was rebuilt; and under king Charles II., it was thoroughly repaired, 1680-5, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest. Here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry VI., 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, 30 Oct. 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850. See *Blood*; for *Tower-Subways*, see *Thames*. The more recent constables of the Tower have been the duke of Wellington, lord Combermere, and sir John Burgoyne. Sir George Pollock, constable Oct. 1871, died 6 Oct. 1872; sir Wm. Gomm, 31 Oct. 1872, died 15 March, 1875; sir Charles Yorke, April, 1875, died 20 Nov. 1880; sir W. Fenwick Williams, April, 1881; gen. sir R. J. Dacres, Aug. 1881, died 6 Dec. 1886; lord Napier of Magdala, Dec. 1886.

The menagerie, long here, was removed to the Zoological Gardens, 1831; the state papers were removed to the Record Office, 1857.

Opened free to the public (Mondays and Saturdays) from

3 April, 1875.

Lantern Tower rebuilt and other restorations, 1884-5.

The White Tower and other parts greatly damaged by an explosion of dynamite; about 16 visitors seriously hurt, about 2 p.m. 24 Jan. John Gilbert Cunningham and Harry Burton apprehended, 24 Jan.; committed for trial, 27 March, 1885. See *Trials*.

Tower Bridge act passed, 14 Aug. 1885; foundation of the bridge laid by the prince of Wales, 21 June, 1886.

**TOWNLEY MARBLES**, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1805 and 1814.

**TOWTON** (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, 29 March, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on



whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry and his queen, Margaret, fled to Scotland; and Edward IV. was settled on the throne.

**TOXOPHILITES** (from *toxos*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. The Toxophilites formed a division of the Artillery Company about 1784-1803. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's-park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

**TOYNBEE HALL**, see under *University Teaching*.

**TRACT SOCIETIES.** The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698; the Religious Tract Society, London, in 1799; and other similar societies since.

**TRACTARIANISM**, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the University of Oxford; see *Puseyism*. The tracts (specially No. 90) were condemned by the authorities at Oxford, 15 March, 1841.

**TRACTION-ENGINES** were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron which would have required 29 horses; see *Road-steamers*, and *Railways*.

**TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN**, see *Exports and Imports*. In 1861 the value of the two amounted to 377,017,522*l.*; in 1871 to 614,590,180*l.*; in 1875 to 655,551,900*l.*; in 1877, to 646,705,702*l.*; in 1879, 611,775,239*l.*; in 1881, 694,105,264*l.*; in 1883, 732,328,649*l.*; in 1887, 642,990,725*l.* See *Commerce*.

Trade with the United States doubled in value in ten years. 1877, 77,805,000*l.*; 1878, 89,070,000*l.* Royal commission for enquiry into causes of depression of trade, 31 Aug. 1885. Earls of Iddesleigh and Dunraven, Mr. G. Selater Booth, prof. Bonamy Price, and twenty others. First meeting 7 Oct. 1885; final report issued Feb. 1887. The majority refer to over-production, rise in value of gold, and in regard to agriculture, fall of prices, as probable causes; improved condition of the working classes noted, Jan. 1837.

**TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, BOARD OF.** Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, 2 Sept. 1786.

The parliamentary recommendation in 1830 to appoint a "minister of trade and commerce," was dropped by Mr. Gladstone in March, 1831.

Board of trade journal of tariffs &c. published, 15 Sept. 1836.

**TRADE CONGRESSES**, see *Working men*.

**TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION ACT**, passed 13 Aug. 1875. The registration office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane (Mr. H. Reader Lack, registrar), was opened 1 Jan. 1876; a similar act passed in the United States, 1881. See *Merchandise Marks Act*.

**TRADES' MUSEUMS.** The formation of one was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened 17 May, 1855, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened 24 June, 1857. The French "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers," was established 1795.

**TRADES' UNIONS.** The steam engine makers' society, Manchester, established in 1824. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (1825), the combination laws were repealed, and other provisions made. As trades' unions formed for maintaining the rate of wages, &c., are not recognised by law, a commission (including Lord Elcho, Thomas Hughes, and others, with sir Wm. Erle as chairman) was appointed to inquire into their constitution, 14 Feb. 1867, and an act to facilitate their proceedings was passed 5 April following. Their reports were issued during the year, disclosing the existence of murderous practices, with great intimidation; see *Sheffield*, and *Manchester*. An act to protect union funds from embezzlement was passed in 1869. A trade union act passed 29 June, 1871, amended by act passed 30 June, 1876. To counteract the influence of trades' unions, the National Federation of Employers was formed Dec. 1873; see *Employers*, and *Working men*.

207 trades unions in England in 1835.

*Trades Union Congress* opened at Liverpool, 13 Jan. 1875, 1876; at Leicester, 17 Sept. 1877; at Bristol, 9 Sept. 1878; at Edinburgh, 15 Sept. 1879; Dublin, 13 Sept. 1880; London, 12 Sept. 1881; Manchester, 13 Sept. 1882; Nottingham [134 unions, 552,091 members], 10 Sept. 1883; Aberdeen, 8 Sept. 1884; Southampton, 7 Sept. 1885; Hull, 6 Sept. 1886; Swansea, 5 Sept. 1887; Bradford, 3 Sept. 1888.

**TRAFALGAR** (Cape S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, 21 Oct. 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line: that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty;" see *Nelson*. **TRAFALGAR-SQUARE**, London, begun 1829; completed 1845. Act passed in 1844, declaring that the square is Crown property, the charge of it placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and under police regulations. In 1851, the charge was transferred to the Commissioners of Works. The right of preventing public meetings in the square by the executive affirmed by the Commons (316-224), 2 March, 1888. Grand Hotel opened by Lord Mayor, 29 May, 1880. See *Riots*.

**TRAFFIC** in the metropolis is now regulated by the Metropolitan Streets act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

TRAGEDY, see *Drama*.

**TRAINING SCHOOLS**, begun by the National Society, 1811. One was founded at Battersea in 1840, by sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated, in 1855, that there were about forty of these schools in different parts of the country.

Finsbury training college established about 1883.

**TRAINING SHIPS**, see *Marine Society and Chichester*.

**TRAJAN'S COLUMN** (in Rome), erected 114, by the Roman senate and people, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus. It was built in the square called the *Forum Trajanum*; it is of the Tuscan order, and from its base, exclusive of the statue and pedestal, is 127½ feet high.

**TRAM-ROADS**: as Mr. Benjamin Outram, father of sir James, the Indian general, in 1800, made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles in the north of England, the name is ascribed to him, but it is said to have existed in Derbyshire before, a coal waggon having been called a tram. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on 24 July, 1801. Street railways or tramways for omnibuses drawn by horses, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug. 1860, and at Bayswater, London, 23 March, 1861. (See *Ireland*, 1868.) A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862. An act to facilitate the construction of tramways passed 9 Aug. 1870. Tramways from Brixton to Kennington, and from White-chapel to Bow, were opened 9 May, 1870; and others since. Their introduction into the city was much recommended but opposed, March-May, 1873. Dividend of the North Metropolitan tramways company, 8 per cent. Aug. 1876. The use of steam locomotives proposed: approved in Paris, July, 1876.

Elevated street railways erected in New York, 1877-8.

233 miles of tramways constructed in England and Wales, 1870-80.

Steam cable tramway on Highgate Hill, N. London (the first in Europe), opened 29 May, 1884.

Steam employed by the North London Tramways Company, 1 April, 1885. See under *Air*.

886 miles of tramways in the united kingdom in 1887.

An international tramway congress opened at Brussels, 5 Sept. 1888.

**TRANQUEBAR** (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

**TRASCASPIAN RAILWAY**, see under *Railways*, 1888.

**TRANSFIGURATION**. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (*Matt.* xvii.). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on 6 Aug., was instituted in the East before 700, and seems to have been observed in the West as early as 450. Pope Calixtus III. in 1456 issued a bull making it a "feast of obligation" to be generally observed in honour of the defeat of the Turks at Belgrade in that year.

**TRANSFORMATION PRINTS**. A method of printing one picture over another, the former being easily effaced, patented by Mr.

Andrew Reid of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others, 1885.

**TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD**, see *Blood*.

**TRANSIT**, see *Venus*.

**TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN**. The translation of Enoch to heaven at the age of 365 years, 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

**TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC**, comprising Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories, was established by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, 10 May, 1796. With the Cispadane republic, it merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

**TRANSPORTATION**, see *Banishment*. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America," by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1786. The reception of convicts was successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1849) and by the Australian colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labour is wanted, ceased after a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the difficulty then experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment, namely, penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large: such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system is said to have originated in Australia under the superintendence of captain Macaochie. It was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*; and was modified by the Penal Servitude Act, 1864; and the Prevention of Crimes Acts, 1871 and 1879. It is now considered successful. See *Crime*.

John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper.

—*Phillips* 1 Nov. 1771

The Rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (100l. postage) 9 Sept. 1818

The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1787; where governor Phillip arrived with about 800 on 20 Jan. 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

A shipment of convicts to West Australia (which had already received 10,000) in 1867.

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, the doctrine of the "real presence." That the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration, was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Rabbertus (about 830), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, Wicliffe, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "Transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics.



This was confirmed by the council of Trent, 18 Jan. 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the church of England (28th article), and by all protestant dissenters. The declaration against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, was abolished by an act passed 25 July, 1867; see *Sacrament*.

Luther maintained the doctrine of *con-substantiation*, viz., that after consecration the body and blood of Christ are substantially present in the bread and wine. He was opposed by Bucer, Carlstadt, Zwingle, and others (termed sacramentarians), who asserted that the Lord's supper is only a commemorative rite.

**TRANSSVAAL REPUBLIC** (South Africa), founded by Dutch Boers (farmers) in 1848, after several years' severe conflict with the natives. Its independence was declared 17 Jan. 1852; and its constitution proclaimed 13 Feb. 1858; capital Pretoria. President for four years, T. F. Burgers, 27 May, 1872. Population about 38,000 Boers, 5000 English settlers, 770,000 blacks (1881). Total population in 1886, 370,848.

War with the Kaffirs begun; Cetywayo, king; Secoceni (Siekakuni), an eminent chief July, 1876  
 Republican government blamed; its troops defeated;  
 Sir Theophilus Shepstone sent to mediate Sept. "  
 Dutch Boers assisted by the Amazwasies, a warlike  
 tribe, who check Kaffirs Sept. "  
 Severe dispatch of the earl of Carnarvon, censuring  
 Burgers for aggression on Kaffirs Oct. "  
 Secoceni threatening Leydenburg Nov. "  
 Schlickman, the Dutch general, killed in an attack  
 17 Nov. "

Sir T. Shepstone well received; a desire expressed  
 for federation, Feb.; opposition to it March, 1877  
 Anarchy in the Transvaal; annexation of the  
 Transvaal (for protection) to the British dominions  
 proclaimed by sir T. Shepstone, 12 April; he is  
 sworn in as administrator 30 May, "  
 Conflict with Secoceni (disapproved); some volun-  
 teers killed 17 June, 1878

Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon made governor of the  
 Transvaal March, 1879  
 Great opposition to the British rule; appeased  
 after much discussion 12 April, "  
 Sir G. Wolsley appointed governor of Natal, &c., May  
 War with Secoceni continues Aug. et seq. "

His stronghold captured by col. Baker Russell  
 (under sir Garnet Wolsley), with British and  
 native troops 28 Nov. "  
 Secoceni surrenders 28 Dec. "  
 The Transvaal declared a crown colony Dec. "

The Boers meet and claim independence; Bok,  
 Kruger, and Pretorius arrested for signing a  
 document issued by the Boer committee  
 Dec. 1879, and Jan. 1880

The Boers seize Heidelberg, 16 Dec.; establish the  
 South African republic, Paul Kruger president  
 17 Dec. "

A party of Boers stop at Bronker's Spruit about 250  
 British troops of the 94th regiment, who resist;  
 some killed or wounded; others disarmed and  
 dismissed 20 Dec. "

Potchefstroom seized by Boers, who retire when  
 the place is shelled; col. Bellairs besieged in it  
 27 Dec. et seq. "

Capt. J. M. Elliot said to be treacherously killed  
 while fording the Vaal 29 Dec. "

The South African Republic proclaimed by a trium-  
 virate; Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius 30 Dec. "

Troops sent from Britain, &c., Dec., 1880, and Jan. 1881

Sir George P. Colley (appointed governor of Natal  
 1880) takes command in the war Jan. "

Gen. Colley's attack on Laing's Nek, a pass, re-  
 pulsed with heavy loss; col. Bonar Millet Deane,  
 majors Ruscombe Poole and Wm. Hunt Hin-  
 geston killed 28 Jan. "

Severe conflict on the Ingogo river; the British 12  
 hours under fire; repulsed with heavy loss,  
 8 Feb. "

Sir Evelyn Wood arrives with reinforcements and  
 joins gen. Colley 17 Feb. "

The Orange Free State proclaim neutrality and  
 mediation about 22 Feb. 1881  
 Gen. Colley marches in the night to Majuba hill  
 (*which see*); defeated and killed after a desperate  
 conflict 26-27 Feb. "

Gen. sir F. Roberts sent to Africa 28 Feb. "

Armistice proposed by the Boers; accepted for 6-14  
 March; armistice extended, 14 March; Boers  
 agree to British terms, 21, 22 March; peace pro-  
 claimed; the Boers disperse; gen. Roberts recalled  
 24 March, "

Potchefstroom surrenders with honours of war, 21  
 March; given up as occupied by mistake April "

Vote of censure on the Government policy in the  
 Commons negatived (314-205) 25, 26 July, "

Commissioners to carry out treaty of peace ap-  
 pointed 5 April, agree to convention ceding virtu-  
 ally all the territory to "The Transvaal State"  
 on 8 August, subject to suzerainty of the Queen,  
 and a British resident; with debt of about  
 420,867*l.*, &c.; independence of the Swazies  
 guaranteed; signed by Royal commissioners and  
 Martin W. Pretorius and Peter J. Joubert,  
 (Stephen J. P. Kruger not present), 3 Aug.;  
 effected 8 Aug. "

Meeting of the Volksraad, 21 Sept.; treaty confirmed,  
 25 Oct. "

Mr. G. Hudson appointed first British resident,  
 Nov. "

Departure of the British troops about 28 Dec. "

Fighting with the natives Feb. 1882

Secoceni killed by a rival chief Aug. "

War with the insubordinate chief Mapoch Oct. "

Renewed troubles with the natives Sept.-Oct. "

Fighting with the natives, who are repulsed, under  
 their chief Mapoch 16-17 Nov. "

Again defeated Jan. 1883

Combination of chiefs against the Boers announced,  
 March, "

Negotiations for peace begun by Mapoch announced,  
 5 April, "

Paul Kruger, president 9 May, 1883-30 April, 1888

Peace concluded July, 1883

Transvaal deputies, Paul Kruger and others re-  
 ceived by lord Derby 7 Nov. "

Definite proposals submitted to the government,  
 22 Dec.; amended boundary lines accepted,  
 2 Feb.; convention signed, the republic to be  
 styled the "South African Republic" under  
 British suzerainty 27 Feb. "

The convention adopted by the Transvaal assembly,  
 8 Aug. "

The filibustering settlers of Goshen and Stella-land,  
 break the convention; seize and annex Montsioa's  
 lands in Bechuana-land; sanctioned by a pro-  
 clamnation; withdrawn on remonstrance,  
 Sept., Oct. 1884

Sir H. Robinson's ultimatum from Cape Town,  
 requiring protection of the frontiers about  
 14 Oct. "

Joubert resigns his presidency about 21 Oct. "

Short war with the natives, refusing to pay taxes;  
 Mamusa taken; battle 2 Dec. 1885

Defensive treaty with the Orange Free State,  
 about 13 March, 1889

**TRANSYLVANIA**, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zupoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till Jan. 1699, when the emperor Leopold I., by the treaty of Carlowitz, finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till 20 Oct. 1863. A decree for the convocation of the Transylvanian diet was issued 12 Sept. 1865. The inhabitants are about 1,100,000 ignorant Roumans, 1,500,000 Saxon colonists, and 550,000 Magyars, the last being the ruling class. The union of Transylvania with Hungary in 1848, which has caused much discontent, was ratified by the Transylvanian diet, 25 Dec. 1866.

Serious agrarian riots at Földvár suppressed with bloodshed, 27 June, 1838.

## PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

- 1526. John Zapoly.
- 1540. John Sigismund.
- 1571. Stephen Zapoly I. Bathori.
- 1576. Christopher Bathori.
- 1581. Sigismund Bathori.
- 1602. Emperor Rodolph.
- 1605. Stephen II. Bottskai.
- 1607. Sigismund Ragotzski.
- 1608. Gabriel I. Bathori.
- 1613. Gabriel II. (Bethlem Gabor).
- 1631. George I. Ragotzski.
- 1648. George II. Ragotzski.
- 1660. John Kemain.
- 1662. Michael I. Abaffi.
- 1690-99. Michael II. Abaffi.

**TRAPPISTS.** The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Rotrou, comte de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Jean le Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1700. The Trappists' new building was consecrated in Aug. 1833.

A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbeuf, 19 Nov., and were landed from the *Hebé*, French frigate, at Cork, 30 Nov. 1831. They established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford.

**TRASIMENE**, see *Thrasymene*.

**TRAUTENAU** (Bohemia). On 27 June, 1866, the first corps of the army of the crown-prince of Prussia seized Trautenau, but was defeated and repulsed by the Austrians under Gablenz; on the 28th, the Prussians defeated the Austrians with great loss.

**TRAVELLERS' CLUB** (Pall-mall), established in 1815. A member must have "travelled out of the British islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London, in a direct line."

**TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND.** In 1707 it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (55 miles). In 1817 the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern railway (275½ miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 50*s.* 9*d.*

**TRAWLING.** Deep-sea fishing with a boat (sometimes driven by steam) having a very large net attached to it, and thereby catching the fish which mostly live at the bottom of the sea; principally practised on the N.E. coast of Britain.

Commissions reported in 1864 and since, that trawling was not injurious to the supply of fish as suggested; but another commission, with scientific advice, reported in Feb. 1885, that there was some ground for the fishermen's complaints.

**TREAD-MILL**, an invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

**TREASON**, see *High Treason*. **PETTY TREASON** (a term abolished in 1828, defined by the statute of 25 Edw. III. 1352) was a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior.

**TREASON-FELONY.** By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vict. c. 12 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act; see *Trials*, 1865.

**TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH**, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer," and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one; the first lord being usually the premier; see *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers. Sir Stafford Northcote (aft. Earl of Iddesleigh) was first lord of the treasury and not premier, 24 June, 1885, as was Mr. W. H. Smith, 26 July, 1886; see *Salisbury Administrations*. A third lord of the treasury (Mr. Stansfeld) was appointed, Dec. 1868, succeeded by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Dec. 1869.

The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united.

The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, afterwards commissioners were appointed.

**TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER**, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household in 1782. *Beaton*.

**TREATIES.** The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into at Kingston between Henry III. and the dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), 11 Sept. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with Guy, earl of Flanders, 2 Edw. 1274: the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. *Anderson*. The chief treaties of the nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index; see *Coalitions, Commerce, Leagues, &c.* Hertslot's "Commercial Treaties," 16 vol. 1820-85.



Abu, peace	7 Aug.	1743
Adrianople, peace	14 Sept.	1829
Aix-la-Chapelle	2 May,	1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace		1748
Akernann, peace	4 Sept.	1826
Allahabad (Bahar, &c., ceded to E. I. Company)		1765
Alt Radstadt, peace	24 Sept.	1706
America, peace	3 Sept.	1783
Amiens, peace	25 Mar.	1802
Ancon (Chili and Peru)	20 Oct.	1883
Anglo-Spanish convention,	29 July,	1886
Anglo-Turkish convention,	4 June,	1878
Antwerp, truce	4 April,	1609
Armel Neutrality, convention,	16 Dec.	1800
Armas	22 Sept.	1435
Armas		1482
Augsburg, league of		1686
Austria with England, convention; the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a compensation for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling.		1824
Baden, peace	Sept.	1714
Baguado (Venice, Naples, &c.)		1834
Balta Liman	1838 and	1849
Barcelona (France and Spain)		1403
Barrier treaty	15 Nov.	1715
Barwalde (France and Sweden)		1631
Basel, peace (France and Spain)	22 July,	1795
Bassein (Great Britain and Maharashtra)		1802
Bayonne	5 May,	1808
Belgrade, peace	18 Sept.	1739
Berlin, peace	28 June,	1742
Berlin, decree	29 Nov.	1806
Berlin convention	5 Nov.	1808
Berlin, peace (Prussia & Saxony)	21 Oct.	1866
Berlin treaty (Russia, Turkey, &c.)	13 July,	1878
Beyara	31 Aug.	1839
Breda, peace	25 July,	1667
Bretigny, peace	8 May,	1360
Bucharest, 28 May, 1812; (Servia and Bulgaria)	3 March,	1826
Cambray, league	10 Dec.	1508
Cambray, peace	5 Aug.	1529
Campo Formio	17 Oct.	1797
Canton	29 Aug.	1842
Capua, convention	20 May,	1815
Carlowitz, peace	26 Jan.	1699
Carlsbad, congress of	1 Aug.	1819
Château-Cambrésis, peace		1559
Chamfont	1 Mar.	1814
Chefoo, convention	17 Sept.	1876
Chunar, India		1781
Cintra, convention	22 Aug.	1803
Closterseven, convention	8 Sept.	1757
Coalition, first, against France	26 June,	1792
Coalition, second	22 June,	1799
Coalition, third	8 Sept.	1805
Coalition, fourth	6 Oct.	1806
Coalition, fifth	9 April,	1809
Coalition, sixth	1 March,	1813
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey)	16 Nov.	1839
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies)	25 June,	1845
Concordat, with France,	15 July,	1801
Confans		1465
Constantinople, peace,	16 April,	1712
Constantinople	8 July,	1833
Constantinople	8 May,	1854
Constantinople (Russia and Turkey, definitive)	8 Feb.	1879
Constantinople (settling boundaries of Greece)	24 May and 2 July,	1881
Copenhagen, peace	27 May,	1660
Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues)	14 March,	1857

Creedy		1544
Dover		1670
Dresden, peace	25 Dec.	1745
Egypt, viceroy and admiral Codrington, convention	6 Aug.	1828
Eliot convention	April,	1835
England, convention with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for settlement of the East	15 July,	1810
England and United States, convention	13 Nov.	1826
Evora Monte	26 May,	1834
Family Compact	15 Aug.	1761
Fommanah (Ashantee war)	13 Feb.	1874
Fontainebleau, peace	2 Sept.	1679
Fontainebleau	8 Nov.	1785
Fontainebleau, concordat	25 Jan.	1813
France and England, convention respecting the slave trade	29 May,	1845
France and Italy, convention respecting the occupation of Rome	15 Sept.	1864
Frankfort (peace between Germany and France)	10 May,	1871
French commercial treaty,	23 Jan.	1860
Friedwald	5 Oct.	1551
Fuessen, peace	23 April,	1745
Gandamak (with Afghanistan),	26 May,	1879
Gastein convention	14 Aug.	1805
Ghent, pacification	8 Nov.	1576
Ghent, peace (America)	24 Dec.	1814
Golden Bull		1356
Grand alliance	12 May,	1689
Hague	21 May,	1659
Hague	7 May,	1669
Halle		1610
Hamburg, peace	2 May,	1762
Hanover	3 Sept.	1725
Hanover and England	22 July,	1834
Holy alliance	26 Sept.	1815
Hubertsburg, peace	15 Feb.	1763
Hue (France and Annam)	25 Aug.	1883
"Interim"	15 May,	1548
Japan and Great Britain	26 Aug.	1858
Jay's treaty	19 Nov.	1794
Kaynarli, or Koutschou-Kaynarli	21 July,	1774
Kiel	14 Jan.	1814
Laybach, congress	6 May,	1821
League, holy		1576
Leipsic, alliance	April,	1631
Leoben, peace		1797
Lisbon, peace	13 Feb.	1668
London (settlement of Greece)	6 July,	1829
London (separating Belgium from Holland)	15 Nov.	1831
London (convention respecting Belgium)	19 April,	1839
London (Turkey and Egypt)	15 July,	1840
London (succession to crown of Denmark)		1852
London (neutrality of Luxembourg settled)	11 May,	1867
Lubeck, peace	22 May,	1629
Luneville, peace	9 Feb.	1801
Madrid, concord		1526
Methuen treaty		1703
Milan decree	17 Dec.	1807
Milan (Austria and Sardinia)	6 Aug.	1849
Munster, peace	24 Oct.	1648
Nankin, peace	29 Aug.	1842
Nantes, edict	13 April,	1598
Naumberg		1554
Nice		1518
Nimeguen, peace	10 Aug.	1678
Noyon	16 Aug.	1516
Nuremberg	2 Aug.	1532
Nystadt	30 Aug.	1721
Oliva, peace	3 May,	1660

Paris, peace (Paris)	10 Feb.	1763
Paris	20 June,	1784
Paris	15 May,	1796
Paris, peace (Sweden)	6 Jan.	1810
Paris	11 April,	1814
Paris	10 June,	1817
Paris	April,	1856
Paris (settlement of Neuchâtel affair)	26 May,	1857
Partition, first	11 Oct.	1698
Partition, second		1700
Passarowitz, peace	13 Mar.	1718
Passau	12 Aug.	1552
Pekin, peace, 24 Aug. 1860;	5 April,	1885
Persia, peace	3 March,	1857
Petersburg, St., peace	5 May,	1762
Petersburg, St.	5 Aug.	1772
Petersburg, St.	8 April,	1805
Peterswald, convention	8 July,	1813
Pilnitz, convention	20 July,	1791
Poland, partition	25 Nov.	1795
Pragmatic sanction		1438
Pragmatic sanction	17 April,	1713
Prague, peace	30 May,	1635
Prague (peace between Austria and Prussia)	23 Aug.	1865
Presburg, peace	26 Dec.	1805
Pretoria (see <i>Transvaal</i> )	3 Aug.	1881
Public good, league for the		1464
Pyrenees, peace	7 Nov.	1659
Quadruple alliance	2 Aug.	1718
Radstadt, peace	6 March,	1714
Radstadt, congress	9 Dec.	1797
Ratisbon, peace	13 Oct.	1630
Ratisbon	1 Aug.	1806
Reichenbach, treaties	June,	1813
Religion, peace of		1555
Rhine, confederation	1 Aug.	1806
Ryswick, peace	20 Sept.	1697
St. Cloud, convention	3 July,	1815
St. Germain, peace		1570
St. Germain-en-Laye, peace	29 June,	1679
St. Ildefonso, alliance	19 Aug.	1796
San Stefano (peace between Russia & Turkey), see <i>Berlin</i>	3 March,	1878
Siöröd, peace		1613
Sistowa, peace	4 Aug.	1791
Smalcald, league	31 Dec.	1529
Spain, pacification	22 April,	1834
Spain, convention, satisfying British claims	26 June,	1828
Stettin, peace	13 Dec.	1570
Stockholm, peace	20 Nov.	1719
Stockholm	24 March,	1724
Stockholm	3 March,	1813
Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies)	21 Nov.	1856
Suncion	15 July,	1852
Temeswar, truce	7 Sept.	1664
Teschin, peace	12 May,	1779
Teusin, peace	18 May,	1595
Tien-Tsin, China, peace	26 June,	1858
Tilsit, peace	7 July,	1807
Tolentino	19 Feb.	1793
Toplitz	9 Sept.	1813
Triple alliance	28 Jan.	1668
Triple alliance	4 Jan.	1717
Triple alliance (Austria, Germany, and Italy)	13 March,	1887
Tropean, congress	20 Oct.	1820
Troyes	21 May,	1420
Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice)	24 March,	1860
Turkmanchay, peace	22 Feb.	1828
Ulm, peace	3 July,	1620
Unkiarskelessi	8 July,	1833
Utrecht, union	22 Jan.	1579
Utrecht, peace	11 April,	1713
Valençay	8 Dec.	1813
Verona, congress	25 Aug.	1822
Versailles, peace	20 Jan.	1783
Vienna	30 April,	1725
Vienna, alliance	16 March,	1731
Vienna, peace	18 Nov.	1738

Vienna, peace . . . . .	14 Oct. 1809
Vienna, convention . . . . .	28 Sept. 1814
Vienna, 25 March; 31 May; . . . . .	9 June, 1815
Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial . . . . .	19 Feb. 1853
Vienna . . . . .	30 Oct. 1864
Vienna (Austria & Great Britain, commercial) . . . . .	16 Dec. 1865
Vienna (peace between Austria and Italy) . . . . .	3 Oct. 1866

Villa Franca ( <i>prelim.</i> ) . . . . .	12 July, 1859
Vossem, peace . . . . .	16 Jan. 1673
Warsaw, alliance . . . . .	31 March, 1633
Warsaw . . . . .	24 Feb. 1768
Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c. . . . .	2 July, 1854
Washington (settling Alabama claims, &c.) . . . . .	8 May, 1871

Washington (Fishery dispute), . . . . .	15 Feb. 1888
Westminster, peace . . . . .	19 Feb. 1674
Westminster (with Holland) . . . . .	1716
Westphalia, peace . . . . .	24 Oct. 1648
Wilna, treaty of . . . . .	1561
Wurms, edict of . . . . .	1521
Wurtzburg league . . . . .	1610
Zurich, convention . . . . .	20 May, 1815
Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia) . . . . .	10 Nov. 1859

**TREBIA**, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, 218 B.C.: and Suvarrow, after a struggle, defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, 17-19 June, 1799.

**TREBIZOND**, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

## EMPERORS.

1204. Alexis I. Comnenus.	1332. Manuel II.
1222. Andronicus I.	" Basil.
1235. John I.	1340. Irene.
1238. Manuel I., great captain.	1341. Anna.
1263. Andronicus II.	1343. John III.
1266. George.	1344. Michael.
1280. John II.	1349. Alexis III.
1285. Theodora.	1390. Manuel III.
" John II.	1417. Alexis IV.
1297. Alexis II.	1446. John IV. (Calo-Joannes).
1330. Andronicus III.	1458-61. David.

**TRECENTO**, see *Italian*.

**TREES** in London. Many were planted by John Evelyn in the Mall, St. James's, &c. He recommended this in his "*Fumifugium*," published 1661. The planting of rows of trees in suburban roads began in 1875.

**TREES OF LIBERTY** were planted in Paris and other parts of France during the revolutionary eras, 1790 and 1848. These trees were cut down in Paris in Jan. 1850, when riots ensued, put down by the military. The celebrated tree *Février*, planted in 1789 near the National Library, Paris, was felled early in 1884.

**TRENT** (the ancient Tridentum), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman catholic church as the 18th general council. Its decisions have been implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat 13 Dec. 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV. to 4 Dec. 1563; its last sitting (the 25th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863. Trent was several times taken during the French war.

At this council was decreed, with anathemas: the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; Indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

**TRENT STEAMER**, see *United States*, Nov.-Dec. 1861.

**TREVECCA**, see *Cheshunt*.

**TRÈVES**, or **TRIER**, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. The church of St. Simeon dates from the 4th century. Trèves was made an electorate in the

14th century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. Councils held here, 385-1423. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia, June 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

"**TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO**" (three joined in one), the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying "faith, hope, and charity;" see *Bath*.

**TRIAL AT BAR**, signifies by the whole court or a plurality of judges. This plan was adopted at Bristol after the riots in 1832; also at O'Connell's trial, 1844; and arranged for the trial of the claimant of the Tiebhorne estates for perjury, in April, 1873. See *Juries*.

**TRIALS**. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials before his time. Arrangements were made for more speedy trials by "the Winter Assizes Act," 1876. See *Appeal*.

## REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I. : 20 Jan.; condemned . . . . .	27 Jan. 1649
Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted, . . . . .	27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests 17 Dec. 1678
— Robt. Green and others, 10 Feb.; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, 13 June; Richard Langhorne, consessor, 14 June; convicted . . . . .	1679
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted . . . . .	13 July, "
Viscount Stafford: convicted . . . . .	30 Nov.-7 Dec. 1681
Rye House Plot: convicted; William lord Russell, 13 July; Algernon Sidney . . . . .	21 Nov. 1683
The Seven Bishops; acquitted . . . . .	29 June, 1688
Captain Porteous, for murder, see <i>Porteous</i> , 22 June, 1736	
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed . . . . .	18 March, 1740
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall . . . . .	24 Nov. "
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason . . . . .	28 July, 1746
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives . . . . .	7 Oct. "
Lord Lovatt, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded . . . . .	9 March, 1747
Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself . . . . .	9 July, 1749
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband . . . . .	5 Nov. 1750
Miss Blandy, the murder of her father (hanged) . . . . .	3 March, 1752
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive . . . . .	11 April, 1753
Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed . . . . .	13 Aug. 1759
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed . . . . .	16 April, 1760
Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox . . . . .	8 Dec. 1761
Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive . . . . .	6 April, 1763
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman") . . . . .	21 Feb. 1764
Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , at sea . . . . .	3 March, 1766



Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged	12 Sept.	1767	Mutineers at Bantry Bay, hanged; see <i>Bantry Bay</i>	8 Jan.	1802
Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape	28 March	1768	Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before (tried under 33 Hen. VIII. c. 23) (see <i>Goree</i> )	20 Jan.	"
Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas	27 Feb.	1769	Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin	6 March	"
Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland	18 March	1772	Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason; hanged on the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol (see <i>Despard</i> )	7 Feb.	1803
Cause of Somerset the slave (see <i>Slavery</i> )	22 June	"	M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in <i>l'Ambigue</i> : guilty	21 Feb.	"
Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn	13 Sept.	1773	Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the bank, 320,000l.; found <i>not guilty</i> , on account of the invalidity of the bills	18 July	"
Messrs. Perrean brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged	17 Jan.	1776	Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day	19 Sept.	"
Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty (see <i>Kingston</i> )	15 April	"	Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged	2 Oct.	"
Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of 4200l. in the name of the earl of Chesterfield, 22 Feb. (see <i>Forgery</i> ) executed	27 June	1777	Mr. Smith for the murder of the supposed <i>Hammer-smith Ghost</i>	13 Jan.	1804
Admiral Keppel, by court-martial; honourably acquitted	11 Feb.	1779	Lockhart and Landon Gordon for carrying off Mrs. Lee	6 March	"
Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the theatre-royal, Covent-garden	16 April	"	Rev. C. Massy v. marquis of Headfort, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000l.	27 July	"
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason; acquitted	5 Feb.	1781	William Cooper, the <i>Hackney Monster</i> , for offences against females	17 April	1805
Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor	10 Nov.	1786	General Picton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad, tried (under 42 Geo. III. c. 85) in the court of King's Bench; guilty (new trial, same verdict, 11 June, 1808)	24 Feb.	1806
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty	28 Jan.	1788	Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh	6 April	"
Mr. Warren Hastings; a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see <i>Hastings</i> , <i>Trial of</i> ), commenced	13 Feb.	"	Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted	12 June	"
The printer of the <i>Times</i> newspaper, for libels on the prince of Wales, and dukes of York and Clarence; fined 2000l. and imprisoned one year, 3 Feb.	8 July	1790	Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the King's pardon	1 July	"
Renwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in London	22 Sept.	"	The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed	23 Aug.	"
Barrington, the pickpocket, most extraordinary adept: transported	18 Dec.	1792	Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennan	26 Aug.	"
Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the <i>Rights of Man</i> ; guilty	18 Dec.	1792	Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty	23 Nov.	"
Louis XVI. of France (see <i>France</i> )	1792-3	"	Lord Cloncurry v. Sir John B. Piers, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000l.	19 Feb.	1807
Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; imprisoned and fined	29 Jan.	1794	Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey	20 Feb.	"
Mr. Purofoy, for the murder of colonel Rojer in a duel; acquitted	14 Aug.	"	Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded	7 March	"
Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason	3 Sept.	"	Knight v. Dr. Wolcott, <i>alias</i> Peter Pindar, for <i>crim. con.</i>	27 June	"
Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted	29 Oct.	"	Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. <i>Hazard</i> ; for an unnatural offence	2 Oct.	"
Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty	6 Dec.	"	Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000l.	22 Dec.	"
Major Semple, <i>alias</i> Lisle, for felony	18 Feb.	1795	Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon	4 March	1803
Redhead Yorke, at York, libel	27 Nov.	"	Sir Arthur Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> with Lady Borington	14 July	"
Lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000l.	4 March	1796	Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a duel; hanged	4 Aug.	"
Lord Valencia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery, damages, 2000l.	16 June	"	Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York	9 Nov.	"
Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty	8 July	"	The duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle, from 26 Jan. to 20 March	1809	"
Sir Godfrey Webster v. lord Holland, for adultery; damages, 6000l.	27 Feb.	1797	Wellesley v. Lord Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000l.	12 May	"
Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker (see <i>Mutines</i> )	27 June	"	The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general	26 May	"
Boddington v. Boddington, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000l.	5 Sept.	"	Wright v. colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture	1 June	"
William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed	12 Oct.	"	The earl of Leicester v. <i>Morning Herald</i> , for a libel; damages 1000l.	29 June	"
Mrs. Phepoe, <i>alias</i> Benson, murderess	9 Dec.	"	William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted	9 July	"
The murderers of col. St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork	15 April	1798	Hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service (see <i>Sombrero</i> )	10 Feb.	1810
Arthur O'Connor and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged	21 May	"	Mr. Perry for libels in the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; acquitted	24 Feb.	"
Sir Edward Crosbie and others for high treason; hanged	1 June	"	The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty	20 Sept.	"
Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason	21 June	"	Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh;	31 Jan.	1811
Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed	12 July	"			
Theobald Wolfe Tone, by court-martial (he committed suicide, died on the 19th)	10 Nov.	"			
Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork	13 April	1800			
Hatfield, for shooting at George III.; see <i>Hatfield</i>	26 June	"			
Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000l.	2 Dec.	"			

- The king *v.* Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty 22 Feb. 1811
- Ensign Hepburn, and White the drummer; both were executed 7 March, "
- Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory 12 March, "
- The king *v.* W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted 15 June, "
- Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate 19 June, "
- The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded 28 June, "
- Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted 21 Nov. "
- Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted 26 Nov. "
- William Cundell and John Smith, for high treason (see *High Treason*) 6 Feb. 1812
- Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted 6 March, "
- Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister 15 May, "
- The king *v.* Mr. Lovell, of the *Statesman*, for libel; guilty 19 Nov. "
- Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the *Examiner*; convicted 9 Dec. "
- Marquis of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deserter 16 Dec. "
- The murderers of Mr. Horsfall; at York; executed 7 Jan. 1813
- Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's *History of the Penal Laws* 6 Feb. "
- The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton for adultery 11 April, "
- Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty 26 July, "
- Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged 21 Aug. "
- Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed 7 Oct. "
- The celebrated Mary Ann Clark, for a libel on the right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald 7 Feb. 1814
- Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds, 22 Feb.; convicted (see *Stocks*) 8, 9 June, "
- Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters 18 Aug. "
- Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, by court-martial 1 Nov. "
- Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for *crim. con.* with the countess of Rosebery; damages, 15,000*l.* 5 Dec. "
- George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre 8 April, 1816
- Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see *Lavalette*) 24 April, "
- "Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough 16 Aug. "
- Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted 21 Aug. "
- Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France 23 Sept. "
- Cashman, a seaman, for the Spafields riots and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged (see *Spafields*) 20 Jan. 1817
- Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia 2 May, "
- Mr. R. J. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough 23 May, "
- Mr. Wooler, for libels on the government and ministers 6 June, "
- Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason 9 June, "
- The murderers of the Lynch family at Wildgoose-lodge, Ireland 19 July, "
- Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted 5 Aug. "
- Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason 15 Oct. "
- Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before Lord Ellenborough: extemporaneous and successful defence 18, 19, 20 Dec. "
- Mr. Dick, for abduction and rape of Miss Crockett 21 March, 1818
- Ashford, against Abraham Thornton, accused of her murder (see *Appeal*) and acquitted 16 April, 1818
- Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank (see *Transportation*) 9 Sept. "
- Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution 30 Dec. "
- Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampond (see *Bribery*) 18 March, 1819
- Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud 20 April, "
- Carlile, for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, &c. 15 Oct. "
- John Scanlan, at Limerick, for murder of Ellen Hanly 14 March, 1820
- Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel 23 March, "
- Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*) 27 March, "
- Sir Charles Wolsley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty 10 April, "
- Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see *Cuto-street*) 17 April, "
- Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri 7 June, "
- Lord Glerawley *v.* John Burn, for *crim. con.* 18 June, "
- Major Cartwright and others at Warwick, for sedition 3 Aug. "
- "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted 19 Sept. "
- Lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial 19 Sept. "
- Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced 16 Aug.; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*) 10 Nov. "
- The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged 1 May, 1821
- David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey 9 June, "
- Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary 8 Oct. "
- The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland, convicted and hanged 17 Dec. "
- Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould 29 July, 1822
- Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence 23 Sept. "
- Cuthbert *v.* Browne, singular action for deceit 28 Jan. 1823
- The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio* 23 Feb. "
- The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case" commenced 18 March, "
- Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Wear; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing (see *Executions*) 5 Jan. 1824
- Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged 30 Oct. "
- Footo *v.* Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 300*l.* 22 Dec. "
- Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery 4 April, 1825
- O'Keefe and Bourke, murderers of the Franks family 18 Aug. "
- The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced 9 Nov. "
- Captain Bligh *v.* the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery 25 Nov. "
- Fisher *v.* Stockdale, for libel in *Harriette Wilson* 20 March, 1826
- Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner 24 March, 1827
- Rev. Robert Taylor for blasphemy; found guilty 24 Oct. "
- Richard Gillan, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton 8 April, 1828
- Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution 4 July, "
- Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick 16 July, "
- William Corder, for murder of Maria Marten; executed 6 Aug. "



Joseph Hutton, a quaker merchant, for forgery :  
hanged . . . . . 28 Oct. 1828  
Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders ;  
Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see  
*Burking*) . . . . . 24 Dec. "  
The king v. Buxton, and others, for fraudulent  
marriage . . . . . 21 March, 1829  
Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York minster  
 . . . . . 31 March, "  
Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow ;  
hanged . . . . . 14 July, "  
Reinbamer, the Bavarian priest, for murders of  
women . . . . . 4 Aug. "  
Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Ports-  
mouth ; acquitted . . . . . 26 Aug. "  
Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for  
libels on the duke of Wellington ; convicted 10 Feb. 1830  
Clune, &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of  
the Doyleys . . . . . 4 March, "  
Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of  
Clare ; hanged . . . . . 6 March, "  
Mr. Lambrecht, for murder of Mr. Clayton in a  
duel . . . . . 2 April, "  
Captain Moir, for murder of William Malcolm ;  
hanged . . . . . 30 July, "  
Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr.  
O'Grady in a duel . . . . . 24 Aug. "  
Captain Ilesham, for murder of lieut. Crowther in  
a duel . . . . . 8 Oct. "  
Mr. St. John Long, for manslaughter of Miss  
Cashin (see *Quacks*) . . . . . 30 Oct. "  
Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of  
France (see *France*) . . . . . 21 Dec. "  
Carlie, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot ;  
guilty . . . . . 10 Jan. 1831  
Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation ;  
pleaded guilty . . . . . 12 Feb. "  
St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see  
*Quacks*) . . . . . 19 Feb. "  
Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams ;  
damages, 300*ol.* . . . . . 26 May, "  
Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting  
distinction of "the *Devil's Chaplain*"), for reviling  
the REDEEMER : convicted . . . . . 6 July, "  
Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel ; the jury could  
not agree . . . . . 7 July, "  
Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P.  
 . . . . . 14 July, "  
John Any Bird Bell, 14 years of age, for the murder  
of Richard Taylor, aged 13 ; hanged at Maidstone  
 . . . . . 1 Aug. "  
The great cause, earl of Kingston v. lord Lorton ;  
commenced . . . . . 9 Nov. "  
Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy  
(see *Burking*) . . . . . 3 Dec. "  
Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr.  
Oldham . . . . . 17 Dec. "  
Elizabeth Cooke, for murder of Mrs. Walsh, by  
"Burking" . . . . . 6 Jan. 1832  
Colonel Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol (see  
*Bristol*) . . . . . 9 Jan. "  
The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county  
of Clare . . . . . 28 Feb. "  
William Duggan, at Cork, for murder of his wife  
and others . . . . . 26 March, "  
Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v.  
Greene . . . . . 26 July, "  
Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the  
Bristol riots . . . . . 26 Oct. "  
Rev. Mr. Irving, by the Scots church, for heresy  
 . . . . . 13 March, 1833  
Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling ;  
guilty . . . . . 10 May, "  
Attorney-general v. Shore (lady Hewley's charity,  
which is taken from the Unitarians) . . . . . 23 Dec. "  
Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at  
Cork ; honourably acquitted ; his colonel, lord  
Brudenell, cashiered . . . . . Jan. 1834  
Proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels ; guilty, 6 Feb. "  
Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess,  
at Bristol . . . . . 10 April, 1835  
Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury : acquitted, 29 May, "  
Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the  
king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal  
machine (see *Fieschi*) . . . . . 30 Jan. 1836  
Hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in court of  
Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the hon. Mrs.  
Norton ; verdict for defendant . . . . . 22 June, "

Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charg-  
ing lord de Roos with cheating at cards ; verdict  
in favour of Mr. Cumming . . . . . 10 Feb. 1837  
James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of  
Hannah Browne ; Greenacre convicted and  
hanged ; Gale transported . . . . . 10 April, "  
Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr.  
Joseph Alsop ; guilty . . . . . 13 April, 1839  
Bolam, for murder of Mr. Millie ; verdict, man-  
slaughter . . . . . 30 July, "  
Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory  
language . . . . . 15 Aug. "  
John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high  
treason ; guilty : sentence commuted to transpor-  
tation (see *Newport*) . . . . . 31 Dec. "  
Benjamin Courvoisier, for murder of lord William  
Russell ; hanged . . . . . 18-20 June, 1840  
Gould, for murder of Mr. Templeman ; transported  
 . . . . . 22 June, "  
Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen ;  
adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem (see  
*Oxford*) . . . . . 9, 10 July, "  
Madame Lefarge, in France, for the murder of her  
husband ; guilty . . . . . 2 Sept. "  
Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France  
(see *France*) . . . . . 6 Oct. "  
Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-  
martial ; guilty : the sentence excited great popu-  
lar displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan  
 . . . . . 20 Oct. "  
Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, capitally  
charged for wounding captain Harvey Tuckett in  
a duel : acquitted . . . . . 16 Feb. 1841  
The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wil-  
fully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at  
sea, to defraud the underwriters ; transported  
 . . . . . 4 March, "  
Josiah Mister, for attempting the life of Mr.  
Mackreth ; guilty . . . . . 23 March, "  
Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of  
Mrs. Cook . . . . . 5 April, "  
Earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggra-  
vated assault on a police constable ; guilty : judg-  
ment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of  
20*ol.* and 2*ol.* . . . . . 3 May, "  
Madame Lefarge again, for robbery of diamonds  
 . . . . . 7 Aug. "  
The great case, Allen Bogle v. Mr. Lawson, pub-  
lisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged  
libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with  
numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in  
their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Com-  
pany, bankers of London, by means of fictitious  
letters of credit : damages, one farthing. This  
exposure, so honourable to the *Times*, led to the  
*Times Testimonial* . . . . . 16 Aug. "  
Mr. MacLeod, at Utica, America, for taking part  
in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced :  
acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days, 4 Oct. "  
Robert Blakesley, for murder of Mr. Burdon, of  
Eastcheap ; hanged . . . . . 28 Oct. "  
Mr. Beaumont Smith, for forgery of Exchequer  
bills to an immense amount ; he pleaded guilty,  
and was sentenced to transportation for life 4 Dec. "  
Sophia Darbon v. Rosser ; breach of promise of  
marriage ; damages, 160*ol.* . . . . . 8 Dec. "  
Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and  
second in the duel in which lieut. Adams was  
killed at Malta : both acquitted . . . . . 10 March, 1842  
Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne,  
for conveying the Indian mail through France,  
for that journal, contrary to the French regula-  
tions . . . . . 13 April, "  
Daniel Good, for murder of Jane Jones ; the Roe-  
hampton murder ; found guilty, and sentenced to  
be hanged . . . . . 13 May, "  
John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the  
queen (see *Francis*) . . . . . 17 June, "  
Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the police-  
man ; hanged . . . . . 4 July, "  
Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquis of Hert-  
ford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's exe-  
cutors, charged with enormous frauds ; acquitted  
 . . . . . 6 July, "  
M'Gill and others, for abduction of Miss Crellin ;  
guilty . . . . . 8 Aug. "  
Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again  
acquitted . . . . . 24 Aug. "

- Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen: 18 months' imprisonment 25 Aug. 1842
- The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford 1 Oct. "
- The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger 6 Oct. "
- The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission 10 Oct. "
- Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort: acquitted 31 Oct. "
- Mr. Howard, attorney, v. sir William Gosset, serjeant-at-arms 5 Dec. "
- Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel: acquitted 17 Jan. 1843
- Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery: guilty: transportation for life 1 Feb. "
- Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummmond, secretary to sir Robert Peel: acquitted on the ground of insanity 4 March, "
- The Rebeccaes, at Cardiff, under a special commission 27 Oct. "
- Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery: sentenced to transportation for life 29 Nov. "
- Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark: guilty 1 Dec. "
- Mr. Hoit, of the *Age*; libel on the duke of Brunswick: guilty 29 Jan. 1844
- Lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett: acquitted 14 Feb. "
- Fraser v. Bagley, for *crim. con.*: verdict for the defendant 19 Feb. "
- Lord William Paget v. earl of Cardigan, for *crim. con.*: verdict for defendant 26 Feb. "
- Mary Furlay, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair 16 April, "
- The will-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent), Joshua Fletcher, Georgianna Dorey, William Saunders, and Susannah his wife: all found guilty. 15 April: sentenced 22 April, "
- [In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney; and on the 3rd of August, 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000*l.* was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."] "
- Crouch, for the murder of his wife: found guilty, 8 May; hanged 27 May, "
- Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan., and lasted twenty-four days: all the traversers were found guilty, 12 Feb. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted 30 May, "
- Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane: guilty 14 June, "
- Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham: guilty 17 June, "
- Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid: acquitted 21 Aug. "
- John Tawell, for murder of Sarah Hart: hanged 13, 14 March, 1845
- Thomas Henry Hocker, for murder of James De-larue 11 April, "
- Joseph Connor, for murder of Mary Brothers, 16 May, "
- The Spanish pirates, for murder of ten Englishmen at sea 26 July, "
- Rev. Dr. Wetherall, for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter 16 Aug. "
- Captain Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew 5 Feb. 1846
- Miss M. A. Smith v. earl Ferrers: breach of promise of marriage 18 Feb. "
- Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel: acquitted 16 July, "
- Richard Duinn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts 27 Feb. 1847
- Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years (see *Ireland*) 26 May, 1848
- Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates, sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856) 9 Oct. "
- Bloomfield Rush, for murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich: hanged 29 March, 1849
- Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff 2 Aug. "
- [The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham into the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, alleging want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (8 March, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue, directed to the judge of the Arches court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, 7 Aug. 1850.]
- Manning and his wife, for murder of O'Connor: guilty: death 27 Oct. "
- Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c. 10 May, 1850
- Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen 11 July, "
- The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred 5 Feb. 1851
- The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal 18 Feb. "
- Sarah Chesham, for murder of husband, by poison: she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged 6 March, "
- Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny: hanged 7 March, "
- Doyle v. Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman catholic ward of chancery, before the lord chancellor: protracted case 22 March, "
- The murderers of the rev. George Edward Hollest, of Frintley, Surrey: guilty 31 March, "
- Achilli v. Newman, for libel: tried before lord chief justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench: verdict for the plaintiff, Nov. 1852: 31 Jan. 1852
- Miller v. aid. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath: verdict against the defendant 19 April, "
- The case "Bishop of London v. the rev. Mr. Gladstone" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant 10 June, "
- Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels: guilty 3 Dec. "
- Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife: guilty 10 Dec. "
- Eliot Bower, for murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris: acquitted 28 Dec. "
- Henry Horler, for murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey 15 Jan. 1853
- James Barbour, for murder of Robinson; hanged at York 15 Jan. "
- George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter: guilty 19 March, "
- Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham: verdict, manslaughter 21 March, "
- Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford: hanged 21 March, "
- Saunders, for murder of Mr. Tozer: hanged at Cheshamford 30 March, "
- The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Ennis 28 April, "
- Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against rev. earl of Guildford 1 Aug. "
- Smyth v. Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being com-



- mitted on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim . . . 8, 9, 10 Aug. 1853
- The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate . . . 12 Aug. "
- Case of Lumley v. Gye, respecting Madlle. Wagner; decided . . . 22 Feb. 1854
- Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury . . . 2 March, "
- Duchess of Manchester's will case . . . April, "
- Mr. Carden, for abduction of Miss E. Arnbthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted . . . 28, 29 July, "
- Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity) . . . 9 Aug. "
- Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, defendant being proved illegitimate . . . Aug. "
- Courts-martial on lieuts. Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge . . . 29 July-Aug. "
- Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted . . . Oct. "
- Emanuel Barthélemy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore (executed) . . . 4 Jan. 1855
- Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty to Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Clanricarde); compromised . . . "
- Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood (will set aside) . . . 3-10 April, "
- Luigi Baranelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed 30 April) . . . 12 April, "
- Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported . . . 13 April, "
- Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham gaol; acquitted . . . 3 Aug. "
- Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,625*l.*); convicted . . . 27 Oct. "
- Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted . . . 7 Nov. "
- Westerton v. Liddell (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) . . . 5 Dec. "
- [Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs, 21 March, 1857.]
- Celestina Sommers, for murder of her child; convicted (but reprieved) . . . 6 March, 1856
- Wm. Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook by poison . . . 14-27 May, "
- [He was executed at Stafford on 14 June, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother.]
- Wm. Dove, for murder of his wife (executed 9 Aug.) . . . 19 July, "
- Ditcher v. archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed [verdict set aside by privy council] . . . 22 Oct. "
- W. S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery . . . 31 Oct. "
- Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000*l.*); transported for twenty years . . . 1 Nov. "
- Earl of Lucan v. *Daily News*, for libel; verdict for defendant . . . 3 Dec. "
- Pearce, Burgess, and Tester; see *Gold Robbery*, 14 Jan. 1857
- Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of 150,000*l.*) upon Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life . . . 16 Jan. "
- Jem Seward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' cheques . . . 5 March, "
- Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven . . . 30 June-9 July, "
- Thos. Fuller Bacon, for poisoning his mother, convicted . . . 25 July, "
- [He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children, 13, 14 May, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.]
- James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted . . . 7-11 Aug. 1857
- W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) from the top of a cab . . . 15 Dec. "
- Stevens v. Campion, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6*sd.* . . . 31 Dec. "
- The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see under *Banks*); convicted . . . 13-27 Feb. 1853
- Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted . . . 6-7 April, "
- Edw. Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. . . . 9 April, "
- Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted . . . 12-17 April, "
- The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed . . . 1 June, "
- James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed) . . . 23 July, "
- The Berkeley peerage case . . . 23 July, "
- Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; a will case; the will affirmed . . . 27 July, "
- [The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator, Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died 15 June, 1854, and his father on 16 July, following, having made a will 19 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth about 60,000*l.*) to his son's wife, but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the court of chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Chas. R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000*l.* for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Brown, and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favour on 29 March, 1862, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb. 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was non-suited in an action brought against her counsel (afterwards lord Chelmsford and lord chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.]
- Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds . . . 10 Nov. "
- Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun . . . 30 Nov. "
- W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted . . . 15 Dec. "
- Evans v. Evans and Rose, divorce case . . . Dec. "
- Lieut.-col. Dickson v. earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff . . . 14 Feb. 1859
- Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages 140*l.* . . . 23 Feb. "
- Wagner, Bateinan, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted . . . 13 May, "
- Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates . . . 3 June, "
- Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*) 9 June, "
- T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Eicke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions, 29 June, "
- Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted . . . 15-19 Aug. "
- [He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, 16 Nov. 1859. On 11 Nov. 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will, and obtained her property.]
- Oakley v. the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharpeners, 17 Dec. "
- David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients . . . Jan. 1860

- Eugenia Plummer, aged 17 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch . . . 14 May, 1860
- Mr. W. H. Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield . . . 19 July, "
- Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by flogging, . . . 23 July, "
- Nottidge v. Prince (see *Agapemone*) . . . 25 July, "
- Rev. J. Bonwell, of Steyney, degraded for immorality, . . . 29 Aug. "
- James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavouring to inculpate one Ems, he led to his own conviction . . . 25 Oct. "
- Miss Shedden v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father; was not attained) . . . 9 Nov. et seq. "
- Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff . . . 19, 20 Dec. "
- Constance Kent inquiry; trial refused, see *Royal Murder* . . . Jan. 1861
- Thelwall v. hon. Major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin supported the first marriage . . . 21 Feb. to 4 March, "
- [Miss Longworth endeavoured to establish her marriage. On appeal, the Scotch court annulled the marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the house of lords, 28 July, 1864, and again finally, 30 July, 1867. An attempt to set aside the judgment of the house of lords rejected by the court of session, 29 Oct. 1868.]
- Brook v. Brook; see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*. The house of lords on appeal decided against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country . . . 18 March, "
- Reade v. Lacy; the dramatising a novel restrained, . . . 17 April, "
- Beamish v. Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself . . . 22 April, "
- Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, 6 May; judgment affirmed . . . 12 June, "
- Cadross case*. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority . . . July, "
- W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant . . . 8-10 July, "
- J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election . . . 20 July, "
- Baron de Vidal; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father, . . . 23 Aug. "
- Vincent Colucci; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone . . . 23 Oct. "
- John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself . . . 25-30 Oct. "
- Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted . . . 13 Dec. "
- Inquiry into sanity of Wm. Fred. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days: 140 witnesses examined; verdict sane mind (see *Lunacy*) . . . 16 Dec. 1861, and 30 Jan. 1862
- [Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]
- Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers:—30 days' inquiry: ended, . . . 24 March, "
- [The court was much blamed by the public and the sentence was annulled.]
- Mrs. A. C. Vyse for poisoning her two children; acquitted as insane . . . 9 July, "
- Roupell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds . . . 18, 19 Aug. 1862
- Jessie McLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old . . . 17-20 Sept. "
- [She was respite 27 Oct. 1862.]
- Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession (released Sept. 1876) . . . 24 Sept. "
- Catherine Wilson, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856 . . . 25-27 Sept. "
- 27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month . . . Nov. "
- Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P. v. Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s. . . 3 Dec. "
- Hall v. Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages 150l. . . 10 Dec. "
- George Buncher, Wm. Burnett, Richd. Brewer, and James Griffiths, for forging bank-notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted . . . 7-12 Jan. 1863
- Clare v. The Queen; petition of right for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant . . . 2-6 Feb. "
- Rev. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*): verdict for plaintiff, . . . 27 Feb. "
- Queen on appeal of earl of Cardigan v. col. Cathorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaklava, 25 Oct. 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error), . . . 9, 10 June, "
- Attorney-general v. Sillim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the Confederates, against the Enlistment act; verdict for defendants, . . . 25 June, "
- [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, 6 April, 1864.]
- Col. Lothian Dickson v. viscount Combermere, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants, . . . 27 June, et seq. "
- Morrison (Zadkiel) v. sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages . . . 29 June, "
- Richard Roupell v. Haws: arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict . . . 16-24 July, "
- Woolley v. Pole, for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for 29,000l. for his insurance of Camden-house; burnt 23 March, 1862 . . . 29 Aug. "
- George Victor Townley, for murder of Miss Goodman, through jealousy; convicted . . . 12 Dec. "
- [He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity, too hastily signed: and committed suicide in prison, 12 Feb. 1865.]
- Lieut.-col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to sergeant-major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honourably acquitted, . . . 17 Nov.-23 Dec. "
- Franz Müller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, 9 July; convicted . . . 27-29 Oct. 1864
- Gedney v. Smith, a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property . . . 10 Nov. "
- E. K. Kohl, for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted . . . 11, 12 Jan. 1865
- Queen v. Wm. Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment act, in equipping the *Ragghannock* for the Confederate government; acquitted, . . . 4 Feb. "
- Woodgate v. Ridout (for *Morning Post*), for libel respecting the great will case of the earl of Egmont v. Darrell; verdict for plaintiff, 1000l. . . 10 Feb. "
- Bishop Colenso's appeal to privy council against decision of bishop of Capetown, deposing him, which is annulled . . . 21 March, "
- Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others, for jewel robberies in London; convicted . . . 13 April, "
- J. W. Terry and Thos. Burch, for misdeemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank; acquitted, . . . April, "
- Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty . . . 3-7 July, "
- Charlotte Winsor, a child-murderer, convicted on the evidence of an accomplice . . . July, "



an account of legal irregularities in her trial, her execution was then deferred, and her sentence was commuted to life-imprisonment, 23 May, 1866.]  
 onstant Kent trial (see *Road Murder*) 21 July, 1865  
 trials of Fenians for treason-felony; Thos. Clarke, Libby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 28 Nov.-1 Dec.; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, 13 Dec.; others convicted at Cork 1 Dec. "  
 Stephen Porwood (or Ernest Sonthey), for murder of his wife and children: guilty 20-21 Dec. "  
 after Fenians convicted at Dublin (see *Fenians*), Jan. 1866  
 readallane peerage: succession decided in favour of Campbell of Glenfalloch. 26 Jan. "  
 yves and Ryves v. the attorney-general; an endeavour to prove the marriage of king George III. with Hannah Wilmot, and that of his brother Henry, duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot; the jury decided that the claim was not made out, and that Olive Serres, the alleged mother of Mrs. Ryves, was not the legitimate daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and that the 32 documents brought in evidence were forged (Mrs. Ryves died 7 Dec. 1871). 13 June, "  
 anda and Kirwee prize case (Indian mutiny); court of admiralty decide that 700,000. are to be divided between the soldiers commanded by generals Whitelocke, Rose, Roberts, and others, 30 June, "  
 ishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others, trustees of colonial bishopric fund (for withholding his stipend); verdict for plaintiff, with costs 6 Nov. "  
 unter v. Sharpe (*Pall Mall Gazette*), for libel (charging him with quackery); one farthing damages gained by plaintiff 1 Dec. "  
 ames J. Wilkinson, manager of joint stock bank, convicted of fraud 9 et seq. Jan. 1867  
 iberated with free pardon, after investigation, July, 1868]  
 ryant v. Foot; decision against prescriptive right of a rector to claim a marriage-fee 23 Jan. "  
 W. Lee Webb, Lionel Holdsworth, and others, convicted of fraud (scuttling a ship, and claiming insurance) 4 Feb. "  
 Anderson, a Swede; convicted of murdering a mulatto, from superstition 12 April, "  
 readallane peerage; Wm. J. Campbell declared heir, on appeal to house of lords 16 July, "  
 mith v. Tebbitt and others: a will case, disposing of upwards of 400,000.; verdict for defendants, annulling the will of Ann Thwaites, who is declared of unsound mind, after a long trial, in April and May; judgment given 6 Aug. "  
 akes v. Turquand, and others; appeal case, house of lords; decision affirming liability of shareholders of the company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited) 15 Aug. "  
 eo, Druiitt, M. Lawrence, and John Anderson, leaders of the operative tailors' association, convicted of a misdemeanor (organising the system of "picketing," or watching men on strike; and intimidating non-unionists; which began 24 April, 1867) 21 Aug. "  
 , tailors convicted of "picketing" 22 Aug. "  
 enian trials at Manchester, Allen, &c. (see *Fenians*) 30 Oct.-12 Nov. "  
 rederick Baker convicted of brutal murder of a child 6 Dec. "  
 r. Rigby Wason v. Walter (for publication of an alleged libel in the *Times*; viz., a correct report of a debate in the house of lords, &c.); verdict for defendant, settling that such a report is privileged 18-20 Dec. "  
 'dict affirmed again, 25 Nov. 1868. Mr. Wason died July, 1875.]  
 artin v. Mackonochie (for ritualistic practices); before dean of arches, 4 Dec. 1867, and 14 days; recommended: closed 18 Jan. 1868  
 amank v. Simpson; similar case; begun 5 Feb.; verdict condemning elevation of sacrament, use of incense, and mixture of water with the wine in the communion service 28 March, "  
 rossley v. Elsworthy for fraudulent misrepresentation; verdict for plaintiff, damages 35,000. 18 Feb. "

Trial of Fenians for Clerkenwell outrage (see *Fenians*), begun 20 April; all acquitted except Michael Barrett 20-27 April, 1863  
 Richard Burke (*alias* Geo. Berry, &c.), Theobald Casey, and Henry Shaw (*alias* Mullady), Fenians, for treason felony, at Old Bailey; Burke and Shaw convicted, Casey acquitted 28-30 April, "  
 Mornington v. Wellesley, and Wellesley v. Mornington, a 29 years' suit in chancery, decided (costs above 30,000.); 22,000. awarded to the countess of Mornington 7 May, "  
 Lyon v. Home (the spiritual medium). The plaintiff, a widow, sought to recover 60,000. stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867; suit instituted 15 June, 1867; trial, 21 April to 1 May, 1868; verdict given for plaintiff, by the vice-chancellor, sir G. M. Giffard, 22 May, "  
 [The judge, in concluding, said, regarding spiritualism, that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated on the one hand to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and on the other to assist the projects of the needy, and the adventurer."] "  
 Esmonde will case, Dublin: Lady Esmonde bequeathed property to support protestantism in Ireland, by endowing a college, &c.: will disputed by her family: no verdict by jury 3-13 June, "  
 [New trial: will affirmed, Aug. 1869.]  
 Thomas Edgeley, convicted of fraud against Leeds Banking Company 11-13 June, "  
 Risk Allah v. Whitehurst (for *Daily Telegraph*): libel case; damages for plaintiff, 960l. 10 June, "  
 Attorney-general v. Dakin: appeal case; decision that privilege of exemption from execution of legal process does not extend to Hampton Court palace 20 June, "  
 Madame Sarah Rachel Levenson convicted of conspiracy 25 Sept. "  
 [Writ of error: new trial refused, 11 May, 1869.]  
 Chornford v. Lingo: female suffrage declared illegal 7-9 Nov. "  
 Baxter v. Langley: Sunday evening lectures declared not illegal 19 Nov. "  
 Martin v. Mackonochie: see *Church of England*, 23 Dec. "  
 Phillips v. Eyre: verdict for defendant; see *Jamaica* 20 Jan. 1869  
 Saurin v. Star and another (convent case; a sister sued her mother superior, for ill-usage and expulsion); verdict for plaintiff, damages 500l. 3-26 Feb. "  
 [Case compromised, April, 1870.]  
 James Thos. Gambier, admiralty clerk, and Wm. Rumble, engineer, convicted of fraud and seeking bribes from contractors 9 April, "  
 Cooper v. Gordon: verdict for plaintiff; the vice-chancellor decides that the majority of a congregation of dissenters may dismiss their minister for any cause 28 May, "  
 Major Frederick Beswick, constable of Birkenhead, convicted of forgery 10 June, "  
 Farrer (president of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society) v. Close (the secretary), for misappropriation of money. In 1867 the justices dismissed the charge because the society had illegal rules. At the trial at the Queen's bench the court was equally divided, and no verdict given 3 July, "  
 Fanny F. M. Oliver convicted of murder of her husband 20 July, "  
 Lyons v. Rev. N. Thomas and others, for abduction of Esther Lyons, a Jewish girl, a proselyte; damages 50l. 31 July, "  
 Frederick Hinson convicted of murder of his paramour, Maria Death, and Wm. Douglas Boyd 24 Nov. "  
 Rev. James John Merest, convicted of simony; deprived 26-29 Nov. "  
 Martin v. Mackonochie: before judicial committee of privy council, defendant censured for evading verdict, and condemned in costs 4 Dec. "  
 Mrs. Kelly v. Rev. J. Kelly; judicial separation for ill usage (not violence) decreed 7 Dec. "  
 Messrs. Gurney and others, for conspiring to defraud; acquitted 13-23 Dec. "

- Smith v. Earl Brownlow: after long litigation decision against the enclosure of the common at Berkhamstead by lord of the manor 14 Jan. 1870
- James Clifford, a retired artilleryman, convicted of "sweating" sovereigns by the voltaic battery. 1 Feb. "
- Jacob Spinass, a Swiss, convicted of murder of Cecilia Aldridge, an unfortunate 3 March, "
- Dr. Kinglake convicted of bribery on behalf of his brother at Bridgewater 26 March, "
- Wicklow peerage case: claim for an infant declared to be unfounded by House of Lords (remarkable evidence) 31 March, "
- Demetrius Pappa, a bank manager, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for embezzlement, 6 May, "
- Sir Charles Mordaunt v. lady Mordaunt, and others, for divorce: preliminary trial of her sanity (declared insane on 30 April, 1866), 16-25 Feb. 1870; appeal, 27 April, 1870; judgment affirmed 2 June, "
- Bishop Goss (R.C.) v. Hill and Whittaker; will case; Mr. Moreton's will, bequeathing the chief of his property to the bishop, set aside 16 June, "
- Phillips v. Eyre, for imprisonment during Jamaica rebellion; verdict for defendant 23 June, "
- Chelsea Murders*: Walter Miller convicted of murder of Rev. Elias Huelin and Annie Boss, his housekeeper (8 or 9 May, 1870) 13, 14 July, "
- Michael Davitt and John Wilson, treason felony; see *Fenians* 18 July, "
- John Jones or Owen, convicted of murder of Emanuel Marshall and family (7 persons, early 22 May, 1870), at Denham, near Uxbridge 22 July, "
- Shepherd v. Bennett (Arches); decision that defendant had retracted heresy; appeal to privy council, 23 July, "
- Margaret Waters convicted of murder of John Cowen, infant; her sister and accomplice, Sarah Ellis, was convicted of fraud, 22 Sept. (baby farming case; see *Infanticide*) 21-23 Sept. "
- Rev. C. Voysey v. Noble: appeal to privy council judicial committee against condemnation for heresy 10 Nov. "
- Ebby v. McGowan: verdict against an architect for refusing to give up the plans of a building he was about to erect. 16 Nov. "
- Catch v. Shaen: for libel on master of Lambeth workhouse; verdict for plaintiff, 600*l.* damages; execution stayed 15 Dec. "
- Diamond Robbery*: London and Ryder's man made insolent and robbed of diamonds, 12 Jan.; Martha Torpey acquitted, 1 March; James Torpey pleaded guilty (sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude) 1 May, 1871
- E. Boulton, L. C. Hurt, F. W. Park, and others (frequently dressed as women) tried for a conspiracy; acquitted 9-15 May, "
- Tichborne v. Lushington: the plaintiff declared himself to be sir Roger Charles Tichborne, supposed to have been lost at sea; and claimed the baronetcy and estates, worth about 24,000*l.* a year.
- Roger Charles Tichborne, son of sir James, born 1829
- Educated in France till about 1843
- Entered the army 1849
- Proposed marriage to his cousin Kate Doughty; declined Jan. 1852
- Sailed from Havre for Valparaiso (March), and arrived there 19 June, 1853
- Sailed from Rio Janeiro in the *Bella*, which foundered at sea 20 April, 1854
- [A Chancery suit was instituted, and his death legally proved.]
- His mother advertised for her son 19 May, 1865
- The claimant (found by Gibbs and Cubitt in Australia) asserted that he and eight of the crew were saved from the wreck of the *Bella*; that he went to Australia, and lived there, roughly, 13 years under the name of Castro; married as Castro, Jan.; as Tichborne 3 July, 1866
- He set up his claim; and was accepted by the dowager lady Tichborne as her son at Paris Jan. 1867
- [No others of the family accepted him; but sir Clifford Constable and some brother officers did.] \*
- His claim was resisted on behalf of sir Henry (a minor), son of sir Alfred Tichborne; and after chancery proceedings (begun March, 1867) a trial began in the court of common pleas before chief justice Bovill 11 May, 1871
- The claimant was examined 22 days; the trial adjourned on 40th day, 7 July; resumed, 7 Nov.; case for claimant closed 21 Dec. "
- Trial resumed, 15 Jan.; the attorney-general, sir J. D. Coleridge, spoke 26 days; on 4 March the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the claimant was not sir Roger; on the 103rd day he was declared nonsuited. 6 March, 1872
- The law proceedings are said to have cost the estate nearly 92,000*l.*
- He was lodged in Newgate to be tried for perjury, 7 March; indicted as Thos. Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery 9 April, "
- The court of queen's bench decide that he may be admitted to bail, 23 April; released 26 April, "
- The trial of the claimant for perjury and forgery begun before chief justice Cockburn, and justices Mellor and Lush at bar 23 April; case for the prosecution closed, 10 July; resumed (for defence) 21 July, "
- Lady Doughty, mother of sir Henry Tichborne, dies 13 Dec. "
- [Up to 27 June (47th day of the trial), out of 150 witnesses above 100 had sworn that the claimant was not Tichborne; and about 40 that he was Arthur Orton.]
- The claimant forbidden to attend public meetings, 19 Sept. 1873
- Case for the defence closed on 124th day, 27 Oct., adjourned from 31 Oct. to 17 Nov., then to 27 Nov.; rebutting evidence heard, 27, 28 Nov. "
- Dr. Kenealy's summing-up,\* 2 Dec.-14 Jan. 1874; Mr. Hawkins's reply 15 Jan.-28 Jan. 1874
- [Mr. Whalley, M.P., fined for contempt of court, 25*0*l.**, 23 Jan.]
- The chief-justice's summing-up, 29 Jan.-28 Feb. Verdict: that the claimant did falsely swear,—that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, that he seduced Catherine N. E. Doughty in 1851, and that he was not Arthur Orton; † sentence, 14 years' imprisonment with hard labour 28 Feb. "
- [Longest trial known in England.]
- New trial refused by the judges 29 April, "
- On appeal, sentence affirmed by the house of lords, 10, 11 March, 1881; released on ticket of leave 20 Oct. 1884
- Eltham Murder*: E. W. Pook for murder of Jane Maria Clousen; acquitted 12-15 July, 1871
- Hannah Newton, or Flora Davey; convicted of manslaughter of Frederick Moon; she was his mistress, and excited by insult 15 July, "
- Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish and others tried for stranding the *Agincourt* (see *Navy*), 26 July; reprimanded by the court 8 Aug. "
- Robert Kelly; for murder of Talbot (a police-constable and informer against Fenians) on night of 12 July; acquitted (extraordinary verdict) 30 Oct.-10 Nov. "
- Peck v. Gurney and others (Overend and Co.) plaintiffs' claim for loss incurred through misrepresentations in the company's prospectus; disallowed by master of rolls on account of his neglecting to verify the prospectus and his too late claim; costs refused to defendants 6 Nov. "
- Mr. Pigott condemned to imprisonment for illegal comments on a trial, in the *Irishman* 13 Nov. "
- Rev. John Selby Watson, eminent scholar, killed his wife in a fit of passion, 8 Oct.; convicted and imprisoned for life 10-12 Jan. 1871
- Christiana Edmunds; convicted of poisoning at Brighton; she purchased chocolate creams, and returned poisoned ones to the confectioner, and thus caused death to one child and nearly killed other persons; reprieved as insane 15, 16 Jan. "
- The Queen v. the Lords of the Treasury: for not repaying expenses for prosecutions to the county of Lancaster; niamdamus refused 29 Jan. "

\* Mr. Guildford Onslow, who spent about 15,000*l.* in supporting the claimant, died 20 Aug. 1882.

\* See *Englishman*.

† Charles Orton declared the claimant to be his brother Arthur, at the *Globe* office, 10 March, 1874.



- Park-lane Murder*: Margaret Dixblancs, a Belgian emigrant, murdered her mistress, madame Riel, on Sunday, 7 April; escaped; taken at Paris; confessed to killing her mistress in a quarrel; convicted, but recommended to mercy, 11-14 June; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life 21 June, 1872
- Ellen Kettel: charged with poisoning her husband's first wife in order to marry him; acquitted, 24, 25 Oct. "
- Chelsea Tragedy*: Hermann Nagel and Paul May, young Prussians, came to London to avoid conscription; their money being spent, they agreed to commit suicide; after wounding May, Nagel shot himself dead, 21 Aug.; May recovered, and was indicted for murder, tried, and acquitted, 21 Nov. "
- [He was convicted and punished for forgery at Berlin, Feb. 1873.]
- Baker v. Loader: widow, to whom 107,000*l.* had been bequeathed; in ten years is reduced to poverty by imposition; she sues the widow of her friend Loader and solicitors; verdict of vice-chancellor Malins, ordering deeds to Loader to be cancelled; the solicitor to pay his own costs, 20 Nov. "
- Mr. Hepworth Dixon v. Smith (*Pall-Mall Gazette*), for libel; damages, one farthing 26-29 Nov. "
- Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P.'s, fined for contempt of court in speeches respecting the Tichborne case, 20 Jan.; Mr. Skipworth, barrister, for same offence, condemned to three months' imprisonment and fined; the claimant made to give securities for 1000*l.* for a similar offence 29 Jan. 1873
- Parke v. Harvey Lewis, sir Joseph McKenna, and others: for misuse of a company's funds while directors; 10 days' trial; verdict for plaintiff, 30 Jan. "
- Omagh Murder*: (of Mr. Glass, 29 June, 1871); sub-inspector Montgomery tried; 12 days; strong evidence; jury not agreed 19 March, "
- Broughton v. Knight: will of Mr. Knight set aside on account of unsound mind 31 March, "
- Andrews v. Salt: decision by lord-chancellor that a child shall be educated as a protestant by grandmother, not by Roman catholic uncle; confirmed on appeal 6 May, "
- Rev. O'Keeffe v. Cardinal Cullen (for libel, and virtually suspending him from his office); consideration of demurrer; judges (at Dublin) divided in opinions; three decide that the papal ordinance on which the cardinal relied was prohibited by the statutes of Elizabeth; demurrer set aside, 7 May; the trial begun 12 May; verdict for plaintiff; the jury gave one farthing damages, 27 May, "
- (Mr. O'Keeffe submitted to the cardinal, May, 1876.)
- Sub-inspector Montgomery, at his third trial for the brutal murder of Mr. Glass, at Newton-Stewart, Ireland, on 8 June, 1871; convicted and confessed, 28 July (executed, Aug. 26) "
- Great jewellery frauds; Michael and Rebecca Goldsmid convicted 8 July, "
- Farrell v. Gordons; much property left to R. C. Church; will affirmed 9 July, "
- Todd v. Lyne (father Ignatius); son of the plaintiff rescued from convent (where he had taken vows) by chancery 25 July, "
- Bank Forgery*: Austin Biron Bidwell, George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes, Americans, forged bills for discounting at the Bank of England, West-Branch, and obtained 102,217*l.*; detected through not dating one bill; convicted; penal servitude for life (their plot to escape by bribing the warders failed) 18-26 Aug. "
- Rev. John Berrington (after 30 years' swindling) sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude 22 Aug. "
- Cheltenham Chronicle* fined 150*l.* for commenting on trial of the Tichborne claimant 23 Sept. "
- Marshal Bazaine; see France 6 Oct. "
- Gilbert v. Enoch (for *Pall Mall Gazette*) for libel in critique on "*The Wicked World*," a play; verdict for defendant (both regarded harmless) 27 Nov. "
- Capt. Charles S. Maunsell sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting the duke of Cambridge on 6 Jan. 4 Feb. 1874
- Miss Fairland gave her fortune to St. Mary's Dominican convent, Belfast; her trustees oppose the transfer; the master of the rolls affirms the gift, 24 Feb. 1874
- Dr. Hayman v. the governing body of Rugby school; judgment for the defendants 21 March, "
- Jean Luie (Lindgren) and "capt." Brown convicted of perjury in the Tichborne case (7 years and 5 years' penal servitude) 9, 10 April, "
- Mordaunt case (see 1870), divorce court; 3 judges hold that insanity is no bar to suit for divorce; 2 judges hold that it is 15 May, "
- Callan, M.P., v. O'Reilly Dease; for libel (termed "wilful and malicious" by ch.-just. Whiteside), Dublin; damages one farthing 2 July, "
- E. Welby Pugin, convicted of libel against J. R. Herbert, R.A., 23 Sept.; not sentenced, 24 Sept. "
- Epping forest case; decision against the enclosures of the lords of the manors as illegal; see *Commons*, 10 Nov. "
- Frederick v. Attorney-General: col. Charles Edward Frederick declared heir to baronetcy; the validity of the marriage of his grandparents affirmed in divorce court 18 Dec. "
- Rubery v. baron Albert Grant and M. B. Sampson (long city editor of the *Times*) for libel; the article in *Times*, 18, 20 Nov. and 20 Dec. 1872, charged Rubery with connection with a fraud in a certain diamond mine in Colorado; 10 days' trial; Grant cleared; Sampson fined 500*l.* 18 Jan. 1875
- [By these articles the public were protected from a bad scheme.]
- Alleged False Prospectus Case*: (Canadian Oil-Works Corporation), Charlton v. sir John Hay, Mr. Eastwick, and others grossly deceived; 17 days' trial; jury divided; discharged; no verdict 24 Feb. "
- (Oil-wells in Ontario, Canada, property of Prince's company got up to buy them, by Longbottom; scheme not accepted in the city; taken up at west-end; sir John Hay, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, Mr. Eastwick, and others induced to become directors; wells bought; company collapsed.)
- Philpotts v. Boyd: see *Revels*: settled by judicial committee of privy council 24 Feb. "
- Mordaunt v. Mordaunt and viscount Cole, (see above, May, 1874); divorce granted 11 March, "
- Terry v. Brighton Aquarium Company, for opening on Sundays; verdict; penalty 200*l.*, (see *Sunday*), 27 April, "
- Jackson v. Grand Junction Canal Company, (see *Gunpowder Explosion*, 2 Oct. 1874); company adjudged responsible for damages 14 May, "
- Keith Johnston v. Proprietors of *Athenaeum*, for libel in criticism of an atlas; Edinburgh; damages, 1275*l.*; 24 March, new trial; damages reduced to 100*l.* 16 June, "
- John Neave, Arthur Keen (or Murrell) and Annie Bolwell, convicted of coining and uttering false coin at railway stations 12, 13 July, "
- Jenkins v. Rev. Flavell Cook (for excluding him from the communion for heresy (denying personality of Satan and eternal punishment); verdict for defendant in Court of Arches) 16 July, "
- Col. Valentine Baker sentenced to fine of 500*l.*, and 12 months' imprisonment for indecently assailing Miss Dickenson in a railway carriage 2 Aug. "
- Mrs. Gladstone v. capt. Gladstone (long case concluded); divorce granted 6 Aug. "
- Wm. Thompson Hunt convicted of manslaughter for administering strychnia to Mrs. Hudson (who died) and others, as a remedy for intoxication; 5 years' penal servitude 25 Sept. "
- Wm. Talley, a solicitor, for dissuading a person bound over to prosecute from fulfilling his engagement; sentence 1 year's imprisonment 25 Sept. "
- Sugden and others v. St. Leonards, will case (lord St. Leonards' will missing; many codicils left); verdict for plaintiffs, affirming the lost will on his daughter's, Miss Sugden's, recollection of its provisions 17-26 Nov. "
- [Verdict affirmed on appeal, 14 March, 1876.]
- Whitechapel Murder* (which see).
- Henry Wainwright for murder of Harriet Lane, and his brother Thomas as accessory before and after the fact; before chief justice Cockburn (nine days); Henry sentenced to death; Thomas, as accessory after fact, to 7 years' penal servitude 22 Nov.-1 Dec. "

- Smith v. Union Bank of London (see *Drafts*); verdict for defendants 29 Nov. 1875
- Rev. H. Keet v. Rev. G. E. Smith (see *Reverend*); appeal to privy council; verdict for the plaintiff 21 Jan. 1876
- Persons representing the parish of Folkestone v. Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, vicar (for ritualistic practices); verdict for plaintiffs; the vicar to be admonished and pay costs 3 Feb. "
- Jenkins v. Rev. F. S. Cook, appeal from the dean of Arches to the privy council judicial committee; verdict for plaintiff; (Rev. F. Cook resigned) 16 Feb. "
- Eupion Gas Company (1874); Queen v. Aspinall and others, directors, for fraud; long trial; verdict, Aspinall and another convicted of improperly obtaining settlement of quotation on Stock Exchange; acquitted of charge of fraud 17 Feb. "
- [The lord chief justice declared the company to be "a fiction and a sham from beginning to end;" sentence, Joseph Aspinall and Charles Knockner, 12 months' imprisonment, John Saunders Muir and William Whyte, 2 months' imprisonment, 1 July, 1876.]
- W. K. Vance and Ellen Snee, conspiracy to murder (ostensibly herself); singular case; sentenced to imprisonment 1 June, "
- Robert Buchanan, the poet, v. P. A. Taylor, M.P., proprietor of *Examiner*, libels in papers 27 Nov. and 1 Dec. (letter said to be by Mr. A. Swinburne, the poet); damages, 150*l.* 1 July, "
- Twycross (representing many others) v. baron Albert Grant and others, to recover money paid for shares in Lisbon tramway company, promoted by defendant and others; long trial; able speech of Grant; verdict, 700*l.* damages 13 July, [Judgment affirmed on appeal, 2 June, 1877.]
- Buckhurst peerage, claimed by earl Delawarr and by his brother, Mortimer Sackville West; house of lords decide in favour of the earl 18 July, "
- Blackburn Murder*; Wm. Fish convicted of murder and violation of Emily Mary Holland, aged 7 (28 March); pleaded temporary insanity 28 July, "
- Richard Banner Oakley, manager of Co-operative Credit Bank, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences; much credulity in victims; 5 years' penal servitude 9-12 Aug. "
- Will Frauds*: Charles Howard (count von Howard, &c.), sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for obtaining 8*00l.* from John Harvey, for a pretended will, (other cases) 26 Oct. "
- Frederick Henry Vane v. sir Henry Ralph Vane (his nephew); verdict for defendant, maintaining his father's legitimacy; chancery division 25 Nov. "
- Lewis v. Higgins, for alleged slander in speech as counsel; verdict for defendant, affirming privilege of counsel 4 Dec. "
- Coe (stage manager, Haymarket, dismissed as accused of receiving payments from actors engaged) v. Sothorn and Buckstone; verdict for plaintiff; damages, 105*5l.* 13 Dec. "
- Lord Longford v. Wellington Purdon; will giving property to the plaintiff's young son set aside; the testator, Cooke, having been under the undue influence of Rev. Wm. Lyster (plaintiff not blamed); 25 days' trial Feb. 1877
- Lynall Thomas v. the Queen (petition of right); for patent of cannon, &c.; verdict for plaintiff, with damages 10 March, "
- Great Turf Frauds*: forgery of cheques for 10,000*l.*, &c.; about 13,000*l.* obtained; five sentenced to penal servitude; Henry Benson, 15 years; Wm. and Fred. Kerr and Chas. Bate, 10 years; Edwin Murray, accessory, 18 months 12-23 April, "
- Cresswell and others v. Walrond; will of Bethell Walrond set aside by arrangement (he had bequeathed his property to strangers and dogs, had been cruel to his children, decorated his bed with skulls and hearse plumes, &c.) 13 June, "
- Queen v. Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant, for publication of "Fruits of Philosophy," by Dr. Knowlton, which they defended, on grounds of humanity, in long speeches; verdict, the book calculated to deprave, but not intended, 18-21 June; sentence (through the defendants not submitting to the court), 6 months' imprisonment, 200*l.* fine for both, 28 June; appeal, on ground of legal informality, disallowed by queen's bench 16 Nov. 1877
- Nathaniel Druscovitch, John Meiklejohn, and Wm. Palmer, police inspectors, and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in respect to turf frauds (see *above*, 12-23 April); examination began, 12 July; Froggatt committed, 6 Sept.; chief Inspector Clarke arrested, 8 Sept.; 23 days' examination; committed, 22 Sept.; trial began, 24 Oct.; all convicted except Clarke; sentence, 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour 20 Nov. "
- Wm. Swindlehurst, secretary, and Dr. John Baxter Langley, director of Artisans' Dwelling Company, and Edward Saffery, convicted of defrauding shareholders of about 24,312*l.*; officers sentenced to 18 months', Saffery 12 months' imprisonment 23-26 Oct. "
- Thos. Hyslop (aged 19) and John Denham (aged 18) convicted of highway robbery at Blackheath 23 Oct. "
- Penge Case*: Louis A. E. Staunton, Patrick L. Staunton his brother, and Eliz. Ann, his wife, and her sister, Alice Rhodes, mistress of Louis; tried for murder by starvation of Harriet, wife of Louis (a woman of weak intellect, married for her property, and soon deserted), 10 Sept.; all convicted, 26 Sept.; respited, 13 Oct.; Alice Rhodes pardoned; the others sentenced to penal servitude for life; announced 30 Oct. "
- Coote (solicitor) v. Kenealy; for payments; verdict for plaintiff 14 Nov. "
- Forged Leases*: Frederick Dimsdale, solicitor, Chas. Burrell Moore, clerk, and others; forged leases, and borrowed money on them (above 300,000*l.*); many lenders did not appear; pleaded guilty; sentence, Dimsdale, penal servitude for life; Moore, 7 years; others less 16, 17 Jan. 1878
- Rev. H. J. Dodwell fired at the master of the rolls, sir George Jessel, 22 Feb.; acquitted as insane 15 March, "
- Madame Rachel (Levison, or Levenson), convicted of misdemeanour; obtained money and jewels from Mrs. Pearce, for "beautifying;" 5 years' penal servitude 10, 11 April, "
- Eugene Marie Chantrelle, Frenchman, convicted of murder of wife, at Edinburgh; much cruelty disclosed 10 May, "
- Will case, Dublin; Christopher Neville Bagot, made a fortune in Australia; made will, disinheriting his son as illegitimate; died, 23 May, 1877; trial, 23 days; painful disclosures; the will set aside (see *below*, 1879) 20 May, "
- Harrington v. Victoria Graving Dock Company; he claimed remainder of commission for obtaining an order from Great Eastern railway company; nonsuited; such commissions declared illegal by queen's bench 4 June, "
- Jas. T. Northcott, Geo. Thompson, Thos. G. Wood (of the Albion Life Insurance company); sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for conspiracy, and obtaining money on false pretences; subordinates sentenced to less imprisonment 8 June, "
- Charles Marvin, copying-clerk of foreign office, examined for copy of an Anglo-Russian agreement published in *Globe*, 14 June, 27 June; discharged 16 July, "
- Taylor v. Gwyn; claim for Jermy estates (see Jermy murders by Rush, *Trials*, 1849); claim denied; trial set aside by statute of limitations 5 Aug. "
- In re Agar Ellis*; the husband's promise before marriage that his children should be brought up Romanists, permitted to be withdrawn by chancery 6 Aug. "
- The Board of Works v. rev. F. G. Lee, of All Saints, Lambeth; queen's bench division decide that the incumbent of a church is not its owner, and therefore not responsible for keeping it in repair, 11 Nov. "
- Annie Louisa lady Gooch (with Ann Walker); she tried to pass a child as her own and her husband's, committed for trial 30 Nov., indictment ignored, 11 Dec. "
- Paul and others v. Summerhayes; appeal; sentence against plaintiffs affirmed (foxhunters may not trespass), queen's bench 16 Nov. "
- Queen v. Bandmann (for assault on Mrs. Roushy), not guilty 19-20 Nov. "





lord chief justice May retires, as having been alleged to have given an opinion on the case previously; trial began 28 Dec. 1880; jury disagreeing were discharged 25 Jan. 1881  
 Jones and others (trustees) v. rev. John Turner Stannard, nonconformist minister, and others, to dismiss him for doctrine contrary to trust deed; verdict for plaintiffs, chancery division 1 Feb. "  
 Mary Annie Wilmot, nurse, attempt to poison Mrs. Booth (whose son and daughter had died under doubtful circumstances), at Sheffield, strong case, acquitted 16 Feb. "  
 Hampstead small-pox hospital case (see above, 1878-9), on appeal, to the house of lords, preceding judgments reversed 7 March, "  
 Dysart peerage legitimacy case, Wm. John Manners claims by an English marriage of lord Huntingtower, Albert Edwin Tollenache by a Scotch marriage, which is declared not proved, house of lords (painful details) 7 March, "  
 Clarke v. Bradlaugh, suit for penalty of 500*l.* for sitting and voting as M.P. without taking the oath, on July 2, 1880; verdict for plaintiff; appeal, sentence confirmed\* 30, 31 March, "  
 Edward Levi Lawson v. Labouchere, M.P. for libels in *Truth*, seven days' trial, jury disagree, no verdict 28 March, "  
*Spiritualist case*, Susan Wills Fletcher (wife of a spiritualist doctor in America, who was concerned in the case), convicted of obtaining by false pretences about 10,000*l.* (in jewellery, &c.), of Mrs. Hart-Davies, long trial, twelve mths' imprisonment with hard labour 12 April, "  
 Johann Most, convicted of libel against Alexander II. of Russia, and incitement to murder in the *Freiheit* for 19 March, 25 May; sentence affirmed on appeal, 18 June; 16 months' imprisonment with hard labour 29 June, "  
 Saunders v. Richardson, 5 judges decide that parents must either pay board-school fees for child beforehand or apply for pecuniary help; coming without fee considered non-attendance 27 June, "  
*Bend Or libel*, Barrow v. "Morning Post," for accusation of doctoring the horse, verdict for plaintiff, damages 1750*l.* 27, 28 June, "  
*Big Ben libel*, Stainbank (for Mears) v. sir E. C. Beckett, 27 June, verdict for plaintiff, 200*l.* damages 5 July, "  
 Percy Lefroy alias Mapleton committed for trial for murder of Mr. Fk. I. Gold on the London and Brighton railway (27 June), 21 July; convicted, 8 Nov.; confessed; executed 29 Nov. "  
*Notting Hill Fire*, William Nash and Maria Wright, for murder of Elizabeth Jane Clark and others by fire, 30 May; he sentenced to death (reprieved), she acquitted 3, 4 Aug. "  
 Ledru Rolin Reynolds, adventurer, with many aliases, convicted of remarkable frauds connected with the silver mine company, two years' penal servitude 15 Sept. "  
 Mabel Wilberforce, an adventuress, convicted of gross perjury in action against Mr. Philip; nine months' penal servitude 24 Oct. "  
 Kate Dover, for murder of Chas. Skinner, artist, at Sheffield, convicted of manslaughter 7 Feb. 1882 "  
 Dr. G. H. Lamson, for murder of Percy M. John (see *Wimbledon*); convicted, 8-14 March; executed 28 April "  
 Roderick Maclean, for shooting at the queen, acquitted as insane 19 April, "  
 Esther Pay, for murder of Georgiana Moore (see *Pimlico*), acquitted 27-29 April, "  
 Albert Young, for threatening to shoot at the queen, 10 years' penal servitude 26 May, "  
 Mr. Thomas Scrutton v. Miss Helen Taylor, a libel concerning St. Paul's industrial school; damages 1000*l.* 30 June, "  
 Sir Henry Tyler, M.P., v. Wm. Jas. Ramsey, Geo. Wm. Foote, and Edwd. Wm. Whittle, also Chas. Bradlaugh, for blasphemous libel in the *Free-thinker* (lord mayor, 11 July), committed for trial, 21 July, "

\* Verdict affirmed (see *Barratry*), 22 July; Bradlaugh appeals, 12-14 Nov.; new trial granted, 2, 3 Dec. 1881; appeal allowed by lords justices, 22-24 Feb.; sentence confirmed, 30 March, 1882; sentence reversed by the lords, 9 April, 1883.

*Nest of Kin Fraud*, J. E. Rogers, A. McKenzie, J. H. Shakspear, and W. Evans sentenced to imprisonment 21 July, 1882 "  
 Thomas Walsh, for treason-felony (see *Fenians*), 7 years' penal servitude 7-9 Aug. "  
 John Saunders, desperate ruffian, convicted of burglary and attempt to murder at Stamford-hill; penal servitude for life 19 Oct. "  
 Charles Soutar, for stealing the body of the earl of Crawford; Edinburgh; 5 years' penal servitude, 23, 24 Oct. "  
 Wm. Meager Bartlet, a manager of mines, convicted of murder of illegitimate child, Exeter, 27 Oct. "  
 Charles Brookshaw, for threatening to kill the prince of Wales, 10 years' penal servitude, 21 Nov. "  
*St. Luke's Mystery*, Franz Felix Stum, convicted of forgery of signature of Urban Napoleon Stanger, baker, who had disappeared; 10 years' penal servitude 11 Dec. "  
*Plumstead Murder*, Louisa Jane Taylor, convicted of poisoning Mary Ann Tregillis, aged 81, 15 Dec. "  
 Maxwell Heron, commander of H.M.S. *Clyde*, at Aberdeen sentenced by court-martial to dismissal for embezzlement and misconduct 21 Dec. "  
 Richard Claude Belt (sculptor) v. Charles Lawes (sculptor), for libel in *Vanity Fair*, 20 Aug. 1881, *et seq.*; (charges of fraudulent imposture, &c.,) before Baron Huddleston, Exchequer division, 21 June, *et seq.*, 14 Nov., *et seq.*; verdict on 43rd day for plaintiff, damages 500*l.* 28 Dec. "  
 Goodacre v. Watson, to restrain deposition of pestilential refuse on building ground, as a nuisance at Fulham; injunction granted with costs, 22 Feb. 1883 "  
 Bethell v. Sir Percy Shelley, for infringement of the Theatre act, verdict for defendant, 1*s.* damages 23 Feb. "  
 G. W. Foote, editor, W. J. Ramsey, printer, and H. A. Kemp, publisher, sentenced to imprisonment for blasphemous libels in the *Free-thinker*, 5 Mar. "  
 Clarke v. Bradlaugh, verdict for defendant on appeal to lords (see above, March, 1881) 9 April, "  
 C. Bradlaugh, for blasphemy in the *Free-thinker*, 10 April, acquitted 14 April, "  
 Bradlaugh v. Newdegate, for supporting an action by a common informer, verdict for plaintiff with costs 23 April, "  
 Phoenix park murders (see under *Ireland*) 1 April, May, "  
 Belt v. Lawes: appeal for new trial, 24 May-9 June, "  
*Dynamite Plot* (see *Birmingham, England*, and *London*, 1883), Thomas Gallagher, Henry Wilson, John Curtin, and Alfred Whitehead, for treason-felony, sentenced to penal servitude for life; William Ansburgh and Bernard Gallagher, acquitted 11-14 June, "  
 STROME FERRY CASE, Ten men were sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violently stopping the transmission of fish by Highland railway on Sunday, 3 June 23 July, "  
*Dynamite conspiracy*, Timothy Featherstone, and three other Fenians, convicted at Liverpool, 7-9 Aug. "  
 Wm. Gouldstone convicted of murder of his five children at Walthamstow (on 8 Aug.), 14 Sept.; respited as insane 3 Oct. "  
*Bournemouth case*, Mrs. Miller, the *Joy* breach of promise; conflicting evidence; damages for plaintiff, 2350*l.* 15 Nov. "  
 French *Date Coffee Co.*, Bellairs v. Haymen and others, promoters; misleading prospectus, verdict for plaintiff 22 Nov. "  
 London and River Plate Bank robbery, George Warden pleads guilty to robbery of securities (about 116,000*l.*), 26 Nov., and John Davis Watters convicted of receiving the same; both sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude 27 Nov. "  
 Dobbs v. Grand Junction water works co.; on appeal the house of lords decides that houses are to be rated for water on the rated, not the gross value 30 Nov. "  
 Patrick O'Donnell, convicted of murder of James Carey, the informer (see *Ireland*), 30 Nov., 1 Dec. "



- Priestman v. Thomas: *Whalley will case*; incredible incidents; verdict for plaintiff; a forged will; fraudulent compromise proposed by defendant; 15 days' trial . . . 4 Dec. 1833
- Central News v. Judy*, for libel respecting telegrams, verdict for defendant . . . 13 Dec. "
- Belt v. Lawes, again; the judges decide for a new trial unless Mr. Belt accepts 500*l.* instead of 5,000*l.*; Belt accepts, defendant objects, 21 Dec. "
- Wm. Wolff and Edwd. Bondurand, for plot to blow up German embassy, arrested in Westminster, 22 Nov. 1833; jury disagree, 14—19 Jan.; prisoners discharged . . . 28 Jan. 1834
- Bradlaugh v. Gosset; verdict for defendant (see *Parliament*) . . . 9 Feb. "
- Attorney-general v. Birkbeck, for contravention of the Bank act of 1844; verdict for the crown, 9 Feb. "
- Liverpool poisoning case*, Catherine Flanagan and Margaret Higgins, convicted of the murder of Thomas Higgins; other charges, 16 Feb.; executed . . . 3 March, "
- Belt v. Lawes, appeal before Master of the Rolls and others, 3 March, sentence of the other court affirmed with costs . . . 17 March, "
- London Financial Association v. Keik and others; case dismissed (see *Alexandra park*) . . . 8 March, "
- Earl v. countess of Euston, divorce sought on ground that she had a husband living when she married; as it was proved that this man had a wife living when he married her, and that thus she was free, divorce was refused . . . 4 April, "
- Parks-place Club declared by the Queen's Bench to be a gaming-house; Mr. Jenks, the proprietor and others fined . . . 24 June, "
- Mrs. Weldon v. Dr. Semple, for signing certificate of lunacy; ten days; verdict for plaintiff, 1000*l.* damages . . . 28 July, "
- Daley and Egan, Aug. 1834 (see *Dynamite*) . . . May, "
- Thomas Henry Orrock, convicted of murder of policeman Cole (on 1 Dec. 1832); remarkable evidence . . . 19, 20 Sept. "
- Titchborne Claimant (see *above*, 1871—4) released on ticket-of-leave . . . 20 Oct. "
- Mignonette Case* (see *Wrecks*) . . . 6 Nov. "
- Miss Finney v. viscount Garmoyne; breach of promise of marriage; a verdict by consent for 10,000*l.* . . . 20 Nov. "
- Defence society for innocent prisoners; Morley Jervis sentenced to 2 years' penal servitude, Vernon Garland 15 months' and Charles Kemp 9 months', for fraud . . . 21 Nov. "
- Adams v. Hon. B. Coleridge, for libel in a letter to Miss M. Coleridge; verdict of jury for plaintiff, 3,000*l.*; verdict by judge Manisty for defendant, the letter being privileged . . . 21, 22 Nov. "
- Whalley Will Case* (see Dec. 1833), Charles Thomas and Thomas William Nash, convicted of forgery, 15 years' penal servitude, Edward Gunnell acquitted . . . 24 Nov.—2 Dec. "
- Mrs. Weldon v. Dr. Forbes Winslow, for treating her as a lunatic, 500*l.* awarded to plaintiff, 4th trial, 25—29 Nov. "
- Eliz. Gibbons, for murder of husband; she asserted his suicide, 18-19 Dec.; life imprisonment, 31 Dec. "
- Mr. Edmund Yates sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment, for libel against the earl of Lonsdale (in *The World*), July, 1833-April, 1834; appeal disallowed . . . 16 Jan. 1835
- Mr. Irving Bishop fined, 10,000*l.* for libel (reduced to 500*l.* on appeal) (see *Thought Reading*) 15 Jan. "
- John Lee, footman, convicted of murder of Miss Emma A. W. Keyse, his mistress (at Babbicombe, near Torquay, 15 Nov.); 2-4 Feb.; when about to be hanged at Exeter, the drop failed three times, and Lee was removed and reprieved . . . 23 Feb. "
- The earl of Durham's petition for annulling his marriage, on account of his wife's alleged insanity at the time of their union dismissed with costs by sir James Hannen, after 8 days' trial, 10 March, "
- Mrs. Georgina Weldon sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for libel on M. Jules Prudence Riviere . . . 30 March, "
- James Lee, convicted of murder of Inspector Simmons at Romford (25 Jan.) . . . 23 April, "
- John Gilbert Cunningham and Harry Burton convicted of treason-felony (see under *Tower*), and for complicity with criminal explosions (25 Feb. *et seq.*); sentenced to penal servitude for life, 11-18 May, 1835
- Weldon v. Gounod for libel; 10,000*l.* awarded 7 May, "
- Engene Loraine, engraver, an accomplished swindler, and chief of a seminary of crime, convicted of attempted fraud by forgery, 22 May, "
- Benj. Warburton's will; Warburton v. Childs, Hobson & Moss; testator declared insane and intestate; legacies lost by Royal Society and others; seven days' trial . . . 23 June, "
- Mrs. Lotinga v. Commercial Union Insurance Co. Policy of her husband Isaac for 2,000*l.* established; conflicting evidence respecting his death and temperance (14 days' trial) . . . 2 July, "
- James Malcolm (otherwise capt. Macdonald) for bigamy (gross case), Emma Dash, at Brighton, 4 April; doubtful identity; jury disagree 25 Sept.; second trial, 16 Oct.; convicted, seven years' penal servitude . . . 24 Oct. "
- W. T. Stead, editor of *Pall Mall Gazette*, (2) Sampson Jacques (assistant) (3), Bramwell Booth, of Salvation Army, (4) Rebecca Jarrett, and (5) Louise Mourey, connection with abduction of Eliza Armstrong, under 16, and indecent assault: (1) three months' imprisonment, (2) one month, (3) acquitted, (4) six months', (5), six months' with hard labour . . . 23 Oct.—10 Nov. "
- Mrs. Weldon v. sir Henry De Bathe for slander, 19 Nov.; 1,000*l.* damages awarded . . . 23 Nov. "
- Anthony Benjamin Rudge, James Baker, and John Martin convicted for burglary at Netherby Hall, Cumberland, 28 Oct., and murder of police constable Byrnes at Plumpton, 29 Oct. (captured by railway servants) . . . 18-20 Jan. 1836
- John Magee, photographer, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for threatening the prince of Wales . . . 15 Jan. "
- Richard Belt, sculptor, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for fraudulent sale of jewellery to sir Wm. Abdy; his brother Walter acquitted . . . 15 March, "
- John Burns, Henry Hyle Champion, Henry Mayers Hyndman, and John Edward Williams, for seditious words; acquitted but censured, 6-10 April, "
- Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett tried for the murder of her husband by chloroform; (Rev. George Dyson charged as an accessory before the fact discharged, 12 April); Mrs. Bartlett acquitted 12-17 April, "
- Dr. Lyell, for heirs-at-law, v. Kennedy, agent for Anne Duncan, intestate; long litigation respecting property; verdict for plaintiff, 22 June, "
- Crawford v. Crawford; divorce of Mrs. Crawford, decreed, 12 Feb.; confirmed; serious charges against sir Charles Dilke, denied by him but accepted by jury . . . 23 July, "
- Diamond robbery with violence to Mr. Julius Tabak, the owner, 25 March; conviction and sentences: Adolphe Weiner, instigator, seven years' penal servitude; James Palmer, perpetrator ten years; accomplices, Leon Weiner, Daniel Jacoby, and Samuel Scandland, each five years, 1-4 Nov. "
- (Principal witness, Toussaint or Denuncels, who was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude in June for his joint action with Palmer, who escaped when Toussaint was taken.)
- Mary Lena Sebright (formerly Scott) v. Arthur Sebright; a merely formal marriage contract entered into by the terrorised plaintiff annulled, 16 Nov. "
- Adams v. lord Coleridge and his son, the hon. B. Coleridge, for libel in letters sent to an arbitrator (lord Monkswell), wrongly delivered; verdict for defendants with costs . . . 17-25 Nov. "
- Lord and lady Colin Campbell divorce, double suit (previous judicial separation; numerous charges on both sides not proved); suits for divorce dismissed . . . 27 Nov.—20 Dec. "
- Miss Allcard v. Miss Skinner (superior of the "Sisters of the Poor", an Anglican convent, Rev. Henry Nihill, director), to recover property given as under undue influence; verdict for defendant, 31 Jan.; appeal rejected . . . 9 July, 1837
- Thomas William Currell convicted for atrocious

- murder of Lydia Green, at 8, Baches-street, Hoxton, 5 Feb. . . . . 30 March-2 April, 1887
- Mr. Dillon and other M.P.s. for conspiracy; jury disagree (see *Ireland*) . . . . . 14-24 Feb. "
- Col. Sandoval sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined 50*ol.* for fitting out vessel against Venezuela . . . . . 21 March, "
- Mr. James Davis, proprietor of the *Bar*, convicted for libel against Mr. Robert Peck; three months' imprisonment, and fine of 50*ol.* . . . . . 30 March, "
- Mr. Edward St. John Brenon v. Messrs. Ridgway, publishers of the "Black Pamphlet" (relating to Irish republican brotherhood &c.); 50*ol.* awarded as damages . . . . . 3 May, "
- Professor Caird v. Syme (a bookseller); after differing decisions of the courts, the house of lords, on appeal, decides against the publication of university lectures without the consent of the lecturers . . . . . 13 June, "
- Beyfus v. Jonas and others, charge of fraudulent conspiracy; thirteen days' trial; verdict for plaintiff, 4*os.* damages . . . . . 5 July, "
- Samuel Taylor, driver, and Robert Davis, fireman, tried for manslaughter (see *Railway Accidents*, Doncaster) . . . . . 14 Oct. "
- Police constable Endacott acquitted of perjury (see under *Police*) . . . . . 31 Oct.-1 Nov. "
- Joyce (the marquiss's agent) v. the marquiss of Clanricarde, for libel in a letter; verdict for plaintiff; damages 2,500*l.* . . . . . 6, 7 Dec. "
- Long firm fraud; thirteen men convicted; sentenced to various terms of imprisonment . . . . . 21 Dec. "
- Cunningham Graham, M.P., and John Burns tried for assaulting police, &c., on 13 Nov. 1887 (see *Riots*); convicted of taking part in an unlawful assembly; six weeks' imprisonment without hard labour . . . . . 16-18 Jan. 1888
- Dynamite conspiracy (see under *Dynamite*), Thomas Callan and Michael Harkins sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude . . . . . 3 Feb. "
- Slater v. Slater; a chancery forgery case; the court defrauded of about 4,000*l.*, the property of Miss Rose Maud Maxwell, by the forgeries of William Bowden, a solicitor's clerk: the money ordered to be paid to her by the court of chancery; Bowden in Nebraska; John Francis Lidiard, a solicitor, his friend, ordered to repay the money to the court . . . . . 4 Feb. "
- Marquis of Abergavenny v. bishop of Llandaff, after much litigation, verdict for the bishop who had refused to induct the Rev. Robert W. Gosse into a living, being ignorant of the Welsh language . . . . . 22 Feb. "
- Major Borrowes fined 400*l.* and costs for assaulting his brother-in-law, lord Howard de Walden, . . . . . 10 March, "
- Major Templer honourably acquitted of charge of divulging secret information concerning military ballooning, &c. . . . . 9 April, "
- Mr. Samuel Peters v. Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., for libel respecting cheques given him by lord Salisbury and others for the relief of the unemployed; 300*l.* awarded to the plaintiff . . . . . 18 April, "
- Warne & Co. v. Seebohm (see *Copyright*), 10 May, "
- Hutt and another v. The governors of Haileybury college (see under *Haileybury*) . . . . . 19 June, "
- Wood v. Cox (see under *Races*) . . . . . 29 June, "
- O'Donnell v. Walter and another (for libel in the *Times*); verdict for the defendants (see under *Parnellites*) . . . . . 2-5 July, "
- Trials respecting electric light patents (see under *Electricity*) . . . . . 1886-8
- George and Kelynge Greenway, bankers, of Warwick and Leamington, sentenced to imprisonment, &c., for frauds . . . . . 31 July, 1888
- Trial of Regent's Park murderer (see *Regent's Park*), July, "
- Rt. P. B. Frost and his presumed wife, Annie Frost (clever and fascinating), who as Mrs Gordon Ballie and other names, had carried on a long series of frauds at home and abroad by means of fictitious cheques, convicted of cheating tradesmen of goods and money; he sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, she to five years' penal servitude . . . . . 24 Oct. "
- Anthony Isidor Gliko sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for defrauding his employers, Messrs. Vagliano Bros., and the Bank of England, of 71,500*l.*, 27 June-7 July; in a subsequent trial trial the Queen's Bench Division adjudged the bank to bear the loss . . . . . 2 Nov. 1888
- [Sentence confirmed by court of appeal, 21 May, 1889.]
- Mrs. Weldon v. M. Riviere and others; verdict for defendants . . . . . 15 Nov. "
- Charles Richardson and Edgell, who had confessed to burglary at Edlingham vicarage, near Alnwick, on 7 Feb. 1879; sentenced to five years' penal servitude . . . . . 24 Nov. "
- [Michael Brannagh and Peter Murphy, who had been wrongfully convicted for this crime, and attempt to murder, had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, April, 1879; each received 80*ol.* as compensation, Dec. 1888; the police were acquitted of perjury, and doubts were thrown on the confession of Richardson and Edgell, Feb. 1889.]
- Lyster, Burdett, and Clarke convicted of burglary and attempt to murder Mr. George Atkin at Muswell Hill; sentenced to penal servitude for life . . . . . 7 March, "
- Mrs. Sophia Irwin v. *Poll Mail Gazette* for libel; damages awarded, 1,000*l.* . . . . . 4 April, 1889
- Sir George Chetwynd v. the earl of Durham, for libels relating to racing transactions, the damages claimed, 20,000*l.* After some litigation and much discussion, the case was referred to the arbitration of the stewards of the jockey club, Mr. Jas. Lowther, M.P., the earl of March, and prince Soltikoff; they awarded sir George Chetwynd 4*d.* damages, each person to pay his own costs . . . . . 29 June, "
- [Sir George Chetwynd, who was exonerated from the grave, but censured for the lighter charges, quitted the club, 5 July, 1889.]
- W. O'Brien, M.P., v. the marquiss of Salisbury for libel in a speech at Watford, 10 March; charging him with inciting to crime in a speech at Ballyneale near Clonmel, 30 Sept. 1888; damages claimed, 10,000*l.*; trial at Manchester; verdict for defendant . . . . . 20 July, "
- See *Executions*.
- TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE** (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent them, 494 B.C., when the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two tribunes were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. The office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, 8 Sept. 1354.
- TRICHINIASIS**, a fatal disease, occasioned by eating raw or underdone pork containing a minute worm named *Trichina spiralis*. Professor Owen discovered these worms in cysts, in human muscle, in 1832. The trichine are thoroughly destroyed by proper cooking. The disease excited much attention in 1865, and was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Thudichum at the Society of Arts on 18 April, 1866.
- TRICOLOR FLAG** (red, white, and blue, white representing the ancient monarchy; red and blue, Paris) invented by La Fayette, adopted by France, 1789.
- TRICOTEUSES** (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended political meetings and executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.
- TRIDENTINE**, see *Trent*, and *Catechism*.
- TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS**. On 15 Feb. 1641, an act was passed providing for the meet-



ing of a parliament at least once in three years. This law was broken by the Long Parliament, and was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1716; see *Parliaments*, and *Septennial Parliaments*.

**TRIESTE**, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port by the emperor Charles VI., 1719, confirmed by Maria Theresa in 1750. It was held by the French in 1797 and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance. After various changes of rulers it was restored to Austria in 1814; see *Lloyd's*, note. The emperor and empress were warmly received here mid. Sept. 1882.

Cordial reception of the duke of Edinburgh and the Mediterranean fleet . . . . . 15 Sept. 1887

**TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY**, see *Ordnance*.

**TRIMMER**, a term applied to George Savile, earl of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1695.

**TRINACRIA**, a name of Sicily. The title "King of Trinacria," was temporarily assumed by Frederick II. (1302), and Frederick III. (1373).

**TRINCOMALEE** (Ceylon), was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, 26 Aug. 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802; see *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffren, one was fought 18 Feb. 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on 12 April following, they had eighteen ships to eleven, and on 6 July, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

**TRINIDAD**, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1498, was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; by the French from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, 18 Feb. 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred 4 Jan. 1832. Population in 1861, 84,438; in 1881, 153,128; in 1887, 203,423. Governor, Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, 1866; James R. Longden, 1870; sir H. T. Irving, 1874; sir Sandford Freeling, 1880; sir Wm. Robinson, Aug. 1885. Trinidad united with Tobago by parliament in 1887.

Port of Spain nearly destroyed by fire 28 Jan. *et seq.* 1884  
The Indian coolies at San Fernando forbidden to go in festival procession to cast their taboos (small shrines) on the last day of Mohurram, disobey, and are fired upon by the police and soldiers; 12 killed, and many wounded 30 Oct. "  
This course was justified, after due investigation, by sir Henry Norman, governor of Jamaica; blue book published . . . . . 14 April, 1885

**TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS**. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to

express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins*. An order of the Trinity, termed Mathurins, was founded about 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. See *Crutched Friars*. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813. *Trinitarian Bible Society* founded, 1831.

**TRINITY COLLEGES**, see *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, 1 Jan. 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732. This college grants degrees upon examination without residence. The Roman Catholics desire exemption from mixed education and special privileges. Great changes were proposed by the Irish University bill, which was brought into parliament Feb. 1873, but withdrawn. Religious tests were abolished in the same year.

A proposal to establish a Roman catholic college within the university was negated by the senate (74-7) . . . . . 18 May, 1874  
The church choral society incorporated as Trinity College, London . . . . . 1875

**TRINITY HOUSE**, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1604, 1660, and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. By their charter the brethren of the Trinity House have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers. Spert, the first master, died 8 Sept. 1541.—**TRINITY HOUSES**, originally guilds or fraternities, founded at Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle, were incorporated by Henry VIII., 1536-41.

#### RECENT MASTERS.

William Pitt . . . . .	1790
Earl Spencer . . . . .	1806
Duke of Portland . . . . .	1807
Earl Camden . . . . .	1809
Earl of Liverpool . . . . .	1815
Marquis Canulen . . . . .	1828
Duke of Clarence . . . . .	1829
Marquis Camden . . . . .	1831
Duke of Wellington . . . . .	1836
The Prince Consort . . . . .	1852
Viscount Palmerston . . . . .	16 June, 1862
Duke of Edinburgh . . . . .	15 March, 1866

**TRINITY SUNDAY**, the Sunday following Whitsunday. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XXI. in 1334.

**TRINOBANTES**, a British tribe which occupied Middlesex and Essex, and joined in opposing the invasion of Julius Caesar, 54 B.C.; but soon submitted. They joined Boadicea and were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus near London, A.D. 61.

**TRIPARTITE TREATY**, name given to treaty of Paris, 1856.

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE** was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, 23 Jan. 1668.—Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, Jan. 1717.—Another between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, 28 Sept. 1795. Another between Germany, Austria, and Italy, said to have been proposed June, 1882, and adopted 1883, and signed 13 March, 1887.

**TRIPOLI** (three cities). I., in Syria, comprised three quarters built by the Tyrians, Sidonians, and Arabians; was taken by the Crusaders 1109, and made a county for Raymond of Toulouse. It was conquered by the Egyptians in 1832; restored to the Porte 1835; surrendered to the British 1841. II., a Turkish province, N. Africa, comprised the cities Sabrata, Oea (the present Tripoli, the capital), and Leptis (the ancient Tripolitana), after having been held by Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, was conquered and annexed by the Turks 1551. Hamet Bey, pacha in 1741, made himself independent, and the government remained in his family till 1835, when Tripoli was restored to nominal subjugation to the sultan. Population (1884) about 1,000,000. Panic through fear of insurrection about 20 July, 1882.

**TRIPOLITZA** (Greece), was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, 5 Oct. 1821; retaken by the Egyptians, 30 June, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

**TRIEMES**, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 or 700 B.C.

**TRIUMPHS** were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation; see *Ovation*.

**TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN.** In 60 B.C., Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus formed a coalition to rule the state. This lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute; see *Rome*. In Feb. 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on 1 July, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

**TRIVIMUM**, see *Arts*.

**TROCADERO**, Paris, a mount on the right bank of the Seine, so named in memory of a fort near Cadiz, captured by the French while suppressing the insurrection in 1823. On this ground was erected the palace of the "Trocadero," in connection with the international exhibition of 1878; see *Paris*.

**TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF**, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, 20 Oct. 1820. The congress between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place 10 Nov.; and the conference was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, 17 Dec. 1820; see *Laybach*.

**TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES** (from *troubare*, *trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the 11th to the 15th century).

The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the *Langue d'oc* (that is, *oc* for *oui*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the *Langue d'oïl* (that is, *oïl* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, but excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Rou*, by Wace; the "Romance of the Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

**TROY or ILIUM**, capital of the Troas, Asia Minor; see *Homer*. Its history mythical.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia.	<i>Blair</i>	B.C. 1546
Teucer succeeds his father		1502
Dardanus succeeds; builds Dardania		1480
Reign of Erichthonius		1449
Reign of Tros; from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troas		1374
Ilus, his son, reigns; the city called Ilium		1314
Reign of Laomedon		1260
Arrival of Hecles in Phrygia. Hecles delivered from the sea monster.	<i>Blair; Usher</i>	1225
War of Hercules and Laomedon		1224
Reign of Priam or Podarces		"
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.	<i>Homer's Iliad</i> , book xxiv.	1204
Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen		1193
Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 11th of June, i.e., 23rd of the month Thargelion.	<i>Porcian Marbles</i>	408 years before the first Olympiad.
Apollodorus, Hales, and Clinton, 1183; others.		1184
Mr. W. E. Gladstone dates the war		1316-1307
Eneas arrives in Italy.	<i>Langlet</i>	1183

[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. *Priestley*.]

Dr. H. Schliemann, during his excavations at Hissarlik in the Troad, discovered the remains of a very ancient city with temples, which he named "Novum Ilium"	A.D. 1872-3
He published <i>Troy and its Remains</i> (trans. by Dr. P. Smith)	1875
His Trojan antiquities arranged at South Kensington Museum, for exhibition	Dec. 1877
Dr. Schliemann resumes excavations at Hissarlik; discovers Trojan houses and many antiquities, a dagger, earrings, bracelets, idols, shells, &c.,	30 Sept.-1 Dec. 1878
Again with professor Virchow and M. Burnouf, 1 March; makes fresh discoveries described in letter 5 June, 1879; desists investigation; published his book <i>Ilios</i> , 1880, and <i>Troja</i>	1883

**TROY WEIGHT.** The Romans introduced their ounce, our avoirdupois ounce, into Britain. The present ounce was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095, and was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name. It is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618; see *Standard*.

**TROYES** (Central France), where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and, after the death of Charles, should inherit the crown, 21 May, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, 7 Feb.; re-



taken by Napoleon, 23 Feb.; and again taken by the allies, 4 March, 1814.

**TRUCE OF GOD** (*Frera or Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the middle ages all over Europe, said to have been strongly advocated by the bishop of Aquitaine, in 1032. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at none) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

**TRUCK SYSTEM** of paying workmen's wages in goods (sold at "*tommy shops*") instead of money, was prohibited by parliament in 1831. By the Truck act a commission to inquire into its alleged prevalence was appointed; act passed 10 Aug. 1870; amended 1887.

**TRUMPET.** Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter*. The Jewish feast of trumpets was appointed 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* xxiii. 24). Oda, king of Mercia, is said to have had trumpets sounded before him when travelling, about A.D. 790. The *speaking trumpet* is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C.; improved by Kircher in A.D. 1652; by Salland, 1654; and philosophically explained by Morland, 1671.

Trumpet blasts employed for railway signalling in Scotland . . . . . 1887

**TRUMPET-FLOWER**, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1630. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England from the Cape in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

**TRURO**, W. Cornwall. The town was founded by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England in the 12th century, and chartered by Reginald, earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of Henry I. An act to provide for the foundation of a bishopric of Truro passed 11 Aug. 1876, and money sufficient for its endowment having been subscribed, the see was constituted by order in council, 9 Dec. same year. Act amended in 1887. Truro was made a city, Aug. 1877; absorbed into the county, 1885.

Foundation of new cathedral (St. Mary's) laid by the prince of Wales, 20 May, 1830; it includes part of the old parish church; the eastern part erected, consecrated and opened for public worship in the presence of the prince of Wales and the archbishop of Canterbury, 3 Nov. 1887; architect, Mr. Pearson; the first cathedral erected since St. Paul's, London.

See *Mansion House Fund*.

**BISHOPS.**

1877. Edward White Benson, consecrated, 25 April; trans. to Canterbury, Dec. 1882.

1883. George Howard Wilkinson, consecrated 25 April.

**TRUSS.** A transverse spring-truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786; and many similar societies since.

**TRUSTEES**, see *Fraudulent*.

Trustees' act passed . . . . . 1833

**TRUSTS and COMBINES.** Terms applied in the United States to the union of manufacturers and traders as corporate bodies for the purpose of creating and maintaining strict monopolies and thereby controlling the output and the prices of goods of all kinds and the wages of workmen, a system injurious to all classes of society.

In the autumn of 1833, legislation for the repression of the evil was urgently demanded. There is a petroleum trust, a cotton trust, a steel rail trust &c. (see *Corner*). The proprietors of the salt mines in Cheshire combined to form a "trust" in the autumn of 1833. Similar trusts have been projected and opposed.

**TUAM** (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who received the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned anno 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum. *Beaton*. It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833; and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added; see *Archbishops*. New protestant cathedral of St. Mary, consecrated by the bishop, the Hon. Dr. Charles B. Bernard, 9 Oct. 1878.

**TÜBINGEN SCHOOL** of rationalistic criticism was founded by professor F. C. Baur about 1835.

**TUBMAN**, see *Postman*.

**TUBULAR BRIDGES.** The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed, 1846-50 (Mr. R. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn, engineers), about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.\*

On the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low water level, is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May, 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was a most gigantic operation, successfully performed.

The first locomotive passed through . . . 27 June, 1849  
The Conway tubular bridge, a miniature copy of the Britannia (principal engineers, Mr. Robt. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn) erected . . . 1846-8  
At Chepstow, a railway tubular bridge . . . 1852

\* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait; commenced in July, 1815, and finished in July, 1825.

A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, opened by the prince consort . 2 May, 1859  
See *Victoria Railway Bridge and Tay Bridge*.

**TUDELA** (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, 23 Nov. 1808; see *Ebro*.

**TUDOR SOVEREIGNS**; see *England*, 1485-1603.

**TUESDAY**, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto*, *Tiv*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus; see *Week Days*.

**TUGENDBUND** ("league of Virtue"), formed in Prussia soon after the peace of Tilsit, June, 1807, ostensibly for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and for the revival of morality and patriotism. Its head-quarters were at Königsberg. It excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who demanded its suppression in 1809. It was dissolved at the peace in 1815.

**TUILERIES** (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medicis, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, 10 Aug. 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of July, 1830, and Feb. 1848. Louis Napoleon made it his residence in 1851, and greatly renovated it. The restoration of the Tuileries (much injured by fire by the communists, May 1871) was determined on, Oct. 1872; not proceeded with. The ruins were sold for 32,200*l.* to M. Picard, 4 Dec. 1882.

**TULCHAN BISHOPS**; a mere nominal episcopacy set up in Scotland by the regent Morton, who, with other nobles, absorbed the larger portion of the revenue, 1572-3. *Tulchan* was a stuffed calf's skin set before a cow to facilitate milking.

**TULIPS**, indigenous in the east of Europe, came to England from Vienna about 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaar in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one, called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The *tulip tree*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1663.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS** (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, when very ill, was restored to health by the use of the waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II., and by queen Anne, and soon became fashionable.

The town was incorporated by royal charter early in . . . . . 1889

**TUNGSTEN** (also called wolfram and scheellium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

**TUNIS** (N. Africa) stands nearly on the site of Carthage. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX., of France, who died near it 25 Aug. 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solymán the Magnificent, 1531. Barbarossa was expelled by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, June, 1535. The country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. 1575. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1574; Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives,

1655. The Hussein dynasty was founded 1705. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make constitutional reforms. He died 22 Sept. 1859; and his brother and successor Mohamed-es-Sadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution. He died, and was succeeded by his brother Sidi Ali, 28 Oct. 1882. Tunis is now under French protection.

Insurrection, 18 April; ships of war sent to protect Europeans . . . . . May, 1864  
Tunis decreed to be an integral part of the Turkish empire . . . . . 25 Oct. 1871  
A dispute with France settled by submission of the bey . . . . . Jan. 1879  
The bey, embarrassed by debt (5,000,000*l.*), places his finances in hands of an international commission  
Disputes between France and Italy respecting railway concessions . . . . . Aug. "  
Dispute between a British subject here and a French company respecting purchase of the Enfidade estate, decision left to the legal tribunals . . . . . Feb. 1881  
Dispute with France; predatory incursions of the Kroumirs, nomadic shepherd tribes, on Algerian territory, March: the bey appeals to Turkey, 11 April; and the Great Powers, 27 April: military expedition sent from France; lands in Tabarka, bombards fortress, and occupies Bizerta, 30 April, "  
The Kroumirs said to be enclosed by the French; the bey's army retreats . . . . . early May, "  
Alleged battle with the Kroumirs . . . about 2 May, "  
The French approach Tunis, alleging the object to be to restrain warlike tribes and protect their frontier . . . . . 11 May, "  
Treaty with France signed; it assures to France the right to occupy the positions which the French military authorities might deem necessary for the maintenance of order and the security of the frontier and the coast, and to send a resident minister to the capital. The French government guarantees to the bey the security of his person, his states, and his dynasty, and the maintenance of existing treaties with the European powers; while the bey undertakes not to conclude any international convention without a previous understanding with the French government, and to prevent the introduction of arms into Algeria through Tunis. The financial system of the regency to be regulated by France in concert with the bey, "

Reported conflict between the French under gen. Bréart and the Arabs; the French enter Mater, . . . . . 12 May, "  
The Sultan of Turkey protests against the treaty, May, "  
M. Séguin, a news correspondent, murdered at Beja by a fanatic (who is executed) . . . . . 28 May, "  
M. Brangard, inspector of telegraphs, and assistants, murdered by Arabs, near Oran . . . about 5 June, "  
M. Roustan, the consul, appointed French resident minister (said to be virtual ruler, replacing bey), French army returning home . . . . . June, "  
Mustapha Ben Ismail, the bey's chief minister, received by president Grévy, at Paris . . . 21 June, "  
Insurrection at Sfax, revolt of great chief Ali Ben Khalifa, announced . . . . . 30 June, "  
Europeans attacked, nearly all flee to ships, alleged massacres . . . . . 31 July, "  
Sfax bombarded by the French, 5 July, *et seq.*; captured after severe conflict . . . 16 July, "  
Arabs revolting; anarchy reported . . . 20 July, "  
Enfidade case; decision against the English, Mr. Levy . . . . . Aug. "  
Collapse of Bey's authority . . . about 15 Aug. "  
Asserted conflict at Hammamet, the French repulsed about 31 Aug.; the French retreating about 8 Sept. "  
Arrival of 2,000 French troops at Goletta . . . 9 Sept. "  
General Sabattier with troops at Zaghouan surrounded by Arabs . . . . . about 13 Sept. "  
28,000 men sent to Tunis announced . . . 26 Sept. "  
Alleged defeat of the Bey's troops under Ali Bey; 4 hours' conflict . . . about 25 Sept. "  
Ali Bey's army surrounded . . about 4 Oct. *et seq.* "  
Union of the French and Ali Bey's army, about 8 Oct. "  
Tunis occupied by the French . . . 10 Oct. "  
Gen. Sabattier defeats the Arabs; six hours' conflict; 200 killed, French loss slight . . . 13 Oct. "



Continued fighting . . . about 22 Oct. 1881  
 The French under Gen. Etienne enter Kairwan, without resistance . . . 26 Oct. "  
 The French treaty with the Bey (11 May) confirmed by the chambers . . . 9 Nov. "  
 Alleged defeat of Arabs, near Geril, by Gen. Logerot . . . about 16 Nov. "  
 Gen. Sansasier reports his capture of a large rebel convoy . . . about 17 Nov. "  
 The insurrection virtually suppressed; army of occupation to be 20,000 . . . announced 29 Nov. "  
 M. Levy (see Aug. 1881) expelled . . . about 14 Dec. "  
 M. Roustan in Paris; M. H. Rochfort acquitted of bitter libel against M. Roustan . . . 15 Dec. "  
 M. Roustan returns . . . about 29 Dec. "  
 Transferred to Washington . . . about 23 Feb. 1882  
 Victory of insurgents . . . about 1 April, "  
 Enfila case amicably settled . . . May, "  
 Treaty with France (taking over debt about 5,000,000*l.*) draft . . . July, "  
 Renewed Arab incursions . . . about 3 Oct. "  
 French courts of law established; foreign consular jurisdictions abolished (capitulations) . . . 1 Jan. 1884

**TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE** were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 1346, and were granted to the kings for life, beginning with Edward IV. Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority, 1628. They were granted to Charles II. for his lifetime, 24 June, 1660. By the act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, these and other duties were repealed, 1787, and a new arrangement of excise and customs was introduced.

**TUNNELS**, for drainage, are ancient. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Rigueut, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Beziers in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, near Manchester, about 1766. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, 25 March, 1843; see *Thames Tunnel*. Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, it up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose-hill, Watford, Kilsby, &c.), their total length being 7336 yards. *Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler, that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about 6,500,000*l.*, at the average of 45*l.* a yard; see *Alps* and *Thames*.

Tunnel between Dover and Calais, suggested by M. Mathien . . . about 1802  
 Tunnel for a railway beneath the channel from Dover to Calais, proposed by Messrs. J. F. Bateman and J. Revy . . . 30 Aug. 1869  
 I. Thomé de Gamond, after many years' study, exhibited his plans in Paris, 1867; his scheme revived in France, July, 1871 and Nov. 1873; a convention in its favour was signed for France by M. Michel Chevalier, Jan., 1875; engineers, sir John Hawkshaw and M. Lavalley; monopoly for 30 years granted; chairman for English company, lord Richard Grosvenor; plan of boring through 20 miles chalk by Mr. D. Brunton.  
 I. Thomé de Gamond died . . . Feb., 1876  
 Boring at Sangatte, near Calais, begun 25 Feb.; 200 feet deep . . . 3 June, "  
 Memorandum of basis of proposed treaty between England and France issued . . . Ang. "  
 Their plans have been proposed by G. Remington, P. J. Bishop, A. Austin, &c.  
 The French government's concession for preliminary works granted in 1875, renewed for 3 years from 2 Aug. 1880

Experimental boring going on, April, 1881; 800 metres from the coast . . . May, 1883  
 Meeting of Channel Tunnel Company 2 Feb.; of submarine Continental railway company 3 Feb. 1882  
 Channel Tunnel near Dover; about 1 mile excavated; visited by Mr. Gladstone and others . . . 11 March, "  
 The Channel Tunnel disapproved of by sir G. Wolseley, and other officers, British and foreign . . . March, *et seq.* "  
 The works stopped by government about 1 May; by order of Mr. Justice Kay . . . 6 July, "  
 Two channel tunnel bills discharged in the commons . . . 16 Aug. "  
 Report of a commission on the channel tunnel (sir A. Alison, chairman) unfavourable on political grounds issued . . . 11 Oct. "  
 The question referred to a committee of lords and commons 4, 6 April, which meets 24 April; decide against the tunnel (6-4) . . . about 10 July, 1883  
 The company resolutely determine to wait 17 Aug. "  
 Bill rejected by the commons (222-84) 14 May, 1884; (281-99) . . . 12 May, 1885  
 Boring of the channel tunnel still continued, 2 Feb. 1887  
 The channel tunnel bill again rejected by the commons (153-107) . . . 3 Aug. "  
 Sir E. Watkin's bill for experimental works opposed by the government and rejected in the commons (307-165) . . . 27 June, 1888  
 Mersey tunnel, between Liverpool and Birkenhead, one mile long, projected 1866, execution frequently suspended, boring renewed by the energy of major Samuel Isaac, 1880, boring completed under his superintendence, 17 Jan. 1884 (he died, 22 Nov. 1886); tunnel opened, 13 Feb. 1885; first passenger train run through, 22 Dec. 1885; formally opened by the prince of Wales, 20 Jan. 1886  
 The Severn tunnel near Bristol, constructed by W. C. Richardson, for the Gt. Western company's railway begun, March, 1873; official train passed through, 5 Sept. 1885; opened for traffic, 1 Sept., for passengers . . . 1 Dec. "  
 "Joseph II. mining adit," Schemnitz, begun 1782, after many delays, finished, 16,538 metres long, . . . 5 Sept. 1878  
 Arlberg tunnel, Austria, 10,270 metres long; begun June, 1880; completed, and train passed through, . . . 13 Nov. 1883  
 Subway for electric trams from the Monument to Stockwell; completed to Kennington, March, 1889

**TURAN**, see *Turkestan*.

**TÜRKHEIM**, see *Türkheim*.

**TURIN**, the ancient Augusta Taurinorum in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city; but prince Eugène defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege, 7 Sept. 1706. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French, June 1800. In May 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia; see *Italy*, 1864. Here prince Humbert was married to his cousin Margherita amidst great rejoicing, 22 April, 1868. The monument to Cavour was inaugurated, 8 Nov. 1873. An exhibition opened by the king, 25 April, 1880. See *Treaties*, and *Italy*, 1884.

**TURKESTAN**, called by the Persians Turan, Independent Tartary, the original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; on 14 Feb. 1865, a new province, Turkestan, was created by decree, and gen. Kauffmann made governor, 26 July, 1867; died 16 May,

1882. The rule of the czar accepted by the chief tribes at Merv, (*which see*), announced 8 Feb. 1884.

**TURKEY.** The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but, by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, have become a mixed race. About 760, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They gradually extended their power; but in the 13th century, being harassed by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. The Turkish empire till 1878 comprehended the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt, and Tunis. The Turkish quadrilateral fortresses were Shumla, Varna, Silistria, and Rustchuck. The population of the empire was estimated in 1887 at 32,978,100. (Immediate Possessions, 21,633,000; tributaries and protectorates, 11,345,100); in Europe, 8,987,000; Asia, 16,174,100; Africa, 7,817,000. By the treaty of Berlin (13 July, 1878) Turkey is said to have

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania . . .	5,935	246,000	142,000
" Servia . . .	4,326	264,000	75,000
" Montenegro . . .	1,549	40,000	9,000
" Austria . . .	15	2,000	—
" Greece (?) . . .	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria . . .	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the Principality of Bulgaria . . .	24,404	1,773,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia . . .	13,646	746,000	265,000

If we exclude the provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey in Europe only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, entrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 3,584 square miles, and 186,173 inhabitants in 1881. Thessaly ceded to Greece by convention, 24 May; treaty signed, 2 July, 1881.

Alp Arslan and the Turks conquer Armenia and Georgia . . . 1065-8  
 Asia Minor conquered, 1074-84; Jerusalem taken . . . 1076  
 Soliman Shah drowned in the Euphrates, while on the march; his son Ertoglu, granted territories near Angora, dies . . . 1288  
 Othman, his son, emir of the sultan of Iconium, founded the Ottoman empire at Prusa, Bithynia, by policy and conquest, in . . . 1299  
 Organisation of Janissaries by Orkan about . . . 1330  
 Nicaea conquered, 1330; and the Morea . . . 1346  
 The Turks enter Thrace, and take Adrianople . . . 1361  
 Murad I. remodels the Janissaries . . . 1362  
 Bajazet I. overruns provinces of the Eastern empire . . . 1380 *et seq.*  
 He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis . . . 28 Sept. 1396  
 He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, at Ancyra, 28 July, 1402  
 Macedonia annexed . . . 1430  
 Ladislus of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath . . . 10 Nov. 1444  
 Amurath defeats John Huniades at Kossova . . . Oct. 1448  
 The Turks, invading Hungary, repelled by Huniades . . . 1450  
 Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire, . . . 29 May, 1453  
 Belgrade relieved by Huniades' victory over the Turks . . . July, 1456  
 Greece subjected to the Turks (*see Greece*) . . . 1458-60  
 The Turks take Otranto, diffusing terror throughout Europe . . . 1480  
 Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; murders his father, brothers, &c. . . 1512

He takes the islands of the Archipelago . . . 1514  
 He overruns Syria . . . 1515  
 Gains Egypt by defeat of Mamelukes . . . Aug. 1516  
 Solymán takes Belgrade, Aug. 1521; and Rhodes, . . . Dec. 1522  
 Defeats Hungarians at Mohatz . . . 29 Aug. 1526  
 Repulsed before Vienna . . . Oct. 1529  
 Peace with Austria . . . 1533  
 Cyprus taken from the Venetians . . . Aug. 1571  
 Great battle of Lepanto (*which see*) . . . 7 Oct. " 1571  
 Treaty of commerce with England . . . 1571  
 Turks driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas . . . 1581  
 Great fire in Constantinople . . . 1606  
 War with the Cossacks, who take Azof . . . 1637  
 The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad . . . 1631  
 Candia (Crete) taken from Venice, after a 25 years' siege . . . 1669  
 Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV. but relieved by John of Poland . . . 12 Sept. 1683  
 Peace of Carlowitz . . . 26 Jan. 1699  
 Mustapha II. deposed by Janissaries . . . 1709  
 The Morea retaken by the Turks . . . 1711  
 The Turks defeated at Peterwardein . . . 1711  
 They lose Belgrade; and their power declines . . . 1711  
 Peace of Erivan (with Persia) . . . 1713  
 Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof . . . 1713  
 The Turks defeated at Kara . . . 1724  
 Insurrection of Wahabees . . . 1744  
 Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the Russian fleet defeats the Turkish . . . 1777  
 The Crimea ceded to Russia . . . 1778  
 Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men . . . 1787-6  
 Cession of Oczneow . . . 1795  
 War with the French, who invade Egypt . . . 1798  
 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo . . . 1806  
 War against Russia and England . . . 7 Jan. 1806  
 Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss; *see Dardanelles* . . . 19 Feb. " 1806  
 Murder of Hali Aga . . . 25 May, " 1806  
 The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops . . . 1806  
 The Russians defeated at Silistria . . . 1806  
 Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) . . . 28 May, 1812  
 A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved . . . 9 Aug. 1813  
 Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*) . . . 1813-18  
 Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent . . . 1818  
 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, 6 March, 1818  
 Persecution of Christians, 6 March; the Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople, . . . 23 April, 1818  
 [For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, *see Greece*.]  
 Horrible massacre at Scio (*see Chios*). . . 23 April, 1821  
 Sea-fight near Mitylene; Turks defeated . . . 6 Oct. 1821  
 New Mahometan army organised . . . 29 May, 1821  
 Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople; they are suppressed and massacred, 14-16 June, 1826  
 6000 houses burnt at Constantinople . . . 30 Aug. 1826  
 Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (*see Navarino*) . . . 20 Oct. 1827  
 Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire . . . 5 Jan. 1828  
 War with Russia . . . 26 April, 1828  
 The czar Nicholas takes the field . . . 20 May, 1828  
 Capitulation of Braham . . . 19 June, 1828  
 Surrender of Anapa . . . 23 June, 1828  
 Eminences of Shumla taken by Russians, 20 July, 1828  
 The czar arrives before Varna . . . 5 Aug. 1828  
 Battle of Akhalzie . . . 24 Aug. 1828  
 Fortress of Bajazet taken . . . 9 Sept. 1828  
 The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard . . . 26 Sept. 1828  
 Dardanelles blockaded . . . 1 Oct. 1828  
 Surrender of Varna . . . 11 Oct. 1828  
 Russians retreat from Shumla . . . 16 Oct. 1828  
 Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French, . . . 30 Oct. 1828  
 Siege of Silistria raised by Russians . . . 10 Nov. 1828  
 Victory of the Russians at Kuletscha, near Shumla . . . 11 June, 1829



Battle near Erzeroum	2 July, 1829	Great Britain, France, and Austria guarantee integrity of Turkish empire	15 April, 1856
Adrianople is entered by the Russians; armistice agreed on	20 Aug. "	Austrians quit the principalities	March, 1857
Treaty of peace at Adrianople	14 Sept. "	Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled,	July, "
Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the men of H.M.S. <i>Blonde</i>	22 Jan. 1830	Death of Reschid Pacha	7 Jan. 1858
The porte acknowledges the independence of Greece	25 April, "	Massacre of Christians at Jedda ( <i>which see</i> ),	15 June, "
Treaty with America	7 May, "	Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited	12 July, "
Great fire at Pera; British embassy destroyed,	2 Aug. 1831	Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks	July, "
New military "order of glory" (Nischan) founded	19 Aug. "	Turkish financial reforms begun	Aug. "
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehmet Ali	2 July, 1832	The first Turkish railway opened (from Aidan to Smyrna)	19 Sept. "
He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh,	21 Dec. "	Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham suppressed	Oct. "
Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan asks the aid of Russia	3 April, 1833	The allied powers determine the Montenegro boundaries	8 Nov. "
The Russians enter Constantinople	8 July, "	Prince Alexander Consa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia	5 and 7 Feb. 1859
Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive,	30 March, 1838	[The porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]	
Office of grand vizier abolished	16 Aug. "	Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez	May, "
Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by Lord Ponsonby, ratified	16 Aug. "	Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroyed	10-14 Sept. "
[For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria; see <i>Syria</i> .]		Conspiracy against the sultan, 17 Sept.; his brother implicated; several condemned to die; reprieved,	Sept. and Oct. "
Hatti Sherif promulgated decreeing many reforms, termed the Tanzimat (regulations) 3 Nov. 1839; again, at Rhodes 6 Jan. 1840; again 1844.	June, 1849	Great agitation for financial reform	Oct. "
Christians admitted to office in Turkey	16 Sept. "	Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, 5 May; the Turkish government promises investigation and redress, 30 May; all the powers satisfied except Russia	June, 1860
The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria	12 Nov. "	War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres (see <i>Druses</i> )	June, "
[The porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]	13 Nov. "	Massacre of Christians at Damascus (see <i>Damascus</i> , and <i>Syria</i> )	9-11 July, "
Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte.	Jan. 1850	Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to,	2 Aug. "
The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchors in Besika bay	Jan. 1851	Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000.	24 Feb. 1861
Diplomatic relations between Russia and the porte resumed, 31 Dec.; the latter sending the refugees to Konieh	13 Feb. 1852	Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins	March, "
Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion	Aug. "	Great need of financial reform: the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton Bulwer, proposes a scheme	April, "
Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places ( <i>which see</i> )	19 April, 1853	Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases	5 June, "
Imperial order of Medjidie founded	21 May, "	Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his brother	25 June, "
Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, 28 Feb.; his peremptory demands rejected	26 June, "	Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council	July, "
Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople	2 July, "	The late sultan's jewels sold in London	Aug. "
Hatti-sherif issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians	26 Sept. "	Imperial order of knighthood (Osmaneh) to include civil as well as military persons, founded, Sept.	Oct. "
Russian manifesto against Turkey	5 Oct. "	Imperial guard reorganised	Oct. "
Russian army crosses the Pruth		Fuad Pacha made grand vizier	22 Nov. "
Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated		He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Spain, &c.	March, 1862
War declared against Russia		A Turkish loan (3,000,000 <i>l.</i> ) taken up in London,	May, "
[See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i> .]		Secularisation of the property of the mosques, (value about 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> ) said to be determined on,	Oct. "
Commencement of national debt (see <i>Loans</i> , 1854.)	1854	Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro	23 Sept. "
Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed	27 Jan. "	Dispute with Serbia ( <i>which see</i> ) settled	7 Oct. "
Volunteers from Athens join it	14 March, "	Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but resume office	7 Jan. 1863
Rapture between Greece and Turkey	28 March, "	A new bank established	28 Jan. "
[Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]		Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier	12 Feb. "
Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection	25 April, "	The sultan visits Egypt	7-17 April, "
English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Pireus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality: the Greek volunteers are recalled	25 and 26 May, "	Fuad Pacha made grand vizier	1 June, "
Abli Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the entrenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases	18 June, "	Exhibition of the produce of the empire opened in March; closed	26 July, "
Reschid Pacha, having retired (3 June), resumes his office	1 July, "	Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes	April, 1864
Convention between Turkey and Austria	14 June, "	Financial reforms; conversion and verification of the Turkish debt	Aug. 1865
The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians, Sept.		Cholera rages at Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; cholera subsides, Sept.; great fire	
Turkish loans	Ang. 1855		
[See <i>Loans</i> 1854-5]			
Firman authorising free exercise of religion 18 Feb. 1856			
Peace with Russia by treaty of Paris	30 March, "		

there, about 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, &c.) destroyed	6 Sept. 1865	Political reforms inaugurated by the new ministry	Nov. 1871
Fuad Pacha proposes confiscation of the property of the mosques; opposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam	21 Sept. "	Important speech of the sultan to his council respecting the finances	16 May, 1872
Lord Lyons, ambassador at Constantinople	Oct. "	Mahmoud Pacha, grand vizier, having made enemies through dismissing foreign employes, &c., is dismissed and replaced by Midhat Pacha,	about 30 July, "
Revolt of the Maronites under Joseph Karam	30 Dec. "	Midhat Pacha, who favoured Austria, dismissed; replaced by Mehemet Ruchdi	19 Oct. "
The grand vizier, Fuad Pacha, superseded by Mehemet Ruchdi	5 June, 1866	Essad Pacha, grand vizier, 15 Feb.; Mehemet Ruchdi again	April, 1873
Revolution in Bucharest (see <i>Danubian principalities</i> )	Aug. "	The Roumelian railway connecting Constantinople, Adrianople, &c., opened	17 June, "
Insurrection in Candia ( <i>which see</i> )	Aug. "	The sultan's jewels, &c. (valued at 8,000,000 <i>l.</i> ) exhibited at Vienna	Aug. "
International conference respecting cholera at Constantinople	13 Feb.-26 Sept. "	The shah of Persia arrives at Constantinople	19 Aug. "
European Turkey very unsettled	Jan. 1867	Inability to raise a loan: the sultan gives up a large sum; great financial reforms proposed	Oct. "
Maronite revolt, under Joseph Karam, suppressed; his flight, Jan.; Turks leave	28 March, "	Turkish aggressions on South Arabia checked by Great Britain	Nov. "
Ministerial changes: Ali Pacha becomes grand-vizier; Fuad Pacha, foreign minister	11 Feb. "	Great improvements in the army; formation of reserves	Feb. 1874
The recommendation of the European powers to the sultan to give up Candia finally declined	31 Mar. "	Hussein Avni, pacha; made grand vizier	April, "
Omar Pacha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army	April, "	Improved financial arrangements reported	April, "
Destruction of the dockyards in the Golden Horn by fire	2 April, "	The sultan ill; he recognises his nephew Murad as successor	about 5 Oct. "
The sultan, with his son and nephew, visits Paris, 1-12 July; arrives at Buckingham Palace, London, 12 July; entertained by the queen at Windsor, 13 July; by the lord mayor, 18 July; at a ball at New India House, 19 July; gives 250 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London, 22 July; sails from Dover, 23 July; at Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug.; returns to Constantinople	7 Aug. "	Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they consider they have the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania	20 Oct. "
The Sultan declines the proposition of Russia, for the suspension of hostilities in Crete, and an international commission	4 Sept. "	<i>Mésoudiye</i> or <i>Mesoudiyé</i> , Turkish ironclad, launched at Blackwall	28 Oct. "
Ministerial crisis; Fuad Pacha resigns, but resumes his office	Jan. 1868	Turkish debt 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> in 1854; 180,000,000 <i>l.</i> Budget: estimated receipts, 21,711,764 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure, 26,299,178 <i>l.</i>	June, 1875
Meeting of the new council of state (including Jews and Christians), with legislative, but not executive, functions	18 May, "	Insurrection in Herzegovina ( <i>which see</i> ); great excitement in Bosnia, Serbia, and Montenegro	July-Aug. "
Arrival of prince Napoleon Jerome at Constantinople	26 June, "	Mahmoud Pacha made grand vizier, with a strong ministry, about	25 Aug. "
Arrests on account of a supposed plot against the sultan	30 Sept. "	Decree (in consequence of the deficit of 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> in the budget) that for 5 years half the interest on the debt be paid in cash and half in 5 per cent. bonds	6 Oct. "
Dispute with Greece for intervention in the Cretan insurrection; see <i>Greece</i>	Dec. "	Circular note remitting taxes and promising economical and commercial reform, 7 Oct.; another stating object of the government to stop onerous loans, develop the resources of the empire, &c.,	20 Oct. "
Fuad Pacha dies	Feb. 1869	Remonstrances of British and Russian ambassadors with the government respecting expenditure and treatment of Christian subjects	Sept.-Nov. "
The prince and princess of Wales's visit	April, "	Raschid Pasha new foreign minister	Nov. "
Memorial of the porte to the European powers desiring the abolition of the consular jurisdictions termed "capitulations"	June, "	Midhat Pasha, reformer, resigns	4 Dec. "
The khedive or viceroy of Egypt censured for assuming sovereign powers encroaching on those of the sultan	Aug. "	Firman issued; ordering great reforms, equality of rights to Christians, &c.	Dec. "
System of compulsory education promulgated	Oct. "	Note of Andrassy, Austrian minister, respecting reforms, 30 Dec.; adopted by Germany and Russia, Jan.; by Great Britain, 18 Jan.; transmitted to the porte, about 7 Feb., agreed to	10 Feb. 1876
Arrival of the empress of the French at Constantinople	15 Oct. "	Payment of April dividends deferred to July	April 11 "
Inauguration of the Suez canal	17 Nov. "	Insurrection in Bulgaria, promoted by foreign agitators, 1, 2 May; quickly suppressed by troops sent 7 May; about 65 villages burnt by the Bashibazouks, and other Turkish troops; several towns destroyed; about 15,000 persons killed; atrocious cruelties to women and children; a few Turks killed by Bulgarians in self-defence (report by Mr. Schuyler, see <i>below</i> )	May, "
The khedive submits to the sultan	Dec. "	Riots at Constantinople; the softas, fanatical students, and others, demand reforms; their cry, "Turkey for the Turks;" ministerial changes; Mahmoud Pacha, the grand vizier, replaced by Mehemet Ruchdi; Europeans much alarmed	10 May et seq. "
Modification of the "capitulations"	April, 1870	British fleet arrives in Besika Bay	26 May, "
Great fire at Pera; British embassy and about 7900 houses destroyed; great loss of life	5 June, "	Meeting at Berlin of ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia; they agree to a note to Turkey, requiring an armistice of two months, and other measures, 11, 12 May; the note accepted by France and Italy, not by Great Britain, 19 May; not presented through the revolution	30 May, "
Another fire at Constantinople; about 1500 houses burnt	11 July, "	The grand vizier Mehemet Ruchdi, Hussein Avni, and Midhat Pacha, request the sultan to give up some of his treasure to save the nation from	
Change in the cabinet; Mustapha Fazyl, finance minister	14 Aug. "		
Reported treaty between Turkey and Greece to resist European aggression in the East	21 Oct. "		
Russia repudiates the treaty of Paris, 1856, 31 Oct.	Oct. "		
A note delivered to the porte (see <i>Russia</i> ), 15 Nov.	Nov. "		
The sultan agrees to a conference on the Black Sea question alone	about 3 Dec. "		
Mustapha Fazyl, replaced by Mehemet Ruchdi	about 15 Jan. 1871		
The Black Sea question settled by the conference at London (see <i>Russia</i> )	13 March, "		
Omar Pacha, general, dies	18 April, "		
Insurrection in Yemen, subdued	May, "		
Great fires at Constantinople	7 June, "		
Aali Pacha, grand vizier, an able statesman, dies	6 Sept. "		
Mahmoud Pacha, grand vizier	Sept. "		
Tunis made an integral part of the empire, by decree	23 Oct. "		



- ruin; he refuses and is deposed, 29 May; his nephew proclaimed as Murad V.; joyfully accepted by the people, and recognised by the western powers . . . 30 May, *et seq.* 1876
- Manifesto recognising the danger of the empire through misgovernment, and promising amendment . . . 2 June, "
- Abdul-Aziz recognises Murad; said to have committed suicide by cutting arteries in the arm; said to be insane; (decided, by trial, to have been murdered; see below, June, 1881) . . . 4 June, "
- Assassination of Hussein Avni, the war minister, Raschid Pacha, the foreign minister, and others, by Hassan, a disgraced Circassian officer, 15 June, who is hanged . . . 17 June, "
- Declaration of war by Servia, 1 July; by Montenegro . . . 2 July, "
- Tchernayeff and Servians enter Turkey; battle at Saitsehar or Zaicar; Turks said to have the advantage . . . 3 July, "
- Severe conflict of Turks with Servians at Yavor, near Novi Bazar, 6 July; with Montenegrins at Nevesinje . . . 27 July, "
- League in aid of Turkish Christians formed in London . . . 27 July, "
- Mukhtar Pacha defeated by prince Nikita at Urba or Urbiza in Herzegovina . . . 28 July, "
- Issue of paper money announced . . . 28 July, "
- Several days' conflict; the Turks enter Servia, and capture Gurgosavatz; Servians retreat . . . 7 Aug. "
- Turkish barbarities in Bulgaria reported by *Daily News*'s correspondent, substantiated by report of Mr. Schuyler, the American commissioner from Constantinople, dated . . . 10 Aug. "
- Asserted victory of prince Nikita at Medun, near Kutchi, about . . . 14 Aug. "
- Advance of the Turks under Abdul-Kerim Pacha upon Alexinatz; severe fighting, 9 Aug. . . . 19-30 Aug. "
- Servia invites the mediation of the guaranteeing powers, about . . . 24 Aug. "
- Murad V. deposed on account of bad health; his brother Abdul-Hamid II. proclaimed . . . 31 Aug. "
- The great powers propose an immediate armistice, the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*, payment of an indemnity by Servia, &c.; memorandum presented . . . 3, 4 Sept. "
- Servians said to be severely beaten before Alexinatz 1, 2 Sept.; continued indecisive fighting . . . 17 Sept. "
- Armistice till 25 Sept. agreed to about . . . 17 Sept. "
- Prince Milan proclaimed king by the army at Deligrad; disapproved . . . 16 Sept. "
- Report of Mr. Baring, the British commissioner in Bulgaria, published . . . 19 Sept. "
- [It establishes the facts "that a ferocious Mussulman soldiery, in revenge for a feeble and abortive insurrection, were let loose on the inhabitants of a large province; that the population were barbarously massacred, men, women, and children included; and that during the storm of savage fury crimes of all descriptions and outrages unmentionable were perpetrated on the inhabitants."—*Times*.]
- Firm incisive despatch from Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot, referring to Mr. Baring's report, proposing longer armistice, &c. . . . 21 Sept. "
- The Porte receives the propositions of the six great powers . . . 26 Sept. "
- Lord Derby informs the deputation from the city of London that, in regard to the Eastern question, the government is labouring for local self-government for the Turkish provinces in Europe, equal treatment of Mahometans and Christians, better administration for both, security for life and property, and effectual guarantees against repetition of outrages . . . 27 Sept. "
- Servia rejects the renewal of the armistice; Tchernayeff and army dominant; fighting renewed, . . . 26, 27 Sept. "
- Servian attacks on the Turks near Alexinatz severely repulsed . . . 28, 29 Sept. "
- In reply to the great powers the Porte declines an armistice, opposes administrative autonomy to the provinces as impracticable, proposes a senate, and guarantees incisive reforms . . . 2 Oct. "
- Mukhtar Pacha said to defeat Montenegrines, 7 Oct. "
- Montenegrine victory at Danilograd . . . 13 Oct. "
- Turkey's proposal of an armistice for 6 months, 10 Oct.; declined by Russia, who proposes 4 to 6 weeks, longer being injurious to commerce, &c. . . . 14 Oct. 1876.
- Continued fighting, generally unfavourable to Servians . . . 15-19 Oct. "
- Alexinatz bombarded . . . 16-19 Oct. "
- Medun surrenders to Montenegrines . . . 20 Oct. "
- Krevet taken by Turks . . . 21 Oct. "
- Result of fighting very favourable to Turks 19-24 Oct. "
- Alleged conspiracy at Constantinople against the reform ministry; many arrests . . . about 23 Oct. "
- Important Turkish successes in the valley of the Morava . . . 19-24 Oct. "
- Servians and Russians defeated; armies under Tchernayeff and Horvaritch divided, 19-24 Oct.; Djunis taken by Turks; Deligrad untenable; severe Russian loss . . . 29 Oct. "
- Neutral despatch of Lord Derby . . . dated 30 Oct. "
- Alexinatz captured by Turks; Russian ultimatum given, demanding 6 weeks' armistice within 48 hours . . . dated 31 Oct. "
- Armistice for two months signed . . . 1 Nov. "
- Deligrad captured by Turks, now virtually masters of Servia . . . 1 Nov. "
- Pacific declaration of the czar to Lord Aug. Loftus, . . . 2 Nov. "
- Deligrad evacuated by Turks; farewell address of Tchernayeff to officers, exhorting to constancy, . . . 4 Nov. "
- Czar's speech at Moscow; he will act independently if guarantees are not obtained . . . 10 Nov. "
- Marquis of Salisbury appointed special ambassador for conference at Constantinople; he arrives at Paris, 18 Nov.; Berlin, 20 Nov.; Vienna, 24 Nov.; Rome, 29 Nov.; Constantinople . . . 5 Dec. "
- Alleged abortive conspiracy to restore Murad, about . . . 8 Dec. "
- Preliminary meetings of conference of representatives of six great powers begin (Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Germany, France, and Italy), . . . 12 Dec. "
- Ruchdi Pacha, grand vizier, replaced by Midhat Pacha, a reformer . . . 19 Dec. "
- Armistice extended to Feb. 1877 . . . Dec. "
- New political constitution proclaimed: (chief provisions: indivisibility of the empire; the sultan supreme; individual liberty; freedom of all creeds, of the press, and of education; equal legal taxation; a senate and two chambers; general elections by ballot every fourth year; irremovable judges, &c.) . . . 23 Dec. "
- Opening of the conference . . . 23 Dec. "
- Financial decree of 6 Oct. 1875, abrogated, 27 Dec. "
- Armistice extended to 1 March . . . 28 Dec. "
- The great national council of Turkey rejects the propositions of the conference, 18 Jan.; it closes, 20 Jan.; chief ambassadors leave soon after . . . 22 Jan. 1877
- Negotiations for peace opened with Servia and Montenegro . . . about 26 Jan. "
- Midhat Pacha, the grand vizier, dismissed and banished; succeeded by Edhem Pacha (educated at Paris); reforms to go on . . . 5 Feb. "
- Gortschakoff's circular to great powers, inquiring what they intend to do, signed 19 Jan.; published . . . about 7 Feb. "
- Protocols of the conference published in *Times*, &c. . . early in Feb. "
- In Turkey "there is no aristocracy, no governing class; no organised democracy; no representative government," (marquis of Salisbury) 20 Feb. "
- Peace with Servia signed . . . 1 March, "
- First Turkish parliament opened: 30 senators, 90 deputies; speech from the sultan read, 19 March, "
- Gen. Ignatieff visits Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, &c. . . . March, "
- Protocol signed for six powers: principles—to wait for Turkish reforms and watch; conditional disarmament in Russia and Turkey (voidable under certain conditions) . . . 31 March, "
- Protocol rejected by Turkey, 12 April; justificatory circular sent to the powers: Mr. Layard sent as temporary ambassador to Turkey . . . April, "
- Insurrection of Miridites or Miridites, April; armistice with Montenegro not renewed . . . 13 April, "
- Arrival of Mr. Layard as ambassador, at Constanti-

- nople; he affirms the neutrality of Great Britain, about 24 April, 1877
- War declared by Russia (see *Russo-Turkish war*, 1877) . . . 24 April, "
- Riotous manifestation by the softas, soon subsides, 24 May, "
- A *jihad* or holy war against Russia propounded by the sheikh-ul-islam . . . about 28 May, "
- Suleiman Pacha successful in Montenegro; relieves Niekicks, besieged . . . May, *et seq.* "
- Miridite leaders captured . . . June, "
- The parliament closed without a speech . . . 28 June, "
- Safvet Pacha, foreign minister, replaced by Aarifi Pacha . . . about 18 July, "
- Other ministerial changes . . . July, "
- Protests against alleged Russian atrocities, July, -Aug. "
- Bosnian revolt reported to be ended . . . Aug. "
- Proclamation for increase of army by 150,000—Christians and others to serve . . . 26 Nov. "
- Reported intrigues at Constantinople by peace and war parties . . . Nov. "
- The sultan issues a rather vague proclamation of amnesty to Bulgaria . . . about 27 Nov. "
- Surrender of Plevna, 10 Dec.; circular note to the great powers requesting mediation . . . 12 Dec. "
- Parliament opened; the sultan's speech censures the war, and praises his generals and soldiers, 13 Dec. "
- The ministry censured, resigns; still holds office; Suleiman dismissed; crisis at Constantinople, 5, 6, 7 Jan. 1878
- Hamed Pacha, grand vizier . . . 11 Jan. "
- New ministry under Ahmed Nefik; grand viziership abolished . . . 4, 5 Feb. "
- British fleet enter the Dardanelles without permission of the sultan . . . 13 Feb. "
- The parliament dissolved by the sultan . . . 14 Feb. "
- Insurrection in Crete, Thessaly, Epirus, &c. (see *Greece*) . . . Feb., March, "
- Treaty of peace with Russia signed at San Stefano (see *Stefano*), 3 March; ratified at St. Petersburg, 17 March, "
- Osman Pacha honourably received by the sultan, 24 March, "
- Grand-duke Nicholas and the sultan exchange visits at Constantinople . . . 26 March, "
- Ahmed Nefik replaced by Sadyk as prime minister, about 18 April, "
- Insurrection near Rhodope, in Roumelia, against Russians going on; see *Rhodope* . . . April, "
- Insurrection (said doubtfully to be in favour of the ex-sultan Murad) in Constantinople, suppressed; Ali Suavi, a softa and fanatical reformer, with others, killed . . . 20 May, "
- Public offices, &c., at Constantinople destroyed by fire; attributed to incendiaries . . . 22 May, "
- Office of grand vizier revived for Mehemet Ruchdi, May; soon replaced by Safvet . . . 29 May, "
- Secret agreement between the marquis of Salisbury and count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, 30 May, "
- Secret British convention with Turkey (defensive alliance); if by the treaty of Berlin, Russia acquires Kars, Ardahan, or Batoum, Great Britain is to join the sultan in arms in defending his dominions, he engaging to reform his government; Cyprus to be held by Great Britain till Russia returns its acquisitions . . . 4 June, "
- Cyprus ceded to Great Britain . . . 3 July, "
- Berlin conference meets, 13 June; treaty signed (see *Berlin*) . . . 13 July, "
- A conspiracy against the sultan suppressed, about 10 July, "
- A ministerial crisis ends; the vizier Safvet Pacha's policy approved by the sultan, who gives him a present; ratification of the treaty of Berlin announced . . . 4 Aug. "
- Trial of Suleiman Pacha for misconduct during the war begun . . . Aug. "
- The Turks said to be grossly ill treated in Bulgaria, and other surrendered places . . . Aug. "
- Safvet Pacha's circular to foreign powers refusing to recognise Greek proposal for annexation of Candia, Thessaly, &c. . . . 8 Aug. "
- Murder of Mehemet Ali Pacha at Ipek, near Scutari, by Albanian rioters . . . 6 Sept. "
- Alleged conspiracies on behalf of the ex-sultan Murad; instigated by the ulemas, about 10 Sept. 1878
- Albanian leader with 40,000 men said to be sailing from Janina to Montenegro . . . 12 Sept. "
- German circular to the powers on Turkish delays in carrying out the Berlin treaty . . . middle Sept. "
- The sultan accepts the reforms proposed by the British government; announced . . . 24 Oct. "
- Insurrectionary movements in Macedonia . . . Oct. "
- Midhat Pacha appointed governor-general of Syria, to inaugurate reforms . . . about 11 Nov. "
- Suleiman Pacha sentenced to degradation and imprisonment, 2 Dec.; absolved the sultan . . . 4 Dec. "
- New ministry; Kheredine Pacha (grand vizier); Caratheodori, and others . . . 4 Dec. "
- Macedonian insurrection ended . . . 3 Jan. 1879
- Definitive treaty of peace with Russia, signed . . . 8 Feb. "
- British fleet leaves the sea of Marmora . . . March, "
- Definitive treaty with Austria, published . . . 26 May, "
- Mahmoud Nedem, old statesman, returns to Constantinople on invitation . . . 30 June, "
- Kheredine, Caratheodori, and others compelled to resign through opposition of the assembly of Ulenas (their policy said to be against the Khoran); succeeded by Aarifi Pacha . . . 28, 29 July, "
- The Russians evacuate Turkey . . . July, Aug. "
- New ministry under Said Pacha . . . 18, 19 Oct. "
- Pressure for reforms put upon the government by the British; admiral Hornby and the fleet enter Turkish waters; quit . . . early in Nov. "
- Baker Pacha appointed inspector-general of gendarmerie in Asia Minor . . . announced 18 Nov. "
- Great financial depression . . . Nov. Dec. "
- Official relations with Great Britain temporarily suspended on account of the imprisonment of Dr. Köller, a German missionary, and Ahmed Tewfik, who assisted him in translations . . . 31 Dec. "
- Successful intervention of sir A. H. Layard . . . 1-10 Jan. 1880
- Note of Savas Pacha to the Powers acknowledging corruptions in judicial affairs and promising efficient reforms (in *Times*) . . . 30 Jan. "
- Col. and Mrs. Synge (distributors of relief to Muslims) captured by Greek brigands, near Salonicia, about 19 Feb.; released for 10,000l. "
- about 24 March, "
- Mr. Göschen sent as temporary ambassador; arrives at Constantinople . . . 28 May, "
- New ministry under Kadri Pacha . . . about 8 June, "
- Identical note from European powers, 11 June; given in . . . 12 June, "
- Osman Pacha, war minister, dismissed . . . about 10 July, "
- Naval demonstration by the European powers at Dulcigno, suggested by earl Granville . . . July, "
- Collective note of the Berlin conference presented . . . 15 July, "
- Madame Skobeleff, mother of the Russian general, robbed and murdered near Philippopolis by Onzalas, a Russian . . . 18 July, "
- Midhat Pacha, governor of Syria, and Hamed Pacha of Smyrna exchange offices . . . Aug. "
- Collective note from the powers urging cession of Dulcigno, &c., to Montenegro, and proposing to aid the prince in taking possession . . . 3 Aug. "
- The ministry modified under Said Pacha, premier . . . 12 Sept. "
- A final note from the powers respecting cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro, delivered . . . 15 Sept. "
- Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, commander of combined fleet at Ragusa, sent to make a demonstration near Dulcigno . . . 20 Sept. "
- The sultan refuses to surrender Dulcigno; the French decline to partake in attack on the town, about 27 Sept. "
- Note from the sultan limiting his concessions and resisting coercion; presented . . . 3 Oct. "
- Immediate cession of Dulcigno ordered by the sultan, about 23 Oct.; effected . . . 26 Nov. "
- The combined fleet disperses . . . 4 Dec. "
- Note from the sultan to the powers respecting the Greeks arming . . . 14 Dec. "
- Circular from the powers recommending arbitration, 24 Dec. 1880; declined by Turkey and Greece . . . early in Jan. 1881



- Circular from Turkey proposing conference at Constantinople &c. . . . . about 15 Jan. 1881  
 Notes from the powers presented . . . . . 21 Feb. "  
 Conference at Constantinople; agreement between Turkey and the powers; proposals referred to Athens . . . . . 30 March, "  
 Mr. Henry Suter, engaged in mines, seized by brigands at Cassandra, in Salonica, about 8 April, "  
 Rebellion in Albania (*which see*) suppressed May, "  
 Midhat Pasha's palace surrounded by soldiers; he escapes and appeals to the powers . . . . . 17 May, "  
 The sultan protests against French invasion of Tunis (*which see*) . . . . . May, "  
 Midhat surrenders, claiming a fair trial . . . . . about 17 May, "  
 Turkey protests against the Tunis treaty of 12 May, "  
 Mr. Suter's release for 15,000*l.* ransom announced . . . . . 23 May, "  
 Convention between Turkey and Greece arranged at Constantinople settling frontiers; Thessaly ceded by Turkey . . . . . 24 May, "  
 Mr. Göschen leaves Constantinople; his mission successful; succeeded by lord Dufferin, 26 May; who arrives at Constantinople, . . . . . 15 June, "  
 Trial of Midhat Pasha and others for murder of the late sultan Abdul-Aziz; convicted; Mustapha Fahri Bey and Hadj Mehmed actual assassins; others, Mahmud and Nonzi Pashas, the sultan's brothers-in-law, Midhat Pasha, and others accomplices . . . . . 27, 28 June, "  
 Sentence; death to all except two subordinates to imprisonment . . . . . 29 June, "  
 Turco-Greek convention ceding Thessaly to Greece, signed at Constantinople . . . . . 2 July, "  
 The trial of Midhat and others said to be a mockery; punishment commuted to exile on intercession of the British Government; announced 31 July, "  
 The captors of Mr. Suter taken in Greece, about 15 Aug. "  
 Turkish mission at Cairo . . . . . 7-18 Oct. "  
 Continued negotiations at Constantinople respecting national debt . . . . . Oct. *et seq.* "  
 The German vessel *Fulcan* laden with dynamite (said to belong to Russia) cargo unshipped near Constantinople . . . . . about 8 Oct. "  
 Decree signed for a satisfactory settlement of the national debt . . . . . 28 Dec. "  
 Capt. Selby, R.N., wounded by Albanians at Artaki, announced 16 Feb.; died . . . . . 20 Feb. 1882  
 Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha dies . . . . . 26 March, "  
 Russian war indemnity convention ratified 6 May, "  
 The minister Said Pasha dismissed, succeeded by Abdurrahman Pasha, about 2 May; who resigns . . . . . 7 July, "  
 Said Pasha reinstated . . . . . about 8 July, "  
 Sultan protests against bombardment of forts at Alexandria (*see Egypt*) . . . . . about 11 July, "  
 Protracting negotiations respecting a military convention; agreed to . . . . . 29 Aug. "  
 Alleged conspiracy of Fuad Pasha and others to dethrone the sultan . . . . . about 28 Nov. "  
 Said Pasha dismissed; Circassian guard dismissed . . . . . 29 Nov. "  
 Frontier disputes with Montenegro . . . . . Nov. "  
 Said Pasha restored with honours, made grand Vizier 3 Dec. Fuad Pasha restored to favour . . . . . 7 Dec. "  
 Excitement of the sultan through dread of assassination . . . . . about 13 Dec. "  
 Fight among the sultan's body guard, (Albanians and Negroes) about 30 killed or wounded 17 Jan. 1883  
 Turkish note to the powers against British Egyptian circular . . . . . about 23 Jan. "  
 Difficulties with the Greek church respecting political reforms; resignation of the Ecumenical Patriarch Joachim II.; not accepted; conciliation proposed . . . . . 29 Dec.-3 Jan. 1884  
 Resignation maintained . . . . . 9 Jan. "  
 Amicable settlement of dispute, announced April, "  
 The Imperial prince and princess of Austria hospitably entertained by the sultan . . . . . April, "  
 Death of Midhat Pasha, great statesman and reformer in exile, aged 62 . . . . . May, "  
 Circular to the six great powers announcing the stoppage of the post offices in Constantinople, 20 July, resisted; the Turkish arrangements fail, and are withdrawn . . . . . Aug. 1884  
 Sir Edward Thornton appointed to succeed lord Dufferin . . . . . Sept. "  
 Greek patriarch elected . . . . . 13 Oct. "  
 Mutiny of troops at Monastir, for want of pay and clothing; settled by concession . . . . . about 21 Nov. "  
 Petitions to the sultan from Macedonia, respecting Turkish atrocities signed . . . . . 12 Oct. "  
 Hassan Fehmy Pasha sent to London to confer on the Egyptian question; his proposals not received, end of . . . . . Jan. 1885  
 Turkey protests against Italian occupation of Massowah on the Red Sea . . . . . about 23 Feb. "  
 New tariff with England signed . . . . . 9 July, "  
 Sir H. D. Wolff arrives at Constantinople on a mission respecting Egypt, 22 Aug.; well received by the Sultan . . . . . 29 Aug. "  
 Revolution in Roumelia (*which see*), 18 Sept; firm Turkish note to the powers about 22 Sept. "  
 Said Pasha, grand vizier, and other ministers dismissed; succeeded by Kiamil Pasha, 24 Sept. "  
 Conference of ambassadors, 4 Oct.; the ambassadors present a collective note condemning the revolution in Roumelia as breaking the treaty of Berlin, . . . . . 14 Oct. "  
 Decree for Turkish commission to go with sir H. D. Wolff to Cairo, about 12 Oct.; convention signed . . . . . 24 Oct. "  
 Turkey asks assistance of the powers to settle the Roumelian affair . . . . . 19 Oct. "  
 Conference of ambassadors at Constantinople, 5 Nov.; collective declaration for maintenance of *status quo ante*, about 7 Nov.; division of opinion as to enforcement . . . . . 11 Nov. "  
 Rustem Pasha succeeds Musurus Pasha (1856-85) as ambassador in London . . . . . Nov. "  
 The Sultan ratifies the treaty between Bulgaria and Servia . . . . . 13 March, 1886  
 Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador, received by the Sultan . . . . . 11 March, "  
 Hobart Pasha, Turkish admiral, dies, aged 64, . . . . . 19 June, "  
 Sir William White appointed British ambassador, Oct.; received . . . . . 2 Nov. "  
 Four English gentlemen captured near Smyrna by brigands who demand 3,000*l.* ransom, 24 Sept.; released by payment of a ransom of 750*l.* 26 Sept. 1887  
 Reported deficit of 1,000,000*l.* in the budget; increase of brigandage . . . . . Nov. "  
 After the celebration of the feast of Mevlud, the Sultan delivers an optimistic speech to the officials on the state of the empire . . . . . 27 Nov. "  
 Direct railway communication between London and Constantinople via Dover and Calais in 94 hours; first train from Vienna . . . . . 12-14 Aug. 1888  
 The government contracts a loan for 1,350,000*l.* from the "German" bank; consequent rupture with the Ottoman bank, its usual financial agent, . . . . . Oct. "  
 See Candia, Egypt, Greece, Montenegro, and Servia.
- TURKISH SULTANS.
1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, founded the empire, retained the title emir, but ruled despotically.  
 1326. Orchan, son, took the title "sultan."  
 1360. Amurath (or Murad), I.; stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.  
 1389. Bajazet I., Ilderim, son: defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.  
 1403. Solymán, son: dethroned by his brother.  
 1410. Musa-Chelebi: strangled.  
 1411. Mahomet I., son of Bajazet.  
 1421. Amurath II., son.  
 1451. Mahomet II., son: took Constantinople, 1453.  
 1482. Bajazet II., son.  
 1512. Selim I., son.  
 1520. Solymán I. or II., the Magnificent, son.  
 1566. Selim II., son.  
 1574. Amurath III., son: killed his five brothers; their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.  
 1595. Mahomet III., son: strangled all his brothers, and drowned his father's wives.  
 1603. Ahmed (or Achmet), I., son.  
 1617. Mustapha I., brother: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned.  
 1618. Osman II., nephew: strangled by Janissaries.

1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.  
 1623. Anurath IV., brother of Osman II.  
 1640. Ibrahim, brother: strangled by the Janissaries.  
 1648. Mahomet IV., son: deposed by  
 1687. Solyman II. or III., brother.  
 1691. Ahmed (or Achmet) II., son of Ibrahim, nephew.  
 1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed.  
 1703. Ahmed (or Achmet) III., brother: deposed, and died in prison in 1736.  
 1730. Mahmud I. (or Mahomet V.), son of Mustapha II.  
 1754. Osman III., brother.  
 1757. Mustapha III., brother.  
 1774. Abdul-Ahmed or Hamid I. (or Achmet IV.) brother.  
 1789. Selim III., son of Mustapha III.; deposed by the Janissaries.  
 1807. Mustapha IV., son of Abdul-Ahmed; deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.  
 1808. Mahmud II., or Mahomet VI., brother.  
 1839. Abdul-Medjid (son), 2 July (born 23 April, 1823); died 25 June, 1861.  
 1861. Abdul-Aziz, brother, born 9 Feb. 1830, deposed 29 May; alleged suicide 4 June, 1876 (see 1881).  
 1876. Amurath V. (Murad) son of Abdul-Medjid, born 21 Sept. 1840; proclaimed 30 May; deposed for bad health, 31 Aug.  
 „ Abdul-Hamid II., brother, 31 Aug. born 22 Sept., 1842.  
 [“He is not a tyrant; he is not dissolute; he is not a bigot or corrupt.”—*Lord Beaconsfield*, 27 July, 1878.]  
 Son: Mehemed Selim, born 11 Jan. 1870.

**TURKEY TRADE**, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

**TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS**, first brought to England about 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients.

**TÜRKHEIM** (E. France). Here the elector of Brandenburg and the Imperialists were defeated by the French under Turenne, 5 Jan. 1675.

**TURKISH BATHS**, see *Baths*.

**TURKISH COMPASSIONATE FUND**, instituted by the *Daily Telegraph*, and supported by lady Burdett Coutts, the abp. of Canterbury, and others, to relieve sufferers by the war, Aug. 1877.

**TURKOMANS**, see *White Sheep*, and *Turkestan*.

**TURNER'S ACT**, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35 (1850), relates to the court of chancery.

**TURNER'S LEGACIES**. Joseph M. W. Turner, a great landscape painter, was born in April, 1775, and died 19 Dec. 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne-street, London, on condition that a suitable gallery should be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough-house for exhibition. In 1861, many of the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery, others in 1869. The sketches, plates, &c., of *Turner's Liber Studiorum*, were sold for about 20,000*l.* 28 March, 1873.

**TURNING**, see *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (died 1849); see *Blocks*.

**TURNPIKES**, see *Tolls*.

**TURPENTINE TREE**, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, came from Barbary, before 1656. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772.

**TURRET SHIPS**, see *Navy of England*.

**TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE**, a debased Doric, used in Tuscany for buildings in which strength is chiefly required. *Wotton*.

**TUSCANY**, formerly a grand duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom, after the conquest of which by Charlemagne, 774, it was made a marquise for Boniface about 828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope (1115). In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family; see *Florence*. The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (married to Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary estates to France. Population in 1882, 2,226,265.

The French enter Florence	28 March, 1799
The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria	1801
Tuscany incorporated with the French empire	1807
The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon	1808
Ferdinand III. restored	1814
Lucca united to Tuscany	1847
Leopold II. grants a free constitution	15 Feb. 1848
Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the grand-duke flies	11 Feb. 1849
He is restored by the Austrians	July, 1850
Rigorous imprisonment of the Medici, husband and wife, converts to protestantism, for reading the Bible	May, 1852
The earls of Shaftesbury and Roden and others in vain intercede for them at Florence	Oct. „
They are released after the intervention of the British government	March, 1853
[An annuity was provided for them by subscription.] The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed	27 April, 1859
The king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship	30 April, „
The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government	11 May, „
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard	23 May, „
The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand	21 July, „
Tuscan constituent assembly meets	11 Aug. „
It declares against the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia	Sept. „
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines; but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans	8 Dec. „
Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, 11, 12 March; decreed	22 March, 1860
Prince Eugene appointed governor	26 March, „



Florence made the capital of Italy, by decree published 11 Dec. 1864.

(See *Italy*, and *Florence*.)

### SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

#### DUKES.

1531. Alexander I.  
1537. Cosmo I.

#### GRAND-DUKES.

1569. Cosmo I., *Medici*.  
1574. Francis I.  
1587. Ferdinand I.  
1608. Cosmo II.  
1621. Ferdinand II.  
1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).  
1723. John Gaston (last of the *Medici*).  
1737. Francis II. (duke of *Lorraine*), became emperor of Germany in 1745.  
1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).  
1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1800.

#### KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.  
1803. Louis II.

#### GRAND-DUCHESS.

- 1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made prince of Lucca).

#### GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.  
1824. Leopold II., 18 June (born 3 Oct. 1797; abdicated, 21 July, 1859), died 29 Jan. 1870.  
1859. Ferdinand IV., 21 July (born 10 June, 1835); protested against the annexation of his grand duchy, 26 March, 1860.  
Son: Leopold Ferdinand, born 2 Dec. 1863.

**TUSCULUM** (now *Frascati*), a city of Latium (*S. Italy*). The Tuscans supported Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans, by whom they were totally defeated, 497 B.C. The Tuscans, on account of their friendship with Rome, suffered much from the other Latins, who took their city, 374, but were severely chastised for it. Here Cicero during his retirement wrote his "*Tusculanæ Disputationes*," about 46 B.C.

**TWELFTH-DAY**, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, 6 Jan.; see *Epiphany*.

**TWELVE TABLES**, see *Decemvirs*.

**TWINS**, joined together, have been born frequently, but seldom lived long. Helen-Judith, joined Hungarian twins, were born in 1715, and died in 1723. Millie-Christine, negro twins, born in North Carolina in 1851, were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but one in the lower part of the spinal column and pelvis; the four legs obeying nerves from a common centre. They sang and danced well, and were named the "Two-headed Nightingale." The will, understanding, and conscience were distinct. Exhibited in London 17 Feb. 1885. See *Siamese Twins*.

**TWIN-SHIP**, see under *Steam*.

**"TWO PENNY TRASH,"** a term given to W. Cobbett's *Weekly Political Register*, after 2 Nov. 1816, when he reduced the price from 12½d. to 2d., the sale greatly increased.

**TYBURN** (W. London), at the west end of Oxford-road (now street), the chief place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford-street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

In conformity with an act passed in 1697, a so-called "Tyburn ticket" was given to the prosecutor of a criminal executed at Tyburn. The ticket gave exemption from serving on juries and parochial offices. The act was repealed in 1818.

**"TYBURNIA"** (a N.W. suburb of London), was built between 1839 and 1850, on the green fields and nursery grounds in Paddington belonging to the see of London.

**TYLER'S INSURRECTION**, in opposition to the poll-tax imposed on all persons above 15, 5 Nov. 1380. One of the collectors, acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, was struck dead by the father, June, 1381. His neighbours took arms, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties rose, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On 12 June, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men, and on 14 June murdered Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir Robert Hales, the royal treasurer. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

**TYNDALE MEMORIAL.** A statue of William Tyndale, protestant martyr, translator of the new testament, published 1525, was set up on the Thames Embankment in 1883. Sculptor, Mr. J. E. Boehm.

**TYNEMOUTH**, Northumberland. Here are remains of a monastery built by king Edwin, 625; destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt by king Egfrid, 671-85; often ravaged by Danes, 795-993; refounded and made a castle, by Rob. de Mowbray, 1090; plundered by Scots, 1316 and 1389; fortified for Charles I., 1642; taken by Scots, 1644; finally ruined, 1665; and made a depot, 1783. The chapel has been restored. Tynemouth was made a borough, returning one member to parliament, 1832. An aquarium, winter-garden, &c., was opened, 27 Aug. 1878.

**TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES**, see under *Printing*, 1842-72.

**TYPE-FOUNDING**, see under *Printing*, 1452, 1720.

**TYPE-WRITERS.** M. Foucault sent to the Paris exhibition of 1855, a writing-machine for the blind; and several were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements, Messrs. Remington, in America, in 1873, contracted to construct 25,000. The speed is said to have been raised to seventy-five words a minute.

The action of the type-writer somewhat resembles that of a pianoforte. Pressure upon a key marked with a letter raises a hammer with a type-cut letter, which presses upon paper; provision is made for inking the type, shifting, &c.

The Hall type-writer exhibited in London, 1883.

Mr. E. Peacock's new compact and expeditious type writer exhibited in April, 1885.

T. G. and H. Daw's type-writer for reporters commenced May, 1885.

Hammond type-writer 1886.

The "Simplex" type-writer (cost about 10s. 6d.) introduced into London by a company April, 1887.

A speed contest with the Remington type-writer at St. James's Hall; several prizes awarded by the proprietors Messrs. Wyckoff & Co. Jan. 1889.

**TYRANT.** In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archōn (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicily, beginning with Cleisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.; see *Thirty Tyrants*.

**TYRE** (Phœnicia), a great city, said to have been first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, who retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, July, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. Tyre was captured by the Crusaders, 7 July, 1124; by the French, 3 April, 1799; and by the allied fleet, during the war against Mehmet Ali, 1841.

**TYRE, ERA OF,** began on 19 Oct. 125 B.C., with the month of Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the

given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

**TYROL**, the eastern part of ancient Rætia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359 by Margaret, the heiress of the last count. It became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government, 20 Feb. 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Innsbruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859. The Arlberg tunnel railway from Innsbruck to Bregenz inaugurated by the emperor 20 Sept. 1884.

**TYRONE** (near Ulster, N. Ireland), formerly the territories of the O'Neills, and the seat of the insurrection in 1641.

**TYRRHENI**, included the ancient Etruscans, and other tribes, said to have come from Lydia, Asia Minor.



## UBIQUITARIANS.

**UBIQUITARIANS** or **UBIQUARIANS**, a small German sect, originated by John Brentius about 1560, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

**UGANDA.** A kingdom in Equatorial Africa, near the head of the Nile. The king Mtesa, who acted in a friendly manner towards Grant, Speke, Stanley, and other travellers, and missionaries, died 10 Oct. 1884. He was succeeded by his son Mwanga, who, suspicious of European interference, killed the missionary bishop Hannington for advancing by a new route, about 29 Oct. 1885. Severe persecution of native Christians who show much constancy; many killed, June, *et seq.*, 1886. Mission still maintained by the Rev. E. C. Gordon, nephew of the late bishop, Oct. 1887.

Revolution with bloodshed; Mwanga deposed and replaced by his brother Kiwewa (Oct.) whose attempts to revive his father's policy are frustrated by the Arab slave-dealers; much persecution ensues; the Europeans flee and their settlements are destroyed Nov. 1888. King Kiwewa resists the Arabs, and is expelled, they set up his brother Kilema; civil war Nov. 1888.

**UHLANS**, the German lancers, very effective in the war in 1870.

**UKRAINE** (Polish for a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

**ULM**, in Württemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, 3 July, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, 17-20 Oct. 1805.

**ULPHILAS'S BIBLE**, see under *Bible*.

**ULSTER**, the N. division of Ireland. After the death of Strongbow, 1176, John de Courcy was made earl of Ulster; Hugh de Lacy was earl, 1243; and Walter de Burgh, 1264; whose descendant, Elizabeth, married Lionel, son of Edward III., 1352. He thus became earl of Ulster. In 1611, the British colonisation of the forfeited lands (termed the *Ulster settlements* or *plantations*) began, much land being granted to the corporation of London; see *Irish Society*. The consequent rebellion of the Irish chieftains, Roger More, Phelim O'Neale, McGuire, earl of Inniskillen, and others, broke out on 23 Oct. 1641 (see *Ireland*).—*Ulster King of Arms* appointed for Ireland, 1553.—By the ancient "Ulster tenant-right," the outgoing tenant of a farm received from his successor a sum of money for the privilege of occupancy. A modified form of this right was adopted in the Irish land act, passed 8 July, 1870.

**ULTRAMONTANISTS** (from *ultra montes*, beyond the mountains), a term originally applied in France to those who upheld the extreme authority

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

of the pope in opposition to the freedom of the Gallican church, which had been secured by various bulls, and especially by the concordat of 15 July, 1801. Ultramontanists now are those who maintain the *official* infallibility of the bishop of Rome.

**ULUNDI**, Zululand, South Africa. On 4 July, 1879, the Zulus, commanded by their king, Cetshwayo, who had refused the conditions of peace, were totally defeated near here by lord Chelmsford, after a severe conflict. Capt. Wyatt-Edgell, 17 Lancers, and 9 men were killed, and about 53 wounded. The British were attacked in the open country by the Zulus, who enveloped our hollow square and charged on all sides up to within 60 yards, when they broke and fled under the heavy fire. They were pursued and routed by cavalry. About 23,000 Zulus engaged, 1,500 killed. The British showed much firmness and the Zulus displayed great courage. The royal kraal at Ulundi and other military kraals were burnt.

**UMBRELLA**, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr saw a great Arabian prince returning from a mosque, he and each of his family having a large umbrella carried by his side. Old chinaware shows the Chinese shaded by umbrellas. It is said that the first person who generally used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen were clamorous against their rival. The footman says he "persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs; and then the English." 1778.

Mr. Samuel Fox, inventor of the hollow-steel paragon frame, strong, light, and elastic, having made a great fortune, especially at Lille in France, died 25 Feb. 1887. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone's political programme was termed his *umbrella*, by lord Rosebery.

**UNCLAIMED MONEY**, &c., a pamphlet with this title published by Mr. Edward Preston in 1886, describes six classes and recommends legislation to facilitate publication for the benefit of claimants.

- 1.—Dividends on government East India and Colonial stocks (government stocks 4 Jan. 1887, 537,815*l.*).
- 2.—Dividends of companies, surplus assets in bankruptcy, &c.
- 3.—Army and navy prize-money.
- 4.—Dormant funds in chancery (28 Feb. 1886, 77,677,581*l.*).
- 5.—Intestates' estates in the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies.
- 6.—Deposits in banks (including plate, jewellery, &c.).

"**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN**," a story by Mrs. H. Beecher-Stowe, published in portions in a newspaper in 1850; complete in March, 1852; setting forth the evils of negro slavery. The sale was enormous, and the translations numerous, and it greatly contributed to emancipation. The Rev. Josiah Henson, the original "Uncle Tom," was received by the queen at Buckingham palace, 2 March, 1877, and was much benefited by his visit to Britain; he died May, 1883, aged 93.

UNCTION, EXTREME, see *Anointing*.

UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT, supposes a progressive wave-like motion between the eye and the luminous body seen. It is said to have been suggested by Francesco Grimaldi about 1665, and was propounded by Robert Hooke and Huyghens, about 1672; opposed by Newton; but confirmed by Thomas Young by experiments in 1801, and is now generally adopted; see *Emission and Light*.

UNEMPLOYED, see under *Riots*, 1886-7, and *Mansion House Funds*, 1886.

A plan for providing work proposed by the bishops of London, Rochester and Bedford, cardinal Manning, Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Reaney Nov. 1886. A conference of poor-law guardians at Exeter Hall declare that there is no exceptional distress in the country 8 Dec. 1886.

Disorderly demonstrations of so-called unemployed in London early Oct. 1887; conference at Memorial Hall, Lord Herschel in the chair 5 Dec. 1887.

Deputation (not unanimous) to lord Salisbury recommending public works, inquiry, and registration, state-aided emigration and repression of alien pauper immigrants 1 Feb. 1888.

Lord mayor de Keyser, aided by the earl of Meath and rev. Harry Jones, puts forth a scheme for employment of the London poor in making open spaces, gardens and recreation grounds with due stipulations (20,000l. wanted) *Times* 22 Dec. 1887.

The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds Fund started (see under *Mansion House*) about 24 Dec. 1887.

The scheme in action reported partially successful Aug. 1888.

UNIFORMITARIANS, see *Continuity*.

UNIFORMITY ACTS. That of 2 & 3 Edward VI., 15 Jan. 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after 20 May. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was confirmed in 1552; repealed by Mary, 1554; and re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on 24 Aug. 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused, it is said, upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England. This day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862. The Act of Uniformity Amendment act, whereby shortened services were authorised, and other changes made, was passed 18 July, 1872. The *Uniformity of Process* act, which made many law changes, was passed 23 May, 1832.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner" by Louis XIV. about 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. See under *Navy*.

UNIGENITUS, see *Bull*.

UNINFLAMMABLE SALTS. At the British Association, 15 Sept. 1859, MM. Versmann and Oppenheim announced their discovery that fabrics steeped in solutions of tungstate of soda, or sulphate or phosphate of ammonia, burn without flame.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington, rebuilt; opened, 5 Dec. 1877; was termed a "congregational cathedral." Rev. Dr. H. Allon, minister, 1852.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, 24 March, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms (as Great Britain) was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, 22 July, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, 16 Jan. 1707, and became law, 1 May, same year.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND effected, 2 July, 1800.

Proposed in the Irish parliament . . . 22 Jan. 1799

Rejected by the commons of Ireland, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union, 24 Jan. "

The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 140 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28 respectively "

Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon 5 Feb. 1800

Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, 17 Feb.; and again, 152 against 108 21 Feb. "

The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord lieutenant with the articles of union, 27 March, "

The act passed in the British parliament 2 July, "

The imperial united standard first displayed at the tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, on the act of legislative union becoming an operative law 1 Jan. 1801

For attempts to dissolve this union, see *Repeal, Ireland* 1886

National Union Club, Albemarle Street, London, established 18 Jan. 1887

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, i.e., white with a red cross, which, 12 April, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne) was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, i.e., blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack is considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques, or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, i.e., white with a diagonal red cross, was amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers.

UNION RELIEF ACT, passed in 1862, continued in 1863, to enable boards of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet the extraordinary expenditure for relief occasioned by the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND, see *Repeal of the Union*.

UNIONIST LIBERALS, opposed to Mr. Gladstone, see *Liberals*, 1886, et seq.

UNIONISTS. A Spanish political party, long headed by marshal Serrano. In 1869 they advocated the election of the duc de Montpensier as king. See *Progresistas and Spain*.

UNIONS, see *Poor*, and *Trades*.

UNION GÉNÉRALE, see *France*, Dec. 1882.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20s., issued by James I. in 1604.

UNITARIANS, termed Socinians from Lælius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy about 1546. They profess to believe in and worship one only



self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man; and do not admit the need of an atonement or of the complete inspiration of the Scriptures. Michael Servetus printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, 27 May, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. Matthew Hamont was burnt at Norwich for asserting Christ not to be the Son of God, 1 June, 1579. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarians about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. Their tenets resemble those of the Arians and Socinians (*which see*). The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June, 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842. *British and Foreign Unitarian Association* founded, to promote Unitarianism, 1825; meeting in London, 64th anniversary kept in London, 12 June, 1889. There were 320 Unitarian churches in the United Kingdom in Feb. 1884.

**UNITED BRETHREN**, see *Moravians*.

**UNITED IRISHMEN**, a political society which met secretly, to establish a republic, became active in 1795. Theobald Wolf Tone, the founder, was captured by sir John Warren in the *Hoche*, one of six frigates destined to support the rebellion, in Oct. 1798. He anticipated his punishment by suicide in prison Nov. 1798.

*United Ireland* newspaper first published July, 1831. See under *Ireland*.

**UNITED KINGDOM**. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union of Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801; see *Union*.—The **UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE**, for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded, 1 June, 1853. See *Permissive Bill*. The subscribed manifesto of this alliance occupied a page of the *Times*, 11 Dec. 1871. United Kingdom Beneficent Association, founded 1863, grants annuities to poor persons of a better class.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, in Scotland, was formed 13 May, 1847, see *Burghers*, and *Relief Church*.

**UNITED PROVINCES** (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, 23 Jan. 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence; see *Holland*.

**UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION**, ROYAL, Whitehall, London, was established in 1831. Its museum contains many remarkable military and naval relics. The lectures given are reported in its journal, which first appeared in 1857.

The *United Service Gazette* first published 9 Feb. 1833.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** were so styled by the congress of the revolted British provinces, 9 Sept. 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, 20 June, 1777. There are now 42 states. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate, elected for six years, and the house of representatives, elected for two years, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. He and his ministers have no seat in the legislative assemblies. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on 4 Nov. 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great civil war, 1861-5; see *Confederates*, and below.

The thirteen states of the union at the declaration of independence in 1776: the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a \* prefixed, *seceded* from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and were subdued in 1865.

New Hampshire.  
Massachusetts.  
Rhode Island.  
Connecticut.  
New York.  
New Jersey.  
Pennsylvania.

Delaware.  
Maryland.  
\* Virginia.  
\* North Carolina.  
\* South Carolina.  
\* Georgia.  
See *separate articles*.

The following have been added:—

Vermont (from New York)	1791
*Tennessee (from North Carolina)	1796
Kentucky (from Virginia)	1792
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	1790-1
Ohio (created)	1802
*Louisiana (bought from France in 1803)	1812
Indiana (created)	1816
*Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817
Illinois (created)	1818
*Alabama (from Georgia)	1819
Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
Missouri (from Louisiana)	1821
*Arkansas	1836
Michigan	1837
*Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state	1845
*Texas	1845
Iowa	1846
Wisconsin	1848
California	1850
New Mexico (territory)	1850
Minnesota (territory, 1849); state	1857
Oregon (territory, 1850); state	1859
Kansas (territory, 1854); state	1861
Utah (territory)	1850
Washington (territory 1853); state	1889
Nevada (territory, 1861); state	1864
Colorado (territory, 1861); state	1876
Dakota (territory 1861); north and south state	1889
Arizona (territory)	1863
Idaho (territory)	"
West Virginia (from Virginia); state	"
Montana (territory 1864); state	1889
Nebraska (territory, 1854); state	1867
Wyoming (territory)	1868
Alaska (territory)	"

Electoral College in 1872, 366 members: 40 for New England, 95 for the southern States, 12 for the Pacific States, 84 for the middle States, and 135 for the western States.

POPULATION. See *Slavery in America*.

	Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.
1776	.	2,614,300	1840	.	17,069,453	1870	.	38,558,371
1800	896,849	5,309,756	1850	3,204,313	23,191,876	1880	.	59,497,057
1810	1,191,364	7,239,903	1860	3,952,801	31,445,980	1888	.	61,702,000
1830	2,009,050	12,858,670						

The Census of 1880 thus classifies the population: Males, 25,518,820; females, 24,636,963. Native born, 43,475,840; foreign born, 6,679,043. Whites, 43,402,970; coloured, 6,580,793. The remaining 339,098 are composed of Indians not in tribal relations and under Government care, Chinese, and other Asiatics. The Chinese are estimated at 105,613.

The senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in congress were formerly elected for 2 years in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (five slaves were counted as three persons); but this system ended with the abolition of slavery. In 1872 the number of representatives was raised from 233 to 283, to commence 3 March, 1873.

Revenue.—	Dollars.
Total receipts, year ending 30 June, 1855,	65,003,930
ditto ditto 1859,	53,405,071
ditto ditto 1863,	888,082,128
ditto ditto 1866,	1,273,960,215
ditto ditto 1875,	284,020,771
ditto ditto 1877,	269,000,586
ditto ditto 1880,	333,526,610
ditto ditto 1884,	348,519,869
ditto ditto 1888,	379,266,072
ditto ditto 1889,	388,591,675

Expenditure—	
Year ending 30 June, 1855	56,365,393
ditto 1859	66,340,226
ditto 1863	714,709,996
ditto 1866	1,141,072,666
ditto 1875	274,623,392
ditto 1877	238,660,008
ditto 1880	267,642,957
ditto 1884	244,126,244
ditto 1888	267,924,801
ditto 1889	300,064,795

Public Debt—	
June, 1867,	2,515,615,936 dollars.
June, 1871,	2,292,030,835 dollars.
June, 1875,	2,237,813,048 dollars.
June, 1876,	2,176,947,758 dollars.
June, 1880,	2,120,415,370 dollars.
June, 1884,	1,830,528,923 dollars.
Dec. 1888,	1,690,975,251 dollars.

YEAR ENDING	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
30 JUNE.		
1872	£114,502,161	£112,361,676
1875	106,600,905	109,013,805
1877	90,261,510	117,933,898
1880	133,590,660	164,789,270
1884	133,539,538	144,992,970
1888	8723,957,114	8683,862,104

ARMY.—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1789, a war department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1216 men for the Indian frontier. In 1808, the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on 18 June, 1812, 35,000 men were voted; and this army was disbanded at the peace in 1815. Armies were voted for the wars in 1833 and 1835, afterwards disbanded.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. Fleet, 72 vessels (2200 guns).

In 1860, the United States Militia were 3,070,987. Fleet, 92 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862, 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, 29 July, 1861, estimated at 660,971. In Dec. 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once. Number of soldiers in 1867, 54,890; in July, 1871, 32,135; 1875, 27,525 men; in 1883, 25,478 men; in 1888, 26,270 men.

Fleet, in July, 1867, 261 vessels of all kinds, 2218 guns; Jan. 1871, 179 vessels, 1440 guns; 1875, 155 vessels, 1203 guns; 1884, 92 vessels; 1888, 66 vessels.

Railways, miles: 1839, 23; 1861, 31,286; 1873, 73,533; in 1884, 121,532; in 1888, 150,710.

Act of the British parliament, imposing new heavy duties on imports	11 March, 1764
Obnoxious stamp-act passed	22 March, 1765
First American congress held at New York, June; the stamp-act resisted	1 Nov. "
Stamp-act repealed	18 March, 1766
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c.	14 June, 1767
Gen. Gage sent to Boston	Oct. 1768

840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York	18 Dec. 1773
Boston port bill (port rights annulled)	25 March, 1774
Deputies from the states meet at Philadelphia, 5 Sept.; Declaration of Rights issued	4 Nov. "
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington; British retreat	19 April, 1775
Act of perpetual union between the states	20 May, "
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's-hill, the Americans retire after a severe conflict	17 June, "
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent"	4 July, 1776
General Howe takes Long Island, 27 Aug.; new York, 15 Sept.; victor at White Plains, 20 Oct.; takes Rhode Island	8 Dec. "
The Hessians surrender to Washington	25 Dec. "
La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans	1777
Washington defeated at Brandywine	11 Sept. "
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia	Sept. "
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, 3, 4, Oct.; surrounded; capitulates at Saratoga	17 Oct. "
A federal government adopted by congress	15 Nov. "
The states recognised by France	16 Dec. "
Alliance with France	6 Feb. 1778
The king's troops quit Philadelphia	June, "
Americans defeated at Brier's Creek	3 March, 1779
Cornwallis surrenders to the British	13 May, 1780
Charlottesville defeats Gates at Camden	16 Aug. "
Major André hanged as a spy	2 Oct. "
[André (born 1751) was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, 23 Sept. 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, 2 Oct. following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, 10 Aug. 1821, and interred in Westminster abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.]	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded	"
The federal government accepted by all the states, 1 March; congress assembled	2 March, 1781
Cornwallis defeats Green at Guilford, 15 March; Arnold defeats the Americans at Entaw	8 Sept. "
Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown	19 Oct. "
Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, 5 May; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners	30 Nov. 1782
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, 3 Sept. 1783; ratified by congress	4 Jan. 1784
Samuel Seabury consecrated bishop of the episcopal church in America at Aberdeen	14 Nov. "
John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England	1 June, 1785
The cotton plant introduced into Georgia	1786
New constitution signed by a convention of states,	17 Sept. 1787
The same ratified	23 May, 1788
The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves,	1 Jan. "
New government organised, 4 March; George Washington, 1st president, 6 April; present departments of state established	27 July, 1789
Death of Benjamin Franklin	17 April, 1790
Bank instituted; capital, 10,000,000 dollars, 7 June, 1791	
City of Washington chosen the capital of the states,	8 July, 1792
Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton	1793
Re-election of general Washington as president, 4 March, 1793; resigns	17 Sept. 1796
John Adams, 2nd president	4 March, 1797
Washington dies; universal sorrow	14 Dec. 1799
The seat of government removed to Washington	1800
Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president	4 March, 1801
Louisiana purchased from the French	30 April, 1803
Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals	1807
American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended	9 Dec. 1807
Importation of slaves abolished	1 Jan. 1808



James Madison, 4th president	4 March,	1809	The United States bank again suspends payment,	7 Feb.	1841
War with Great Britain (New England States opposed to it, threatened to secede)	18 June,	1812	Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th president	4 March,	"
Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , and the British frigate <i>Guerrière</i> , an unequal contest,	19 Aug.	"	Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. MacLeod	12 March,	"
Fort Détroit taken	21 Aug.	"	John Tyler, 10th president	4 April,	"
The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i> , 18 Oct.; the privateer <i>Defiance</i> also captured by the <i>Wasp</i>	"	"	The case of MacLeod removed to supreme court at New York	6 May,	"
The ship <i>United States</i> of 54 guns, great calibre (commander Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonia</i>	25 Oct.	"	A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off col. Grogan	9 Sept.	"
Battles of Frenchtown (which see)	22-24 Jan.	1813	Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster	11 Sept.	"
The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war <i>Peacock</i>	25 Feb.	"	President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations	25 Sept.	"
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British,	27 May,	"	Grogan restored to the Americans	4 Oct.	"
The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Brooke	1 June,	"	Trial of MacLeod at Utica, 4 Oct.; acquitted, 12 Oct.	"	"
At Burlington Heights, Americans defeated,	6 June,	"	Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington	1 Dec.	"
H. M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the sloop <i>Argus</i>	14 Aug.	"	Affair of the <i>Creole</i> ; dispute with England	1 Dec.	"
Buffalo town burnt by the British	Dec.	"	[This American vessel was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves: they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]	"	"
American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	29 March,	1814	Announcement of lord Ashburton's mission to the United States	1 Jan.	1842
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict,	2 July,	"	Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the <i>Caroline</i> affair,	2 Feb.	"
[Several engagements with various success followed.]	"	"	Lord Ashburton arrives at New York	1 April,	"
The British, under Ross, defeat the Americans at Bladensburg; the city of Washington taken and public edifices burnt	24 Aug.	"	Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster,	9 Aug.	"
The British sloop of war <i>Arion</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	8 Sept.	"	The tariff bill is passed	30 Aug.	"
The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured,	11 Sept.	"	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States	5 Sept.	"
Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed	12 Sept.	"	Death of Dr. Channing	2 Oct.	"
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent	24 Dec.	"	James Knox Polk, 11th president	4 March,	1845
The British repulsed at New Orleans	8 Jan.	1815	War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas,	4 June,	"
The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i> ,	15 Jan.	"	[Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]	"	"
The Ghent treaty ratified	17 Feb.	"	Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon	20 April,	1846
James Monroe, 5th president	4 March,	1817	Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war	23 Aug.	"
Treaty with Canada respecting fisheries	4 March,	1818	Mexicans defeated by Taylor at Palo Alto, 8, 9 May,	"	"
Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid,	24 Aug.	"	Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U. S. at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c., signed	12 June,	"
The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed	Feb.	1820	Treaty with Columbia guaranteeing neutrality of the isthmus of Panama	"	"
Spain cedes Florida to the American States	24 Oct.	"	The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Buena Vista	22, 23 Feb.	1847
The States acknowledge the independence of South America	8 March,	1822	Vera Cruz taken by storm, 29 March; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans signally defeated by general Scott,	18 April,	"
Treaty with Columbia	3 Oct.	1824	Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified	19 May,	1848
John Quincy Adams, 6th president	4 March,	1825	Gen. Zachary Taylor, 12th president	4 March,	1849
Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States	4 July,	1826	Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready,	10 May,	"
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for war 1812-14	13 Nov.	"	Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba	11 Aug.	"
American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods	13 May,	1828	[Lopez, a Spanish adventurer, landed 600 men at Cuba; after a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and soon after had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others embarked with Lopez in the <i>Creole</i> steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the <i>Pizarro</i> , May, 1850.]	"	"
General Jackson, 7th president	4 March,	1829	The French ambassador dismissed from Washington,	14 Sept.	"
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte	7 May,	1830	Treaty with England for a transit way across Panamá (see <i>Bulwer</i> ). 19 April; ratified	4 July,	1850
Ports re-opened to British commerce	5 Oct.	"			
First railway made	14 July,	1832			
New tariff laws	"	"			
Commercial panic	"	"			
Great fire at New York, 674 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars	16 Dec.	1835			
National debt paid off	"	1836			
Martin Van Buren, 8th president	4 March,	1837			
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents	Oct. to Dec.	"			
The American steamboat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States	29 Dec.	"			
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians	5 Jan.	1838			
The <i>Great Western</i> steam-ship first sails from Bristol to New York	8-15 April	"			
American banks suspend cash payments	Oct.	1839			
Alex. MacLeod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> ; true bill found against him for murder and arson	6 Feb.	1841			

President Zachary Taylor dies; death of M. Calhoun	31 March,	1850	Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (16 Jan.); warmly received	18 March,	1857
Millard Fillmore, 13th president	March,	"	Central American question settled	March,	"
California admitted a state	15 Aug.	"	Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. (He was claimed as a slave in a free state; 2 judges declared for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states).	March,	"
Fugitive slave bill passed.	Aug.	"	Disorganised state of Utah; troops march to support new governor.	May and June,	"
President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship <i>Cleopatra</i> , freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized,	25 April,	1851	Riots in Washington against Irish electors; and in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements	June,	"
Census of the United States taken, the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union	16 June,	"	Insurrection in Kansas quelled	July,	"
Henry Clay, American statesman, dies	29 June,	"	Commercial panic in New York	Aug.	"
Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see <i>Cuba</i> )	Aug.-Sept.	"	Outrage at Staaten Island; quarantine house burnt	7 Sept.	"
J. F. Cooper, American novelist, dies	14 Sept.	"	Dispute respecting right of search, settled	May,	1858
The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico	22 Oct.	"	Tranquillity restored in Utah	June,	"
Part of the capitol of Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire	24 Dec.	"	Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see <i>Electric Telegraph</i> )	Aug.	"
M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature	30 Dec.	"	A massacre of emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (Mormons suspected)	18 Sept.	"
Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe	20 March,	1852	Lieut. Moffat seizes the American slave ship <i>Echo</i> and takes her to Charleston	Sept.	"
The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject	14 July,	"	Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian	28 Jan.	1859
Lone Star Society (see <i>Lone Star</i> )	Aug.	"	Daniel Sickles, a government official, killed Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife; acquitted of murder	26 Feb.	"
The United States ship <i>Crescent City</i> boarded at Havannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers	3 Oct.	"	The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water,"	25 June,	"
Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster in his 70th year	24 Oct.	"	Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor	July,	"
Expedition to Japan	"	"	Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; governor Douglas also sends troops	27 July,	"
Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 576,000 English-women)	26 Nov.	"	Insurrection at Harper's Ferry	16 Oct.	"
Gen. Franklin Pierce, 14th president	4 March,	1853	[John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On 16 Oct. he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Maryland, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Temporary panic in southern states.]		
Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see <i>Koszta</i> )	21 June,	"	Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by governor Douglas	Nov.	"
Crystal palace opens at New York	14 July,	"	Death of Washington Irving	28 Nov.	"
Duel between M. Soulé (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot	18 Dec.	"	John Brown captured and tried; executed	2 Dec.	"
Great fire at New York— <i>Great Republic</i> clipper destroyed	26 Dec.	"	Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till	1 Feb.	1860
Astor Library, New York, opened	9 Jan.	1854	President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts	28 March,	"
William Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California	18 Jan.	"	Companions of John Brown executed	March,	"
American steamer <i>Black Warrior</i> seized at Cuba	28 Feb.	"	The national republican convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency	16 May,	"
The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal	April,	"	Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington	17 May,	"
Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose)	23 March,	"	Fresh disputes at San Juan, through gen. Harney, who is recalled	May,	"
Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) concluded	7 June,	"	William Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies	May,	"
Captain Hollins in American sloop <i>Cyane</i> , bombards San Juan de Nicaragua	13 July,	"	The national democratic convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen Douglas as president; the seceders nominate John Breckinridge	18 June,	"
Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands	Oct.	"	The <i>Great Eastern</i> arrives at New York	23 June,	"
Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March and April, Indian war: they are defeated	25, 29 April,	1855	The prince of Wales arrives at Detroit in the United States, 20 Sept.; visits Washington, 3 Oct.; Philadelphia, 9 Oct.; New York, 11 Oct.; Boston, 17 Oct.; embarks at Portland	20 Oct.	"
Dispute with British government on enlistment (see <i>Foreign Legion</i> )	July,	"			
Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians	3 Sept.	"			
Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery	2 May,	1856			
Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed	28 May,	"			
John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency	17 June,	"			
Battle in Kansas; the slaves (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the abolitionists	30 Aug.	"			
James Buchanan, elected 15th president	4 Nov.	"			
The <i>Resolve</i> presented to queen Victoria (see <i>Franklin</i> )	12 Dec.	"			



- Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected 16th president (see *Southern Confederacy*), 6 Nov. 1860  
 [303 electors are appointed to vote for a president; 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for A. Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.]  
 Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states . . . Nov. "  
*South Carolina secedes from the union* . . . 20 Dec. "  
 Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina. . . 26 Dec. "  
 Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president . . . 30 Dec. "  
 Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign, Dec. 1860-Jan. 1861  
 New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on . . . 4 Jan. "  
 Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified . . . 12 Jan. "  
 Kansas admitted a state . . . 21 Jan. "  
*Secession* (by convention) of Mississippi, 8 Jan.; Alabama, Florida, 11 Jan.; Georgia, 19 Jan.; Louisiana, 26 Jan. Texas (by legislature), 1 Feb. "  
 Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, 8 Feb.; is inaugurated president of the "southern confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama, 18 Feb. "  
 New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England) . . . 2 March, "  
 President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised) . . . March, "  
 Abm. Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy" . . . 4 March, "  
 Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington . . . 12 March, "  
 Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses: either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or IV., to conquer the south, which would require 300,000 men and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public Oct. 1862] . . . March, "  
 (Statement denied in 1874.)  
 Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill tariff, which begins . . . 1 April, "  
 The war begins: Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, 11 April; it is taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict . . . 13 April, "  
 President Lincoln summons the congress to meet on 4 July; issues a proclamation, calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c. . . 15 April, "  
 Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional . . . April, "  
 The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict, 19 April, "  
 President Davis issues letters of marque, 17 April; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states . . . 19 April, "  
 U.S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, 18 April; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place . . . 21 April, "  
 Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state) . . . 25 April, "  
 Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, 3 May, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union by war . . . 4 May, "  
 The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the federals under generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan . . . May, "  
 The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war . . . 13 May, "  
 The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them . . . 1 June, 1861  
 Formal secession of Arkansas, 6 May; North Carolina, 20 May; Tennessee (9th, 10th, and 11th), 8 June, "  
 Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade; the southern privateer *Savannah* captured . . . June, "  
 Neutrality announced by the French emperor 10 June, "  
 Fast-day in confederate states . . . 13 June, "  
 Missouri.—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, 17 June; the federals successful at Carthage, 5 July; Fremont takes command in West Missouri, 26 July; federals victorious at Athens, 5 Aug.; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), 10 Aug.; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, 31 Aug.; Lexington surrenders to confederates, 20 Sept.; Fremont blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter . . . 2 Nov. "  
 Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethel, 10 June; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, 16 June; col. Pegrim and 600 confederates surrender at Beverley . . . 13 July, "  
 [Very many skirmishes, with various results.]  
 McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, 11 July; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, 15 July; who are repulsed at Blackburn's Ford, near Centreville . . . 18 July, "  
 Battle of Bull Run (which see) or Manassas, Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder . . . 21 July, "  
 Meeting of U. S. Congress, 4 July; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised . . . 17 July, "  
 Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia . . . 20 July, "  
 Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted . . . Aug. "  
 The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports . . . Aug. "  
 Battle of Springfield or Wilson's Creek; confederates defeated . . . 10 Aug. "  
 McClellan assumes command of the army of the Potomac . . . 20 Aug. "  
 Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms), 29 Aug. "  
 Fast-day in federal states . . . 26 Sept. "  
 Garibaldi declines command in the federal army, Sept. "  
 Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned . . . 21 Oct. "  
 The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes, Sept.-Dec. "  
 Resignation of lieut.-gen. Scott, 31 Oct.; George McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army . . . 1 Nov. "  
 The federal general Sherman takes Port Royal forts, S. Carolina . . . 7, 8 Nov. "  
 Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, boards the Royal British mail packet *Trent*, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, 8 Nov., and conveys them to Boston . . . 19 Nov. "  
 Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Slidell . . . Nov. "  
 McClellan reviews 70,000 men . . . 20 Nov. "  
 Capt. Pegram, of confederate steamer *Nashville*, burns the federal ship *Harvey Birch*, 19 Nov., and brings the crew on to Southampton . . . 21 Nov. "  
 A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, 2 Nov.; the same in Kentucky . . . 30 Nov. "  
 Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, &c. . . Nov. "  
 Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years . . . 30 Nov. "  
 President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,971 men . . . 2 Dec. "  
 Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, 2 Dec.; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act . . . 3 Dec. "  
 The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour (S. Carolina) [much indignation in England] . . . 21 Dec. "

- Banks at New York, &c., suspend cash payments, 30 Dec. 1861
- A firm despatch from the British government arrives, 18 Dec. 1861; Mason, &c., surrendered, sail for Europe 1 Jan. 1862
- Phelps' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound 3 Dec. 1861-Jan.
- Confederate general Zollicoffer defeated by Thomas and slain at Mill Springs or Somerset, Kentucky, 19 Jan.
- Tennessee.—The federals (Grant) take Fort Henry, 6 Feb.; Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, 16 Feb.; and Nashville 23 Feb.
- Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, 6, 7, 8 March,
- Confederate iron-plated ship *Merrimac* destroys federal vessels *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton roads, 8 March; is repulsed by federal iron-clad floating battery *Monitor* 9 March,
- McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated 10 March,
- McClellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the Mountain department; and Halleck that of the Mississippi 11 March,
- Burnside's expedition sails, 11 Jan.; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, 7, 8 Feb.; Newbern 14 March,
- Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, *Emily St. Pierre*, a merchantman, from the federals 21 March,
- [She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to inquire whether a blockade existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On 21 March, Wilson with his two associates succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overcoming two U.S. officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 2000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.]
- Confederates defeated at Winchester 23 March,
- General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macou 1 April,
- Slavery abolished in district of Columbia, 4 April,
- McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges York town, held by 30,000 confederates 5 April,
- Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army 5 April,
- Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but lose their able gen. Albert Johnston; they retire 6, 7 April,
- Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, 7 April,
- Federals take Fort Pulaska on the Savannah, 11 April; and New Orleans 25-28 April,
- Yorktown evacuated by confederates 3 May,
- The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed 7 April; ratified 20 May,
- Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, 5 May; their naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, 10 May; they burn the *Merrimac* 11 May,
- Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi 11 May,
- Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals 11 May,
- Stonewall Jackson defeats Banks at Winchester, 18 May,
- McClellan takes Hanover court-house 27 May,
- Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying 27 May,
- Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive) 31 May, 1 June,
- Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, 30 May; pursued by Halleck and the federals June,
- Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken 6 June,
- Federals defeated near Charleston 16 June,
- Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns, 27 June. 1862
- Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia 25-30 June,
- General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigour at New Orleans May and June,
- Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the confederate gen. Lee compels McClellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles, taking up a position at Harrison's Landing, on James's river 25 June-1 July,
- The tariff still further raised July,
- Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, through confederate guerilla parties. June and July,
- Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers July,
- Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days 17 July,
- Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief 26 July,
- Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by 15 Aug. July,
- Public debt of United States estimated at 1,222,000,000 dollars 1 July,
- Pope takes command in Virginia 14 July,
- Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels 26 July,
- Fierce attack of Breckenridge (confederates) on Baton Rouge; the federals soon after retire, 5 Aug.
- Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, defeated at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thos. "Stonewall" Jackson 9 Aug.
- [According to some accounts he obtained the name by promising Beauregard, at the battle of Bull Run, that his brigade should stand like a "stone wall;" others say that Beauregard gave the name himself.]
- McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters) 16 Aug.
- The federals surprised, and Pope loses his baggage, 25 Aug.
- Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks him at Groveton, 29 Aug.; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, 30 Aug.; Pope retreats to Centreville 1 Sept.
- The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington, 2 Sept.; he is removed to the north-west to act against the Indian insurrection 3 Sept.
- McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial 3 Sept.
- McClellan appointed commander-in-chief, saves Washington, and marches against the confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland 5, 6 Sept.
- Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), 14-16 Sept.; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat 17 Sept.
- Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, 15 Sept.; he crosses Potomac and joins Lee's army 17 Sept.
- Federal cause declining in the west; they lose Lexington, Aug.; and Muntsfordville 17 Sept.
- Thanksgiving-day in southern states, 18 Sept.
- Rosencreans defeats the confederates at Iuka 19 Sept.
- Confederates re-enter Virginia laden with stores 22 Sept.
- Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the confederate states, on 1 Jan. 1863, if the states have not returned to the union 22 Sept.
- Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Pennsylvania, approve Lincoln's policy 24 Sept.
- Draught of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by 12 Oct. Sept.
- Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorises severe measures against disloyal persons 25-27 Sept.
- Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Tennessee, 3-5 Oct.; and at Perryville, Kentucky 8, 9 Oct.
- Confederate gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac, and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg



- and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, &c.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp 10, 13 Oct. 1862
- Gold at 29 premium at New York . . . . . Oct. "
- Great democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy . . . . . 12 Oct. "
- At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost marshal . . . . . 12 Oct. "
- McClellan's head-quarters at Harper's Ferry 17 Oct. "
- Raid of confederate gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal waggon's of ammunition, &c. 18 Oct. "
- Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Allsman . . . . . 18 Oct. "
- Rosencrans supersedes Buell in the west 30 Oct. "
- Elections for next congress; great majority for the democratic (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states . . . . . 4 Nov. "
- McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, 5 Nov., who advances towards Richmond . . . . . 7 Nov. "
- M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, 30 Oct.; declined by Gortschakoff, 8 Nov.; by earl Russell . . . . . 13 Nov. "
- The confederate steamer *Alabama*, capt. Semmes, captures many U.S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York . . . . . Oct.-Dec. "
- President Davis threatens reprisals if general McNeil is not surrendered (see 18 Oct.) 17 Nov. "
- Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; confederate gen. Lee with about 80,000 men near 22 Nov. "
- 100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list . . . . . Nov. "
- Great honour shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president . . . . . Nov. "
- The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons . . . . . 25 Nov. "
- Annual session of U.S. congress; the president recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900 1 Dec. "
- Battle of Fredericksburg (*which see*); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, 10 Dec.; bombards Fredericksburg, 11 Dec.; a series of desperate attacks on the confederates; Burnside totally defeated, 13 Dec.; recrosses the river 15 Dec. "
- Engagements in Tennessee with varying results, Dec. "
- Discovery of frauds in the U.S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office . . . . . Dec. "
- Homestead and Pre-emption act (relating to settlement of free land) passed . . . . . "
- Battles near Murfreesboro', or Stone River, between Rosencrans and the federals and Braxton Bragg and the confederates: begin 29 Dec.; severe but indecisive, 31 Dec.; battle continued, 1 Jan.; Bragg defeated, retreats . . . . . 2 Jan. 1863
- [*"There have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war."*—*American Almanack*.]
- President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U.S. army . . . . . 2 Jan. "
- Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker in command of army of the Potomac . . . . . 26 Jan. "
- The French government's offer of mediation, 9 Jan. declined . . . . . 6 Feb. "
- The *George Griswold*, a vessel containing provisions and other relief for the distressed cotton workers in Lancashire, arrives . . . . . 9 Feb. "
- A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed . . . . . 25 Feb. "
- The congress authorises the suspension of the habeas corpus act, 3 March; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington . . . . . 4 March, "
- Confederate loan for 3,000,000*l.* well taken up in Europe . . . . . March, "
- Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by monitors and gunboats: the *Keokuk*, a monitor, sunk 7 April, "
- Battle of Chancellorsville (*which see*); the federals under Hooker cross the Rappahannock, 28 April; defeated (gen. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded), 2-4 May; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock . . . . . 5 May, 1863
- Stonewall Jackson dies . . . . . 10 May, "
- Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee; he defeats the confederates under Joseph Johnston at Jackson, 14 May; and under Pemberton at Champion Hills, 16 May; and invests Vicksburg, Mississippi, which is strongly fortified, 18 May, a dreadful assault on it repelled . . . . . 22 May, "
- Great peace meeting at Norfolk . . . . . 5 June, "
- Confederate invasion under Lee; invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns 14 June, *et seq.* "
- The federal gen. Hooker superseded by George H. Meade . . . . . 27 June, "
- Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg, indecisive; but the confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland 1-3 July, "
- Vicksburg bombarded, 3 July; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter . . . . . 4 July, "
- Port Hudson, a confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders . . . . . 8 July, "
- Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered, and much property destroyed . . . . . 13-16 July, "
- The Sioux defeated, 7 Aug.; gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended . . . . . Aug. "
- New York rioters tried and convicted, 12 Aug.; conscription going on peaceably . . . . . 21 Aug. "
- Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed 21, 22 Aug. "
- Knoxville occupied by Burnside . . . . . 10 Sept. "
- A Russian squadron warmly received at New York Sept. and Oct. "
- Battles of Chickamauga, Tennessee; Rosencrans defeated by Bragg . . . . . 19, 20 Sept. "
- Mason, the confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits . . . . . 22 Sept. "
- Confederates defeated at Blue-Springs, Tennessee 10 Oct. "
- Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers . . . . . 17 Oct. "
- Rosencrans' command of the federal army in Tennessee superseded by Grant, and Thomas, and Sherman . . . . . 19 Oct. "
- The steam rams *El Toussou* and *El Monassar*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey . . . . . 31 Oct. "
- British consuls dismissed from southern states Oct. Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the N. side of the Rappahannock . . . . . 7 Nov. "
- The chief justices Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson declare that the Conscription act is unconstitutional . . . . . 12 Nov. "
- Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville . . . . . 14-17 Nov. "
- Sherman and Thomas defeat Bragg at Chattanooga 23, 24 Nov. "
- Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia 29 Nov. and 1 Dec. "
- The confederate general Bragg superseded by Hardee . . . . . 2 Dec. "
- Lincoln's message to congress warlike; he offers amnesty to all except heads of governments, &c., 4 Dec.; Davis's message, firm, but acknowledging reverses . . . . . 7 Dec. "
- Gen. Joseph Johnston takes command of the confederate army in Georgia . . . . . 27 Dec. "
- President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men in 3 years . . . . . 1 Feb. 1864
- Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee . . . . . 20 Feb. "
- Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren on Richmond . . . . . 27 Feb.-4 March, "
- Ulysses Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck . . . . . 12 March, "
- Confederate raids into the Western states March, Sherman's expedition against Mobile, 2 March, defeated by Kirby-Smith . . . . . 5 April, "
- James E. Stuart, the celebrated confederate cavalry officer, killed . . . . . 11 May, "

Campaign in Virginia; the army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet), 2 May; severe battle in the "Wilderness" (near Chancellorsville), indecisive, 5, 6 May; battle of Spottsylvania; the federals remain on the field; much carnage 10-12 May, 1864

Sherman (in Georgia) beats the confederates at Resacca, 14 May, and at Dallas 28 May

Fugitive slave act repealed by the house of representatives 13 June, "

After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant compels Lee to retire gradually, and by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg, 15 June; where, having taken the first intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss 18 June, "

The confederate steamer *Alabama* (capt. Semmes) attacked and sunk by the U.S. corvette *Kearsage* (capt. Winslow) near Cherbourg, France, 19 June, "

Mr. Chase, secretary to the U.S. treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden July, "

Part of Lee's army invades Maryland, 1 July; defeats Wallace near Monocacy river, 9 July; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats 12, 13 July, "

Sherman's 3 battles at Atlanta (Georgia), 20, 22 July; victory remains with the federals 28 July, "

Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg 30 July, "

Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 confederates are killed: but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter 30 July, "

The *Tallahassee* confederate steamer (built in London) destroys many U.S. merchantmen July, Aug.

Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah valley: the federals victors Aug. "

The confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, 5 Aug.; Fort Gaines taken 8 Aug. "

McClellan nominated for the presidency by the "Democratic" Chicago convention 1 Sept. "

Sherman occupies Atlanta; the confederate general Hood retires 1 Sept. "

Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta, 7 Sept. "

McClellan declares for maintaining the union; the democratic party divided 13 Sept. "

Sheridan (federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, but with very great loss 19 Sept. "

Longstreet replaces Early in the command of the confederates Oct. "

Longstreet defeats the federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the confederates 19 Oct. "

*St. Alban's Raid*.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the bank and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, 19 Oct. "

where 12 of them are arrested 21 Oct. "

Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U.S. army 8 Nov. "

Sherman destroys Atlanta and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah 13 Nov. "

Hood's attack on Thomas (federal), at Franklin, repulsed with severe loss 30 Nov. "

Lincoln's message to congress considered "bold" 6 Dec. "

The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Judge Coursol; general Dix issues an intemperate order for reprisals (disannulled by the president) 14 Dec. "

Hood defeated by Thomas (federal) near Nashville 14-16 Dec. "

Sherman storms fort M'Allister, 13 Dec.; enters Savannah 21 Dec. "

Wilmington bombarded; the attack of general Butler and admiral Porter repulsed 24, 25 Dec. "

The St. Alban's raiders recaptured and committed for trial 27 Dec. *et seq.* "

The federal congress abolishes slavery in the United States 1 Feb. 1865

Fruitless meeting of president Lincoln and secretary Seward with the confederate secretary Stephens, and 2 commissioners to treat for peace at Fort Monroe 2, 3 Feb. "

The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the federals 3 Feb. 1865

Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies; he recommends enlistment of negroes 18 Feb. "

Wilmington captured by Schofield; Charleston evacuated by the confederates; retreat of Beauregard 22 Feb. "

The confederate congress decrees the arming of the slaves 22 Feb. "

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson inaugurated as president and vice-president 4 March, "

A new stringent tariff comes into operation, 1 April, "

Three days' sanguinary conflict at Five Forks, began 31 March; Sheridan turns Lee's front, and totally defeats him, 1 April; Lee retreats, 2 April, "

Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant 2, 3 April, "

Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Sailor's Creek, 6 April; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia to Grant, at Appomattox court-house 9 April, "

Mobile evacuated by the confederates 12 April, "

The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston, 14 April, "

President Lincoln shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock, p.m., 14 April, by Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 a.m., 15 April; *Andrew Johnson*, vice-president, sworn in as 17th president, 15 April, "

The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favourable to confederates), 17 April, disavowed by the government, 21 April; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee 26 April, "

Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harrold captured, in a farmhouse 26 April, "

The confederate general Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders 4 May, "

President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwingsville, Georgia; imprisoned 10 May, "

The confederate general Kirby Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war 26 May, "

President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports, 22 May; and an amnesty with certain exemptions 29 May, "

Solemn fast observed for death of president Lincoln, 1 June, "

The armies on both sides rapidly disbanding; fierce riots at New York between whites and negroes, June, "

[Registered loss of the Federals 359,496; of which officers 9,584.]

Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the south, surrendered by Kirby-Smith 5 June, "

The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the confederates as belligerents, 2, 6 June, "

President Johnson, uniting with the democrats, and acting leniently towards the south; reorganisation of the state governments June, "

Close of the long trial of the assassination conspirators, 29 June; execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harrold or Herold, and Mrs. Surratt 7 July, "

The president declines recognition of the emperor of Mexico 18 July, "

All southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking oath of allegiance 29 July, "

Federal debt declared 2,757,253,275 dollars, 31 July, "

The confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (captain Waddell) captures and destroys many federal vessels (about 30) Aug. "

Pacific policy of president Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralisation and in favour of state rights; and is bitterly opposed by the radicals Sept. "

Correspondence between earl Russell and Mr. Adams (U.S. minister, London) respecting the *Alabama*, confederate privateer; proposal of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred 7 April-18 Sept. "

Alex. Stephens and other southern officials pardoned 11 Oct. "



- Great meeting of Fenians at Philadelphia; the Irish republic proclaimed 16-24 Oct. 1865
- Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage July-Oct. "
- The national debt stated to be 600,000,000. Oct. "
- General Robert Lee becomes president of Washington College, Virginia 2 Oct. "
- Several southern states pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing confederate debt. Sept-Oct. Nov. "
- National thanksgiving for the peace 2 Nov. "
- Capt. Waddell arrives at Liverpool, 6 Nov.; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till 2 Aug.; he and his crew paroled, 8 Nov.; the vessel given up to the American consul 9 Nov. "
- Capt. Wirz, after long military trial, executed for cruelty to the federal prisoners at Andersonville, 10 Nov. "
- A negro convention at Charleston, appeals for justice and generosity 25 Nov. "
- Ex-president Buchanan publishes his justification, Nov. "
- Habeas corpus act restored in N. states 1 Dec. "
- Close of correspondence between the British and U.S. governments respecting depredations of *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, &c. The earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port, to cruise against the commerce of the United States" 2 Dec. "
- Congress and government protest against the French intervention in Mexico, Nov.; 6, 16 Dec. "
- Opening of 39th congress; president Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the southern states—repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of confederate debt) 4 Dec. "
- The radical party, opposed to the president, and to clemency to the south, predominate in the congress, and move violent resolutions against restoration of southern states to the union 1 Dec. "
- Estimated federal debt, 600,000,000.; revenue, 80,000,000. Dec. "
- 35 members for the southern states excluded from congress; the conservative party support the president in his endeavours to reconstruct the union; the radicals violently oppose his policy, requiring the south to undergo previously a severe probation; the president has restored state government to all the southern states except Texas and Florida 29 Dec. "
- The radicals demand for the negroes, personal, civil, and political rights, equal to those of the whites; the president proposes gradual enfranchisement, in separate states Feb. 1866
- The president vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau bill, 21 Feb.; and the bill for the civil rights of the blacks 27 March, "
- The president fiercely opposed by the radicals; the conservatives and democrats unite to support him March, "
- He proclaims the rebellion at an end 3 April, "
- The Civil Rights bill passed in spite of the veto, 9 April, "
- The veto on the admission of Colorado as a state, 15 May; set aside May, "
- Fenian raids in Canada 31 May-7 June, "
- The radical reconstruction clause termed the "constitutional amendment" (granting negro suffrage to be enforced by the different states; the whites and the blacks to be equal in the sight of the law, &c.), passed by the senate 13 June, "
- Death of general Winfield Scott, aged 80, 29 May; and of Lewis Cass, aged 83 17 June, "
- Continued dissension between the president and the congress July, "
- The representatives of Tennessee re-admitted to the congress (10 states still excluded) July, "
- The Atlantic telegraph completed (see *Electric Telegraph*) 27 July, "
- The congress adjourns 28 July, "
- Great meeting at Philadelphia of the National Union Convention, consisting of delegates (the moderate men of all the parties, in every state, north and south, now termed the conservative party), whose object is to establish the national union, restore the south to its rights, and vindicate the president's policy 14 Aug. 1866
- Tour of the president; he visits Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, &c.; he is very enthusiastically received; and speaks warmly, and often indignantly 28 Aug.-18 Sept. "
- Elections for congress go in favour of the republicans Oct. "
- [They demand that three-fifths of the blacks in the south shall be entitled to vote; that where negro suffrage is not established, only whites shall count; and that all persons who have taken any part in the rebellion shall be disqualified to vote.]
- Death of Martin Van Buren, ex-president Oct. "
- Trial of Jefferson Davis deferred till spring Oct. "
- Elections in all the states except Delaware and Maryland in favour of the radicals (about 2,200,000 to 1,800,000); two coloured deputies elected in Massachusetts Oct.-Nov. "
- Government policy declared to be "dead" Nov. "
- Meeting of congress; president's message; he declares that he adheres to his policy 3 Dec. "
- Bills to provide territorial governments in southern states; and restriction of president's appointing powers proposed 3 Dec. "
- The president charged with being "silent and motionless;" congress absorbs all the power Dec. "
- A bill admitting negroes to the suffrage in district of Columbia passed 13 Dec. "
- Veto of president set aside 13 Jan. 1867
- Supreme court decides that congress has not power to appoint military tribunals Jan. "
- Impeachment of president by a judicial committee agreed to 7 Jan. "
- Division among the radicals; Stevens successfully opposed by Ashley 29 Jan. "
- Debt of the United States reported 2,543,000,000 dollars 1 Feb. "
- Nebraska admitted as the 37th state, over president's veto 9 Feb. "
- Bill for establishing military government in the southern states, divided into five districts, discussed 13-15 Feb. "
- Modified and passed, 20 Feb.; vetoed by the president 28 Feb. "
- Mr. Peabody gives 1,000,000 dollars to promote education in the south Feb. "
- 40th congress opened 4 March, "
- Supplementary reconstruction bill for the south passed 20 March, "
- Tenure of Office act passed March, "
- Russian America purchased for 7,000,000 dollars; treaty ratified by the senate 9 April, "
- "Protection" rife: taxation on British manufactures 80 per cent.; much smuggling; public debt not diminishing; many strikes amongst operatives April, "
- Jefferson Davis released on bail, 13 May; proceeded to New York, and thence to Canada. 20 May, "
- Supplementary reconstruction bill adopted over the president's veto 15 July, "
- Long trial of John H. Suratt, for complicity in assassination of president Lincoln; jury not agreed on verdict (discharged, 6 Nov. 1868). 10 Aug. "
- Insubordination of gen. Sheridan, favoured by Edw. Stanton, secretary of war, who refuses to resign at the requisition of the president, 5 Aug.; suspended; succeeded by gen. Grant 12 Aug. "
- General amnesty proclaimed by the president, 9 Sept. "
- Removal of gen. Sheridan from the government of Louisiana, and of Sickles from N. Carolina, for insubordination to the president Aug.-Sept. "
- National cemetery at Antietam (*which see*) dedicated in presence of the president 17 Sept. "
- Sir Fred. Bruce, British ambassador, died at Boston, 9 Sept. "
- Russian America ceded 8 Oct. "
- Jefferson Davis's trial adjourned 26 Nov. "
- Elections in the south give supremacy to the negroes; in the north, great majorities for the democrats Oct.-Nov. "
- President's message, maintaining his principles on reconstruction 3 Dec. "

Revenue of the states fallen off; public debt about 520,000,000. . . . .	Dec.	1867	Convention respecting <i>Alabama</i> claims signed by lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 14 Jan.	1868
Proposed impeachment of the president negatived in congress (108 to 57) . . . . .	8 Dec.	"	Prosecution of Jefferson Davis dropped; a <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered . . . . .	6 Feb.
Treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies (St. Thomas and St. John), for 7,500,000 dollars, signed . . . . .	Dec.	"	Indian war reported over . . . . .	Feb.
Great general storm of snow and sleet; many perish; many wrecks . . . . .	11-15 Dec.	"	<i>Alabama</i> treaty rejected by committee of senate, . . . . .	18 Feb.
President Johnson censured; and gen. Sheridan thanked by house of representatives (see Aug. 1867) . . . . .	4 Jan.	1868	Suffrage bill, abolishing all distinctions of race, colour, and property, passed . . . . .	21 Feb.
General Grant replaced by Stanton (by the senate), . . . . .	14, 15 Jan.	"	General Schenk's bill, declaring that all national obligations shall be paid in coin, passed 3 March, . . . . .	"
The house of representatives declare that there is no valid government in the south; and transfer the jurisdiction from president Johnson to Grant, as general of the army . . . . .	21 Jan.	"	Adjournment of 40th congress; meeting of 41st congress; gen. Grant assumes office . . . . .	4 March,
Great commercial depression; Mr. Wells, the revenue commissioner, recommends "peace, retrenchment, and reform" . . . . .	Jan.	"	Schenk's bill for cash payments passed by senate, . . . . .	15 March,
The inland cotton tax repealed . . . . .	about 1 Feb.	"	Convention respecting <i>Alabama</i> claim rejected by the senate . . . . .	13 April,
Edward Thornton, new British ambassador, and Charles Dickens received by the president 7 Feb. . . . .	7 Feb.	"	John Lothrop Motley appointed minister at London, . . . . .	April,
Angry correspondence between the president and gen. Grant . . . . .	28 Jan.-14 Feb.	"	Naturalisation treaty with Great Britain ratified by senate . . . . .	15 April,
President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton, and appoints gen. Thomas secretary of war, 21 Feb.; declared illegal by the senate . . . . .	22 Feb.	"	Great peace jubilee held at Boston: colossal concert (10,371 voices, 1094 instruments, with anvils, bells, &c.) began . . . . .	15 June,
The impeachment of the president voted by house of representatives (126 to 47), 24 Feb.; reported at the bar of the senate by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham . . . . .	25 Feb.	"	Wm. Pitt Fessenden, financier, died . . . . .	8 Sept.
Nine articles of impeachment (for issuing order for removal of E. M. Stanton from war-office, and following proceedings) adopted by representatives (127 to 47) . . . . .	2 March,	"	Steam-boat, <i>Stonewall</i> , burnt on the Mississippi; about 200 persons perish . . . . .	27 Oct.
Bill of impeachment of Johnson sent up to the senate by the house of representatives, 4 March, . . . . .	4 March,	"	Free-trade agitation prevalent . . . . .	Oct.-Dec.
Judicious speech of lord Stanley in the British house of commons on the <i>Alabama</i> claims, . . . . .	6 March,	"	Adm. Charles Stewart, "old iron-side," aged 92, died . . . . .	6 Nov.
Trial of president Johnson comes before the senate, . . . . .	23 March,	"	Correspondence respecting <i>Alabama</i> claims, &c., between lord Clarendon and Mr. Hamilton Fish (June-Oct. 1869), published . . . . .	Dec.
Impeachment opened by gen. Butler . . . . .	30 March,	"	Renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada rejected by congress . . . . .	13 Dec.
Mr. Dickens sails from New York, after most affectionate parting . . . . .	22 April,	"	U. S. corvette <i>Onesida</i> sunk by collision with British P. & O. steamer <i>Bombay</i> ; 112 lives lost, 24 Jan. 1870	1870
National republican convention at Chicago; announce their "platform"; approving the congress reconstruction policy; severely condemning president Johnson; denouncing repudiation of the debt; declaring for protection of naturalised citizens, &c., 20 May; and proposing general Ulysses Grant as the next president, and Mr. Colfax as vice-president . . . . .	21 May,	"	[Capt. Eyre, of the <i>Bombay</i> , severely censured for not waiting to give succour.] . . . . .	"
The senate reject the 11th article of the impeachment . . . . .	16 May,	"	Darien canal scheme approved by congress, Jan.; treaty signed . . . . .	26 Jan.
Reject 2nd and 3rd articles; and adjourn <i>sine die</i> ; intense excitement among republicans, 26 May, . . . . .	26 May,	"	Virginia (15 Jan.) and Mississippi re-admitted to congress . . . . .	3 Feb.
Mr. Stanton resigns, 27 May; succeeded by gen. Schofield . . . . .	30 May,	"	Prince Arthur presented to president Grant, 24 Jan.; attended Mr. Peabody's funeral . . . . .	8 Feb.
Death of the ex-president James Buchanan, 1 June, . . . . .	1 June,	"	Bill for purchase of St. Thomas's isle rejected by senate . . . . .	23 March,
Chinese embassy received by the president, 5 June, . . . . .	5 June,	"	Texas (15 Mar.) and Georgia re-admitted to congress, . . . . .	20 April,
Bill for re-admitting North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, to representation in congress, passed by the senate, . . . . .	11 June,	"	By amendments of the constitution, negroes admitted to equal rights with whites . . . . .	April,
Mr. Reverdy Johnson nominated ambassador to Great Britain . . . . .	12 June,	"	The tariff bill opposed by freetraders . . . . .	May,
Arkansas re-admitted over the president's veto, . . . . .	20 June,	"	Non-recognition of Cuba affirmed . . . . .	June,
The democratic convention nominate Horatio Seymour for president, and Francis P. Blair for vice-president . . . . .	4-7 July,	"	Lincoln state (out of New Mexico) constituted, . . . . .	June,
General amnesty (with exceptions) issued . . . . .	4 July,	"	Strong opposition to Chinese immigration; citizenship refused by the senate . . . . .	4 July,
Wyoming territory organised . . . . .	22 July,	"	Admiral J. A. Dahlgren died . . . . .	12 or 13 July,
Act for protection of naturalised citizens abroad passed . . . . .	27 July,	"	Session of congress closed . . . . .	15 July,
Thaddeus Stevens dies . . . . .	12 Aug.	"	J. L. Motley, minister to Great Britain, recalled, . . . . .	July,
Total debt declared, 2,641,002,572 dollars . . . . .	1 Nov.	"	New tariff bill passed (new rates take effect, 1 Jan. 1871) . . . . .	"
General Ulysses Grant, elected 18th president . . . . .	3 Nov.	"	Admiral David Farragut died, aged 70 . . . . .	14 Aug.
General Sheridan's victory over insurgent Indians; a village burnt . . . . .	27 Nov.	"	Strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war proclaimed . . . . .	Aug.
Any repudiation of debt renounced by the house of representatives (154 to 6) . . . . .	14 Dec.	"	Senator Oliver P. Morton accepts the embassy to Great Britain . . . . .	23 Sept.
General pardon issued . . . . .	25 Dec.	"	Great loss of life and property through floods in Virginia and Maryland, end of . . . . .	Sept.-2 Oct.
Cornell university ( <i>which see</i> ) founded . . . . .	"	"	Total public debt, the principal and interest, 2,346,913,652 dollars . . . . .	1 Oct.
			Great reduction of the heavy internal taxation begins . . . . .	1 Oct.
			Movement against the Mormons on account of their polygamy . . . . .	1 Oct.
			Meeting of the southern convention at Cincinnati for political and commercial affairs . . . . .	4 Oct.
			General Robert Lee dies, aged 62 . . . . .	12 Oct.
			President Grant issues a proclamation against Fenianism, and attacks on Cuba . . . . .	13 Oct.
			Mr. Morton declines the embassy to Britain for party reasons . . . . .	about 25 Oct.
			The republican majority in the congress greatly reduced by the "fall" election (the first in which all races are duly represented) . . . . .	Nov.



- Gen. Cox, secretary of interior, dismissed; quarrel between him and the president . . . Nov. 1870
- Total debt, 2,334,308,494 dollars . . . 1 Dec. "
- Annual message of the president: he regrets failure of proposal for annexing St. Domingo; and of the non-settlement of the *Alabama* claims; and complains of Canadian aggression . . . 5 Dec. "
- Population: 33,581,680 whites; 4,879,323 coloured; Indians, 25,733; Chinese, 63,196; Japanese, 55; total, 38,549,987 . . . Dec. "
- Mr. Motley terms his recall "an outrage" . . . 7 Dec. "
- Gen. Robert Schenck appointed minister in London; accepts . . . 21 Dec. 1871
- New tariff in operation . . . 1 Jan. "
- George Ticknor, historian, dies . . . 26 Jan. "
- Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the capitol at Washington, unveiled . . . 25 Jan. "
- 42nd congress meets (senate, 47 republicans; 15 democrats) . . . 4 March, "
- Proclamation against the Ku Klux in N. Carolina, 5 March, "
- Commission to settle disputes with Great Britain respecting the *Alabama*, &c., fishery question, and the San Juan affair: for the British, the earl de Grey (since marquis of Ripon), sir Stafford Northcote, and others; for the Americans, secretary Fish, gen. Schenck, and others; announced 10 Feb.; meet at Washington, 27 Feb.; sign treaty, agreeing to arbitration at Geneva, &c. (see *Alabama*, and *San Juan*), 8 May; ratified, 26 May, "
- General Schenck warmly received at Liverpool, 3 June, "
- An American fleet, accompanied by English and French and German ships, arrives at Corea to conclude a treaty for protection of mariners; on attempting to explore the island the Europeans are assailed from masked batteries; the Corean forts are then attacked and destroyed; and negotiations renewed . . . June, "
- Formation of the "new departure" democrat party advocating perfect freedom of all males irrespective of race and colour, full political restoration of the southern states, and free trade; about July, Chicago destroyed by fire; great exertions to relieve the sufferers; see *Chicago*; about 2000 lives lost by fires in N. W. forests . . . 8-11 Oct. "
- Col. Hodge, paymaster of the regular army, confesses great defalcations since 10 Sept. 1864; condemned to long imprisonment . . . Nov. "
- European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine, by lord Lisgar and gen. Grant, 18 Oct. "
- Dispute between the U.S. foreign minister, Hamilton Fish, and the Russian envoy Katakazy (for undue interference); Katakazy dismissed Nov. "
- Grand duke Alexis of Russia warmly received at New York . . . 18 Nov. "
- Congress opened; president in his message refers to peace abroad and prosperity at home . . . 4 Dec. "
- Formal meeting of the *Alabama* arbitration commission at Geneva (adjourned to 15 June) . . . 18 Dec. 1872
- Gen. Halleck died . . . Jan. "
- General amnesty bill passed . . . 16 Jan. "
- American case under the treaty of Washington; claims indirect damages by *Alabama* and other vessels; much excitement in England . . . Jan. "
- Despatch from the British minister sent 2 Feb.; reply received (not divulged to parliament), 14 March; further correspondence (see *Alabama*), March, April, "
- Formation of Yellowstone National Park (which see) authorised by congress . . . March, "
- Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, nominated president by many republicans, 4 May, "
- New tariff, reduced duties to begin from 1 Aug.; passed . . . 4 June, "
- General Grant nominated for re-election as president by the republicans at Pennsylvania . . . 6 June, "
- Continued negotiations respecting the *Alabama* affair, May; nothing settled; congress adjourns to December . . . 10 June, "
- Dispute with Spain respecting unjust imprisonment of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, in Cuba since 13 Dec. 1870; settled; Dr. Howard released . . . June, "
- Formation of straight-out democrat party, about June, "
- Great international musical peace jubilee at Boston, 17 June-4 July, 1872
- Coalition between the democrats and the liberal republicans at Baltimore to support Greeley, 10 July, "
- Trial of Edward S. Stokes for murder of James Fisk of the Erie Ring (see *New York*, 1872), 15 July, "
- United States squadron at Southampton, England, visited by the prince of Wales . . . 13 Aug. "
- Judge Barnard convicted of corruption, and removed from office and disqualified . . . 19 Aug. "
- The "straight-out democrats" nominate Charles O'Connor for president . . . Sept. "
- Announcement of the award of the Geneva arbitration on the *Alabama*, &c. (about 3,229,166*l.*) Sept. "
- Wm. Henry Seward, statesman, died . . . 10 Oct. "
- The emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the island to the United States . . . 23 Oct. "
- Total debt of the States, 2,276,828,101 dollars, 1 Nov. "
- Gen. Grant re-elected president (by 300 electoral votes; 68 for Greeley) . . . 5 Nov. "
- Death of Horace Greeley, aged 61 . . . 29 Nov. "
- Sergeant William Bates walked from Gretna Green to London, carrying the American flag; warmly received everywhere (the feat originated in a wager); arrived 29 Nov.; rode through London to Guildhall . . . 30 Nov. "
- Gen. Grant in his message says that the results of the arbitration leave Great Britain and the United States without a shadow upon their friendly relations . . . 2 Dec. "
- Modoc Indians, near Oregon, defeat troops sent to expel them . . . 17 Jan. 1873
- Visit of professor Tyndall; he lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, &c., Sept. 1872-Feb. "
- Vice-president Colfax accused of perjury . . . Feb. "
- Civil war in Louisiana, fighting at New Orleans, Feb. "
- The congress opened, great Credit Mobilier scandal, members accused of bribery . . . March, "
- Death of chief justice Chase . . . 7 May, "
- General Canby and others massacred (see *Modocs*), 11 April; capt. Jack and others captured; end of the war . . . 1 June "
- Hiram Powers, sculptor of "the Greek Slave," died at Florence . . . 27 June, "
- Steamer *Wauasset* takes fire on the Potomac; about 70 perish . . . 8 Aug. "
- Cash payments (in silver) resumed . . . 28 Oct. "
- Great excitement through the execution of Americans taken in the *Virginius* (see *Cuba*) . . . Nov. "
- Public debt (less money in treasury) 2,141,833,476 dollars (about 4*s.* gold per dollar) . . . 1 Nov. "
- President Grant's message: (calm) . . . 2 Dec. "
- Great deficiency in the revenue (about 17,000,000*l.*) announced . . . Dec. "
- Alex. H. Stephens, the great confederate leader, returns to political life and the legislature . . . Dec. "
- Women's whisky-war in S. Ohio: endeavour to suppress the liquor traffic by prayers, singing, &c., opposite the shops, Feb.: in New York 27 Feb. 1874
- Ex-president Fillmore died . . . 8 March, "
- Charles Sumner, senator, died . . . 11 March, "
- Women's whisky-war resisted; subsides . . . March, April, "
- President Grant's veto of the currency bill for creating inconvertible paper money, advocated by the Butler party . . . 22 April, "
- Total debt, 2,285,786,818*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* dollars . . . 1 Aug. "
- Fierce white and black riots at Austin, Mississippi, quelled by the military (after loss of 15 lives) . . . 12 Aug. "
- Great excitement respecting the Beecher-Tilton scandal; the rev. H. Beecher, a great preacher, accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, July; acquitted by a committee of his church . . . 27 Aug. "
- Pennsylvania Republican Convention choose governor John F. Hartranft for next president . . . Aug. "
- Insurrection of negroes at Trenton, Tennessee; suppressed; leaders hanged . . . Aug. "
- Centenary of the meeting of delegates at Philadelphia celebrated . . . Sept. "
- Insurrection of whites at New Orleans against R. D. Kellogg, the governor of Louisiana, whom

- they depose, 15 Sept.; they submit to the president; and Kellogg is restored . . . 18 Sept. 1874
- Great fire at Fall River cotton mills, Mass., about 60 lives lost . . . 19 Sept. "
- Reported massacre of whites by Indians in N.W. provinces . . . Oct. "
- The Republic*, new government paper, started . . . 4 Oct. "
- Lincoln monument, Springfield, Illinois, inaugurated . . . 15 Oct. "
- Triennial convention of the episcopal church; canon passed against ritualism . . . 27 Oct. "
- Majority for democratic party in elections for congress reported . . . 4 Nov. "
- President Grant's message, moderate . . . 7 Dec. "
- The senate passes a bill for the resumption of cash payment, 1 Jan., 1879 . . . Dec. "
- Disturbances in New Orleans: government troops eject conservative members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected . . . 4 Jan. 1875
- New York, Boston, and other cities protest; the president's excuse in his message . . . Jan. "
- Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada . . . 4 Feb. "
- Colorado and New Mexico to be made states . . . Feb. "
- Civil rights (of negroes) bill passed . . . Feb. "
- The 44th congress comes into office, 4 March; (to meet on 6 Dec.) . . . "
- Centenary of battle of Lexington celebrated . . . 19 April, "
- Centenary of battle of Bunker's hill celebrated . . . June, "
- Trial of Tilton v. Beecher ends: jury disagreeing, discharged . . . 2 July, "
- Andrew Johnson, ex-president, dies . . . 31 July, "
- Democratic conventions of New York declare in favour of hard money and resumption of cash payments . . . 16 Sept. "
- John McCloskey, R. C. archbishop of New York, made the first North American cardinal, received in his church at Rome . . . 30 Sept. "
- President Grant, in addressing the Tennessee army in Iowa, protests against Roman catholic aggression . . . 30 Sept. "
- Democratic inflationists defeated at elections for governor in Ohio and Iowa . . . about 12 Oct. "
- Virginia city destroyed by fire (see *Nevada*) . . . 26 Oct. "
- State official elections give large majority for republicans . . . about 2 Nov. "
- President Grant's message; alludes to attacks on and defends unsectarian education; notices unsatisfactory state of Cuba, and hints at ultimate intervention . . . 7 Dec. "
- Centennial year begun with great demonstrations at Philadelphia, &c. . . 1 Jan. 1876
- General Babcock, secretary to president, acquitted of complicity in "Whisky frauds;" (resigned) . . . 24 Feb. "
- Mr. Belknap, secretary at war, accused of selling official places; resigns; impeached by congress . . . 2 March, "
- General Schenck, minister in London, charged with complicity in "Emma Mine frauds;" resigns and proceeds to America; R. H. Dana, appointed in his room (opposed); John Walsh appointed next; John Walsh comes . . . March, *et seq.* "
- Salary of next president proposed to be reduced from 50,000 to 25,000 dollars . . . March, "
- Increased opposition to Chinese immigration, March, Dana's appointment as minister to Britain rejected by the senate . . . about 5 April, "
- Lincoln monument, Washington; (erected by coloured people); unveiled . . . 14 April, "
- Other scandals in government offices reported . . . April, "
- The president vetoes the bill for reduction of president's salary . . . 19 April, "
- Issue of silver coin for small notes . . . May, "
- Dispute with Great Britain respecting the extradition of Winslow, an American forger . . . March-May, "
- Mr. Pierrepont, attorney-general, nominated minister for London . . . 5 May, "
- International exhibition opened (see *Philadelphia*) . . . 10 May, "
- Political conferences at Philadelphia urge reforms . . . May, "
- Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, nominated president, and Wm. A. Wheeler vice-president, by the republican convention, Cincinnati . . . 16 June, "
- The arrangements for surrendering fugitive criminals in the treaty of 1842 nullified by the rejection of Winslow and Brent (see *Extradition*) . . . "
- General Custer and his army attack the Sioux Indians, fall into an ambuscade, and are nearly killed . . . 25 July, "
- Mr. Tilden nominated president by the democratic convention, St. Louis . . . 29 July, "
- Centenary of the foundation of the republic at Independence, Mo., 4 July; 53 whites indicted for massacre of negro militiamen by whites at Fort Moberg, S. Carolina, 9 July; 53 whites indicted for murder . . . "
- Mr. Belknap's case in the senate: 35 votes for guilty of official corruption; 25 not; acquittal . . . "
- Death of gen. Braxton Bragg . . . 8 Aug. "
- The president's proclamation against unlawful combinations (of whites) in S. Carolina . . . 17 Aug. "
- He declines to receive a centennial address . . . "
- Irish home-rulers . . . "
- Election of electors for the president . . . 7 Sept. "
- International Exhibition at Philadelphia closed . . . 10 Sept. "
- President Grant's message; he declares the monetary system to have failed . . . 5 Sept. "
- Election for president by delegates; Mr. Tilden 184; Mr. Hayes, 185; (some votes challenged) . . . 6 Sept. "
- End of dispute with the British Government announced (see *Extradition*) . . . "
- Electoral tribunal (to settle the election for president) chosen in congress . . . 30 Sept. "
- President in his message urges a speedy return to cash payments . . . 3 Oct. "
- Mr. R. B. Hayes' election confirmed; Mr. Wheeler, vice-president, 2 March; sworn, 4 March; inaugurated; in his message he professes impartial devotion to the public good, 5 March; forms an impartial ministry . . . Mr. Grant visits Britain . . . 28 May 6
- "Molly Maguire," murderous terrorist rioter in Pennsylvania coal-fields; subdued; executed . . . J. "
- Strike of railway servants on Baltimore and Ohio railway through reduced pay; violent riot in West Virginia; reign of terror; successful resistance to the military; many killed and wounded at Pittsburg; held by rioters; sheriff killed; cannon used . . . 16-22 J. "
- Strike extending to New York railways (not in England) . . . 24 J. "
- Mob (many foreign communists) beaten by militia at Chicago (15 killed, about 100 wounded), 26 J. "
- Gen. Sheridan sent to Pittsburg, 22 July; damped about 8,000,000; tranquillity restored after 4 J. "
- Death of Brigham Young . . . 20 J. "
- General movement for the rights of labour during the year . . . "
- President Hayes warmly received in the south, S. Formation of a Cuban league on behalf of Spaniards, announced . . . 8 Sept. "
- Opposition to the president in Ohio, and of states; in elections . . . "
- The new congress opened (democratic majority in the house of representatives; gaining in the senate); Sam. J. Randall, democrat, re-elected speaker . . . 15 Sept. "
- Many suspicious failures of commercial companies and others . . . Sept. "
- Reduction of the federal army from 25,000 to 20,000 voted by congress, refused by senate . . . Oct. "
- Anti-resumption bill passed by house of representatives . . . 23 Oct. "
- President Hayes' message; recommends resumption of cash payments on 1 Jan. 1879; pacification of the south; good treatment of the negroes, 31 Oct. "
- The government defeated in the senate by Conkling and party; opposing civil service reform, cash payments, &c. . . 12 Nov. "
- Bland's "silver bill," making silver the standard instead of gold; (injurious to fundholders, &c.) passed by senate, veto of the president, (specie payments in silver to be resumed 1 Jan. 1879; dollar 112½ grains said to be 8 per cent. less value than gold) . . . 16 Nov. "
- Committee appointed to investigate charges of corruption against boards returning delegates to elect the president . . . J. "



- en. Butler secedes from the republicans, and joins a new "National party" connected with Kearney, a violent agitator from California; (they are popularly termed "Greenbackers," as contending for soft money, and opposing return to cash payments) . . . . . Aug. *et seq.* 1878
- wire expressed for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada . . . . . Aug. " "
- merican association meet at St. Louis . . . . . 21 Aug. " "
- ny deaths by yellow fever in southern states . . . . . Aug., Sept., Oct. " "
- itumn elections (mostly on 5 Nov.) . . . . . " "
- th congress elected; 149 democrats, 130 republicans, 10 greenbackers . . . . . Nov. " "
- resident's address to congress expresses gratitude for countless blessings" . . . . . 2 Dec. " "
- ld at par (1st time since 1862) . . . . . 18 Dec. " "
- sumption of cash payments; no great demand . . . . . 2 Jan. 1879
- ath of Caleb Cushing, U.S. minister at Madrid; aged about 70 . . . . . 11 Jan. " "
- eting of 46th congress . . . . . 4 March, " "
- eat emigration of negroes from the southern to the western states . . . . . March, April, " "
- 000,000. 5 per cents converted into 4 per cents at par . . . . . April, " "
- r. John Walsh, minister in London, resigns, July; leaves England (succeeded by James Russell Lowell the poet) . . . . . 19 Aug. " "
- Knights of Labour," a secret society for protection and advancement of workmen, active in the middle states . . . . . " "
- argest grain crops for many years . . . . . autumn, " "
- ublic debt, 2,027,202,452 dollars . . . . . 1 Oct. " "
- ections specially favour republicans . . . . . Oct. " "
- uch distress of freed negroes in Kansas, &c. 1 Jan. 1880
- ie republican convention at Chicago choose gen. Garfield and Mr. Arthur as president and vice-president, 9 June; the democratic convention at Cincinnati choose gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and Wm. H. English . . . . . 24 June, " "
- en. Garfield sets forth his proposed policy in a letter; says, "We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world;" proposes a check for Chinese immigration, &c. . . . . 12 July, " "
- 000 office holders said to be liable to change. Aug. public debt reduced to 1,915,594,813 dollars . . . . . 1 Oct. " "
- en. Garfield elected president; Mr. Chester A. Arthur vice-president (213-156) . . . . . 2 Nov. " "
- reaty with China . . . . . 17 Nov. " "
- ispute between the president and senator Conkling respecting appointment of collector of customs at New York; Conkling resigns . . . . . May, 1881
- ssassination of president Garfield by Charles Julius Guiteau, a lawyer of Chicago, at railway station, Washington; two pistol shots; ball enters the body . . . . . 2 July, " "
- estructive forest fires in Michigan; about 500 persons perish; 10,000 homeless . . . . . 5 Sept. " "
- eneral Garfield, after much suffering, died 19 Sept. " "
- ueen Victoria's message to Mrs. Garfield: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can." . . . . . 20 Sept. " "
- fter lying in state at Washington the general is buried at Cleveland, in Ohio . . . . . 23 Sept. " "
- urt mourning in Great Britain . . . . . 21-28 Sept. " "
- 4,000 dollars collected for Mrs. Garfield up to . . . . . 30 Sept. " "
- enary of the capture of Yorktown celebrated (English flag saluted) . . . . . 16 Sept. *et seq.* " "
- r. Blaine's letter to the European powers asserting the treaty respecting neutrality at Panama in 1846 to be sufficient, and protesting against their interference . . . . . 25 Oct. " "
- he hon. Sackville West, the new British minister, warmly received at Washington . . . . . 4 Nov. " "
- uiteau's trial begins . . . . . 14 Nov. " "
- eting of Congress . . . . . 5 Dec. " "
- r. Frelinghuysen succeeds Mr. Blaine as foreign minister . . . . . 12 Dec. " "
- uiteau in the prison van shot at by Wm. Jones; his head grazed, 19 Nov. 1881; verdict, guilty . . . . . 25 Jan. 1882
- Chinese immigration suspended for 20 years; bill passed by senate about 10 March; vetoed by representatives, March; by the president about . . . . . 4 April, "
- Bill abolishing polygamy passed . . . . . 23 March, 1882
- Great floods in the west (see *Mississippi*) . . . . . March, " "
- United States constitution translated into Chinese by Tsai Sih Yung, completed . . . . . " "
- Representatives pass immigration bill excluding Chinese for ten years . . . . . 17 April, " "
- Great strike of iron-workers (about 150,000) in Pennsylvania begun 1 June; going on 13 July, " "
- Meeting of masters at Pittsburg to organise resistance . . . . . 7 June, " "
- Guiteau executed . . . . . 30 June, " "
- The Chinese exclusion act comes into operation . . . . . 4 Aug. " "
- Act imposing a tax of 2s. per head (opposed by government) comes into operation . . . . . Aug. " "
- One of only two copies of a life of general Garfield presented to queen Victoria; the other to Mrs. Garfield . . . . . " "
- End of the iron-workers' strike . . . . . about 12 Sept. " "
- Robert E. Lee* steamer burned on the Mississippi; about 20 deaths . . . . . 29 Sept. " "
- Elections greatly in favour of the Democrats . . . . . 7 Nov. " "
- Death of Thurlow Weed, politician and journalist, aged about 85 . . . . . 22 Nov. " "
- Meeting of Congress; president's address; comments on financial prosperity; recommends reduction of taxation and tariff . . . . . 4 Dec. " "
- Civil service reform bill adopted by the senate . . . . . 27 Dec. " "
- Immigration, 1881, about 719,000; 735,000 in . . . . . " "
- Presidential succession bill passed . . . . . 9 Jan. 1883
- National debt, net, 1,607,543,676 dollars . . . . . 1 Jan. " "
- The marquis of Lorne visits Washington . . . . . 26 Jan. " "
- Reduction in internal revenue and revision of the tariff by the senate and congress . . . . . 3 March, " "
- Last sitting of the congress . . . . . 4 March, " "
- Great East River bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, opened . . . . . 24 May, " "
- Great strike of telegraph clerks in various states . . . . . July, ends about 15 Aug. " "
- Visit of chief justice Coleridge; very warmly received . . . . . Sept.-Oct. " "
- Gen. Sheridan succeeds gen. Sherman in command of the United States army . . . . . 31 Oct. " "
- Autumn elections; favour republicans . . . . . Nov. " "
- The new congress meets . . . . . 3 Dec. " "
- Death of Wendell Phillips, energetic abolitionist, aged 72 . . . . . 4 Feb. 1884
- Excitement concerning the wreck of the *Daniel Steinhmann* (see *Wrecks*); investigation . . . . . 8 April, " "
- Financial embarrassment of gen. Grant through endeavouring to support his son (relieved by government, 1885) . . . . . May, " "
- Mr. James G. Blaine and gen. Logan nominated republican candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency at Chicago, 6 June; great dissatisfaction thereat . . . . . June, " "
- Meetings at New York, and other cities, about . . . . . 21 June, " "
- Colossal statue of Liberty, by Bartholdi, the gift of the French to the United States, delivered at Paris by M. Jules Ferry, 4 July [received at New York, 19 June, 1885].
- Mr. Grover Cleveland, governor of New York, and Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, nominated democrat candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency at Chicago . . . . . 11, 12 July, " "
- Gen. Butler offers himself as people's candidate . . . . . 19 Aug. " "
- Great strike of miners in Hocking valley, Ohio, on account of foreigners; rioting . . . . . 1 Sept. *et seq.* " "
- Governor Cleveland, president, and Mr. Hendricks, vice-president, elected (defeat of the republicans) . . . . . 4 Nov. " "
- Roman Catholic plenary council at Baltimore (about 70 archbishops and bishops) opened 9 Nov. " "
- Cattle-men's convention at St. Louis (see under *Cattle*) . . . . . 18-22 Nov. " "
- About 56,000,000 acres appropriated by the Homestead act of 1862, up to 1880; announced . . . . . Jan. 1885
- Public indignation at the criminal explosions in London; stringent dynamite bill introduced in the senate by government . . . . . 26 Jan. " "
- Public debt, 1,409,128,325 dollars, announced . . . . . 2 Feb. " "
- The Chinese expelled from California; indemnity . . . . . " "

- to be claimed by their government; announced Feb. 1885
- Memorial obelisk of George Washington, 555 feet high, at Washington, inaugurated 21 Feb. "
- President Cleveland installed amid great acclamations 4 March, "
- A new ministry; secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard 4 March, "
- Mr. Edward J. Phelps appointed U.S. minister in London, March; arrives at Southampton 16 May, "
- Currency crisis; the banks oppose the Bland Act, and the compulsory coinage of silver July, "
- Death of gen. Grant, 23 July; he lies in state at New York, 5, 6, 7 Aug.; funeral procession 6 miles long includes the family, president Cleveland, government officials, gen. Hancock, and others of U.S. army; gen. Johnson (confederate), soldiers, marines, &c.; about 400 carriages; starts at 9 A.M.; arrival at the temporary tomb in Riverside Park on the Hudson 5 P.M. 8 Aug. "
- Murderous attacks on the Chinese workmen at Rock Springs in Wyoming territory 29 Aug.; quelled by government about 3 Sept. "
- Violent action against Chinese capitalists and workmen in Washington territory; proclamation for its suppression by the president 9 Nov. "
- Death of gen. G. B. McClellan, com.-in-chief Nov. 1861, aged 59. 28 Oct. "
- Death of T. A. Hendricks, vice-president U.S., aged 66 25 Nov. "
- Gen. Sherman elected vice-president 7 Dec. "
- Wm. H. Vanderbilt, aged 64, "railway king," dies suddenly at New York; said to be worth about 50 million pounds. 8 Dec. "
- Meeting of congress 8 Dec. "
- Much money subscribed for promoting Irish Home Rule 1885-6
- Great ovation of Jefferson Davis through the Southern States April, 1886
- German socialist agitation, eight hours' movement; riots at Chicago; dynamite employed; mob dispersed by police after fighting, 4 May; riots at Milwaukee 5 May; 10 killed, 115 wounded; 25 arrests, about 6 May; Herr Most (anarchist) arrested at New York, 12 May; convicted of inciting to riot, May; sentenced to fine and imprisonment 2 June, "
- Gradual cessation of strikes in different states about 24 May, "
- Chinese Indemnity Bill passed June, "
- Large subscriptions to the Parnellite fund for elections, &c. June, *et seq.* "
- The president promotes civil service reform; political action of officials checked July, "
- Election tour of Mr. James G. Blaine in Pennsylvania, &c.; strongly advocating Protection 16 Oct. "
- Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, 150 feet high, set up at the harbour of New York, 305 feet above the sea level, on Bedloe Island, publicly dedicated by the president 28 Oct. "
- Alien's Landlord's Bill (almost limiting holding of land and mine in "territories" to citizens) passed 2 Aug. "
- Ex-president Arthur dies 18 Nov. "
- Great increase of speculation in railway stocks and trade Nov-Dec. "
- Mr. Henry George (see under *Land*) propagates his doctrines of Land Nationalisation; much opposed 1886-7
- Edmunds' Canadian Fisheries Bill passed senate (46-1) 24 Jan. 1887
- Fisheries Retaliation Bill passed 3 March, "
- American Exhibition (*which see*) opened in London 9 May, "
- Seven socialists sentenced to death for murders during riots at Chicago, May, 20 Aug. 1886; ordered for execution 14 Sept. "
- Centenary of the adoption of the Federal constitution celebrated at Philadelphia; five miles procession illustrating the progress of trade and industry; fall of a great stand, many spectators injured, 15 Sept.; review of the army by the president, &c. 17 Sept. "
- After great efforts for remission of sentence four of the Chicago anarchists executed (two sentenced to life imprisonment, one committed suicide) 11 Nov. "
- Mr. Barnum's menagerie at Bridgeport, Connecticut, burnt (*see Menagerie*) 10 Nov. 1837
- Mr. J. Chamberlain warmly received at New York; grand dinner at the chamber of commerce, 15 Nov. "
- President Cleveland's message strongly urges fiscal reform, large reduction of protective duties and other taxation; surplus income 1886-7 above 11,000,000, (annually increasing) 6 Dec.; approved by the Democrats, opposed by the Republicans, Dec. "
- Naturalization of British emigrants increasing; strongly advocated by the *British American* newspaper to neutralize Irish influence (*see George, St.*) autumn
- The Knights of Labour order strikes of colliers and railway men; total on strike about 50,000, end of Dec.; end of railway strike reported 28 Dec. "
- Snowstorm in the N.W. states; about 235 persons perish and many cattle 11-13 Jan. 1838
- Reform club at New York to support tariff reform; first banquet 21 Jan. "
- Treaty respecting fisheries signed at Washington (*see Fisheries*) 15 Feb. "
- Destructive blizzard (*see Storms*) 11-13 March, "
- Deadlock in the House of Representatives on the Direct Tax Bill; ended 13 April, "
- Mr. James G. Blaine announces positively his retirement from his candidature for the presidency 17 May, "
- Mr. Cleveland nominated by acclamation for reelection as president by the Democratic convention at St. Louis, 6 June; gen. Benjamin Harrison (born 20 Aug. 1833) nominated candidate by the Republican convention at Chicago 25 June, "
- Lock-out of about 100,000 ironworkers near New York 30 June, "
- President Cleveland at New York declares vigorously for reduced import duties and fiscal reform 5 July, "
- American Tariff Bill passed lower House 21 July, "
- Death of gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, commander-in-chief of the army, aged 57, 5 Aug.; succeeded by gen. John M. Schofield 14 Aug. "
- Treaty with China to prohibit Chinese immigration for 20 years 14 March; bill passed 20 Aug. "
- The senate refuses to ratify the fisheries treaty 21 Aug. "
- The president in a message censures this, but declares for a policy of retaliation against Canada 23 Aug. "
- Retaliation Bill passed by the House 8 Sept. "
- Agitation against "Trusts and Combines" (*which see*) autumn, "
- Chinese Exclusion Bill approved by president Cleveland Oct. "
- Chinese Exclusion Act vigorously carried out at San Francisco and at other places middle Oct. "
- Lord Sackville, British minister at Washington, dismissed by president Cleveland for conversations with a reporter, and for writing a private "reply to an alleged" naturalised Englishman in California respecting the presidential election 30 Oct.; lord Sackville admitted indiscretion but repudiated other charges 26 Oct. "
- Gen. Benjamin Harrison elected president, Mr. Levi P. Morton, vice-president; great defeat of the Democrats (233-168) 5 Nov. "
- Resolution introduced into the House proposing negotiations for the annexation of Canada 13 Dec. "
- The American Commonwealth*, by professor James Bryce, M.P., an elaborate work published 9 Jan. 1889
- Destructive tornado in the Eastern states (*see Storms*) 9 Jan. 1889
- Bill introduced in the House for stringent repression of immigration, especially labourers and criminals 19 Jan. "
- New Tariff Bill passed by the senate 22 Jan. "
- The Anglo-American Extradition Treaty rejected by the senate (38-15) 1 Feb. "
- The senate and house pass the Nicaragua Canal Bill 7 Feb. "
- Explosion at Park Central Hotel in Hartford, U.S.; about 40 persons killed 18 Feb. "
- Gen. Harrison assumes office; his cabinet formed; Mr. Blaine, secretary of state 4 March, "
- Demonstrations and subscriptions in honour of Mr. Parnell at Philadelphia and other places (*see Ireland*) March, "



Storm at Samoa; three American war-vessels with loss of 4 officers and 46 men (see *Samoa*) 16 March, 1889  
 Oklahoma (*which see*) reserved lands (virgin soil) near Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas proclaimed open to settlers; thousands of farmers and others with their goods, cattle, &c., migrate thither; riotous proceedings with bloodshed precede and attend the entering 22 April, "  
 Sir Julian Pauncefote becomes British minister at Washington, Feb.; arrives 23 April, "  
 Guthrie and two other towns founded 23 April, "  
 Order maintained by the military and lynch law 24 April *et seq.*, "

Many unsuccessful settlers return, reported April, "  
 Celebration at New York of the centenary of gen. Washington's inauguration as first president 29 April-1 May, "

Naval procession; 300 vessels sail round the harbour 29 April; military procession (65,000 men) 30 April, civic and industrial procession 1 May, "

A convention met at Columbia, Tennessee, and organized an American-Scottish-Irish Association to perpetuate race memories and history 8 May, "  
 Cyclone from Maryland to Connecticut, much damage 10 May, "

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham, appointed minister to Great Britain, March; arrives in London 22 May, "

Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, Irish nationalist, disappears 4 May; found murdered at Lake View, Chicago 22 May; several men arrested 29 May *et seq.*, "

The coroner's jury declare the murder to be the result of a conspiracy of which Alexander Sullivan, P. O. Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin and Frank Woodruff (connected with the Clan-na-Gael) were the principals. Arthur Sullivan and others arrested 12 June; Alexander Sullivan released on high bail 15 June, "

Martin Burke arrested at Winnipeg, Canada, indicted about 20 June. The grand jury at Chicago after 16 days investigation, presents an indictment against Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Woodruff, Patrick Cooney, and John Kunz, with others unknown, of conspiracy and of the murder of Patrick Henry Cronin 29 June, "  
 [The conspiracy is said to have originated in camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael.]

About 6,000 persons perish by the overflow of the dam of a lake in Conemaugh valley (see *Pennsylvania*) 31 May, "

Destructive floods in the eastern states; 8 persons drowned at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and 13 at Corning, New York; estimated loss at Washington, 1,000,000 dollars; floods subsiding end of May, and 1, 2 June, "

Message of sympathy from queen Victoria to the president 8 June, "

Visit of American, civil, mechanical, mining and electrical engineers; well received in London, &c.; early June, "

Death of Simon Cameron, aged 90, war secretary during the civil war 25 June, "

Great public meeting at Chicago impeaching the Clan-na-Gael as "an association of assassins," "existing under the protection of the United States, usurping the highest acts of government, in that it decrees death, exacts fealty, and levies war." 2 July, "

A meeting of Irish-Americans at Chicago propose the formation of an "Irish-American Republican Association," to be settled in Lower California 5 July, 1889  
 Inundation in Mohawk Valley, New York; 14

persons drowned at Johnstown 9 July, 1889  
 Martin Burke (otherwise Frank Williams) at Winnipeg ordered for extradition 10 July; given up 3 Aug., "

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789 & 1793. General George Washington, elected first president. 6 April.

1797. John Adams. 4 March.

1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. 4 March.

1809 & 1813. James Madison. 4 March.

1817 & 1821. James Monroe. 4 March.

1825. John Quincy Adams. 4 March.

1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson. 4 March.

1837. Martin Van Buren. 4 March.

1841. General William Henry Harrison. 4 March. Died 4 April, succeeded by

1841. John Tyler (formerly vice-president).

1845. James Knox Polk. 4 March.

1849. General Zachary Taylor. 4 March. Died 9 July, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president,

1850. Millard Fillmore.

1853. General Franklin Pierce. 4 March.

1857. James Buchanan. 4 March.

1861 & 1865. Abraham Lincoln. 4 March. Shot 14 April; died 15 April, 1865; succeeded by vice-president,

Andrew Johnson. 15 April.

1869 & 1873. Ulysses S. Grant. 4 March.

1877. Rutherford Birchard Hayes. 4 March.

1881. Gen. James Abram Garfield. 4 March.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur. 19 Sept.

1885. Grover Cleveland. 4 March.

1889. Gen. Benjamin Harrison. 4 March (grandson of the president of 1841).

**UNIVERSALISTS**, who believe in the final salvation of all men. This doctrine, declared in the Talmud, and ascribed to Origen, about 230, was advocated by other early fathers, but opposed by St. Augustin, about 420; and condemned by the 5th general council at Constantinople, May, June, 553. It was received by the Unitarians in the 17th century, and avowed by numerous clergymen of the church of England. James Relly, who published his "Union" in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect barely exists in Britain, but flourishes in America.

**UNIVERSAL REVIEW**, edited by Mr. Harry Quilter, devoted to fine art, literature, &c., first published 15 May, 1888.

**UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE** (*Plebiscitum*), one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in their constitution of 1791; and used in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852; and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860, 1861, 1866, and 1870.

**UNIVERSAL TIME**, see under *Day*.

**UNIVERSITIES**. The most ancient in Europe are those of Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Salamanca. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the university and King's College were founded; see *Degrees*. The following dates are generally given:

Aberdeen founded . . . . .	1494	Bordeaux . . . . .	1472	Copenhagen . . . . .	1476
Abo, Finland . . . . .	1640	Bourges . . . . .	1465	Corrova, Spain . . . . .	968
Adelaide, Australia . . . . .	1876	Breslau . . . . .	1702	Corfu . . . . .	1823
Andrews, St., Scotland . . . . .	1411	Bruges, French Flanders . . . . .	1665	Cracow, Poland, 700; revived . . . . .	1364
Angers, chiefly law . . . . .	1364	Brussels . . . . .	1834	Dijon, France . . . . .	1722
Anjou, 1349; enlarged . . . . .	"	Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived . . . . .	1803	Dillingen, Swabia . . . . .	1565
Athens . . . . .	1836	Cambridge, began about 635 (?); revived . . . . .	1109	Dole, Burgundy . . . . .	1422
Barcelona, revived . . . . .	1841	Cambridge, New England, projected . . . . .	1630	Dorpat . . . . .	1632
Basle, Switzerland . . . . .	1460	Christiania . . . . .	1811	Douay, French Flanders . . . . .	1568
Berlin . . . . .	1810	Cologne, in Germany, refounded . . . . .	1385	Dresden, Saxony . . . . .	1694
Berne . . . . .	1834	Compostella, Spain . . . . .	1517	Dublin (see <i>Trinity College</i> ) . . . . .	1591
Besançon, Burgundy . . . . .	1876	Coinbra, Portugal . . . . .	1279	Dublin College (catholic) . . . . .	1851
Bologna, Italy . . . . .	1116			Durham . . . . .	1831
Bonn . . . . .	1784, 1818			Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1582	

Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390	Lyons, France	830, 1300	Queen's University (Ireland)	1850
Erlangen	1743	Madrid	1836	Rheims, 1145; enlarged	1548
Evora, Portugal	1533	Mantua	1625	Rome	1245
Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439	Marburg	1527	Rostock, Mecklenburg	1419
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	1506	Mechlin, Flanders	1440	Salamanca	1239
Franecker	1585	Melbourne, Victoria	1855	Salerno	1233
Fribourg, Germany	1460	Mentz	1477	Salzburg	1623
Geneva	1368	Milan	1565	Saragossa, Aragon	1474
Ghent	1816	Montpellier	1289	Seville	1504
Glasgow	1450	Moscow, 1754; again	1803	Sienna	1380
Göttingen	1735	Munich	1826	Siguenza, Spain	1517
Granada, Spain	1537	Munster	1491	Sorbonne, France	1253
Gripswald	1547	Nancy	1769	Strasbourg	1538
Groningen, Friesland	1614	Nantes	1460	Stuttgart	1775
Halle, Saxony	1694	Naples	1224	Sydney, N. S. W.	1852
Harvard, U.S.	1638	Orange	1365	Toledo, Spain	1499
Heidelberg	1386	Orleans, France	1305	Toulouse	1229
Helmstadt	1575	Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i> )	879	Treves, Germany	1473
Ingolstadt, Bavaria	1573	Paderborn	1592	Tübingen, Württemberg	1477
Irish new	1879	Padua, Italy	1228	Turin	1405
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1547	Palenza, 1209; removed to Sala-		Upsal, Sweden	1476
Kiel, Holstein	1665	manca	1249	Utrecht, Holland	1634
King's College, London ( <i>which see</i> )	1829	Palermo	1447	Valence, Dauphiné	1454
Königsberg, Prussia	1544	Paris, 792; renovated	1200	Valencia	1209
Leipsie, Saxony	1409	Parma	1482	Valladolid	1346
Leyden, Holland	1575	Pau	1722	Venice	1502
Liège	1816	Pavia, 1360; enlarged	1599	Victoria, N. England	1880
Lima, in Peru	1614	Perpignan	1349	Vienna	1365
Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	1391	Perugia, Italy	1307	Wales	1883
London University ( <i>which see</i> )	1826	Petersburg, St., 1747; again	1819	Wittenburg	1502
Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged	1426	Pisa, 1343; enlarged	1552	Wüzburg	1403
		Poitiers	1431	Wilna	1803
		Prague	1348	Zurich	1832

**UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.** Royal commission appointed to inquire into their income and property, in 1872; reported in Oct. 1874, that the united income for 1871, was 754,405*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*; see *Cambridge and Oxford*. The Universities Act passed, 10 Aug. 1877, appoints commissioners with power to make statutes and other provisions.

**UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.** The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at first near Oxford, afterwards on the river Thames, began 10 June, 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 20 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but on 8 April, 1865, 24 March, 1866, 13 April, 1867, 4 April, 1868, and 17 March, 1869, Oxford won; the last time being the 9th in succession. Cambridge won, 6 April, 1870, 1 April, 1871, 23 March, 1872, 29 March, 1873, and 28 March, 1874. Oxford won, March 20, 1875; Cambridge won, 8 April, 1876. Dead heat; neither won, 24 March, 1877; Oxford won, 13 April, 1878; Cambridge won, 5 April, 1879; Oxford won on Monday, 22 March, 1880; Friday, 8 April, 1881; Saturday, 1 April, 1882; and Thursday, 15 March, 1883; Cambridge, Monday, 7 April, 1884; Oxford, Saturday, 28 March, 1885; Cambridge, Saturday, 3 April, 1886; 26 March, 1887; 24 March, 1888; 30 March, 1889. (E. T. Campbell killed at Cambridge, 24 Feb. 1888). In the international boat-race between the universities of Oxford and Harvard, Massachusetts, U.S., Oxford won, 27 Aug. 1869.

The Oxford crew rowed from Dover to Calais in 4½ hours . . . . . 25 July, 1885

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE** (London), see *London University, and Oxford*.

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION** (Ireland) Act, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 85, passed 15 Aug. 1879. It provides for the dissolution of the "*Queen's University*," and the foundation of the "*Royal University of Ireland*," the charter of which was signed by the queen, 19 April, 1880.

**UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS**, see *Dodson's Act*.

**UNIVERSITY TEACHING**, Society for its Extension formed in London about 1875, and supported by Cambridge, Oxford, and London universities; great meeting for its support at the Mansion-house, 19 Feb. 1879. Courses of lectures given in various parts of London, Oct. 1879.

Proposed establishment of a settlement in east London, by university men of Oxford and Cambridge, to improve social intellectual condition May, 1884; at *Toynbee Hall*, Whitechapel, volunteer lectures on science, art, &c. given; also instruction in music, athletic sports &c.; and a social club formed.

*Oxford House*, at Bethnal Green; a kind of club for social intellectual improvement, opened by the archbishop of Canterbury . . . . . 18 Feb. 1888

**UNIVERSITY TESTS** (Religious). A bill for their abolition was rejected by the lords, 19 July, 1869, and 14 July, 1870; passed, and received royal assent, 16 June, 1871. A similar act for Trinity College, Dublin, was passed in May, 1873. In April, 1878, on trial it was affirmed, that an endowment with a religious test at Hertford college, Oxford, was valid.

**UNKNOWN TONGUES**, see *Irvingites*, note.

**UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT**, see *Parliament*, 1404.

**UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION**, see *Seamen and Merchant Shipping Act*.

**UPSAL** (Sweden). The Swedish rulers were kings of Upsal till 1001. The university was founded in 1476, by Sten Sture, the "protector," and opened 21 Sept. 1477. Celebration of foundation of university, Sept. 1877.

**URANIUM**, a brittle grey metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

**URANUS**, a planet with eight satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, 13 March, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next



Herschel; and, finally, Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on 20 March, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune, in 1846. Uranus has 8 satellites; 6 discovered by Herschel, 2 in 1787, 2 in 1790, 2 in 1794; and 1 by Lassell, and 1 by Struve, in 1847.

URBANISTS, see *Clementines*, and *Clare*.

URBINO, the ancient Urbinum Hortense, central Italy, capital of a duchy created for Malatesta, 1474. It was treacherously seized by Cæsar Borgia, 1502; captured by Julius II., 1503; and given to Borgia, 1504; given to Lorenzo de' Medici by Leo X. 1516; after many vicissitudes recovered by the duke Francesco, 1522; on the duke's resignation annexed to the papal states, 1631; annexed to Italy, 1860.

URGENCY, see *Parliament*, 1881.

URICONIUM, see *Wrozteler*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION (*Exodus* xxviii. 30), words connected with the breastplate worn by the high priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1490 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela of Brescia, about 1537. Several communities existed in England; and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, BANDA ORIENTAL, a republic in South America, formerly part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; declared its independence, 25 Aug. 1825; recognised 4 Oct. 1828; constitution proclaimed 18 July, 1830. Population in 1886 (estimated) 632,250.

The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856; succeeded by B. P. Berro . . . 1860  
Civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-president, general Venancio Flores, . . . 26 June, 1863

The vice-president Aguirre became president, . . . 1 March, 1864

He refused to modify his ministry according to the desire of general Flores, who marched towards the capital . . . June, "

Flores became provisional president . . . Feb. 1865

F. A. Vidal elected president . . . 1 March, 1866

During an insurrection of the Blanco party (headed by Berro), at Montevideo, general Flores was assassinated; the troops remained faithful; insurrection soon suppressed, and Berro shot, . . . 19 Feb. 1868

Gen. Lorenzo Battle elected president . . . 1 March, "

Blanco insurrection repressed, July, 1871; ended, . . . Jan. 1872

Revolution at Montevideo; Ellazio's government overthrown; Pedro Varela provisional president, about . . . 15 Jan. 1875

Col. L. Latorre president . . . 11 March, 1876

Dr. F. A. Vidal, president, died, 17 March 1880;

gen. Maximo Santos, president . . . 1 March, 1882

Insurrection by general Arredondo, 29 March;

reported defeat of government troops, 30 March, 1886

Flight of general Arredondo to Brazil, March-April,

Insurgents completely defeated . . . 2 April, "

Resignation of general Santos, 18 Nov.; general

Maximo Tajes as president . . . 18 Nov. "

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY,

see *Diffusion*.

USES, STATUTE OF, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10

(1535-6); see *Charitable Uses*.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France,

near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On 27 July, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the French, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to admiral sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill-founded."

(2.) Lord Howe with 25 ships signally defeated the French fleet (26 ships, under Villaret-Joyeuse), taking six ships of the line, and sinking one (the *Vengeur*), 1 June, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great. The day was long termed in England the "glorious first of June."

USURY from a stranger was permitted to the Jews, but forbidden from their brethren, 1491 B.C. (*Erod.* xxii. 25., *Deut.* xxiii. 13.) This law was enforced by Nehemiah, 445 B.C. (*Neh.* v.) Usury was prohibited by the English parliament, 1341. Until the 15th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted; see *Jews*. By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI., but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570. For later legislation, see *Interest*.

UTAH, a western territory of North America, was organised 9 Sept. 1850; the capital, Salt Lake City, became the chief seat of the *Mormonites* (which see). Population in 1880, 143,963.

UTICA (N. Africa), an ancient Tyrian colony, an ally of Carthage, named in the treaty with the Romans 348 B.C. Here Cato the younger, after the defeat of the partisans of Pompey at Thapsus, committed suicide, 46 B.C. Utica flourished greatly after the fall of Carthage, and was made a Roman city by Augustus on account of its favouring Julius Cæsar. It suffered by the invasion of the Vandals, 439; and of the Saracens, about 700.

UTILITARIANISM, termed the "greatest happiness principle," the philosophy which proposes the attainment of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; a doctrine ascribed to Priestley by Bentham. The doctrine is found in the writings of Locke, Hartley, Hume, and Paley; but was chiefly propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," 1780-89, and by John Stuart Mill, who died 9 May, 1873. Mill founded a small "utilitarian society," in 1822. He took the name from an expression in Galt's "Annals of the Parish."

UTRAQUISTS, see *Calixtins*.

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*) became the seat of an independent bishopric about

\* Various French histories, on the authority of the French demagogue Barrère, state that the English had 36 ships of the line, and the French only 26, and that the crew of the *Vengeur* sang the *Marseillaise* while the ship sank, displaying the tricolor flag. All this was denied in 1802, and disproved by rear-admiral Griffith in Nov. 1838. The *Vengeur* surrendered to the British, who exerted themselves to save the crew. The French statement was accepted by Alison, and at first by Carlyle, but afterwards contradicted by both.

695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*); signed 23 Jan. 1579; 300th anniversary celebrated 23 Jan. 1879. The *treaty of Utrecht*, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, 11 April, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of the works of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the

British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, 9 May, 1787; was acquired by the French, 18 Jan. 1795, and restored at the peace, 1814.

UXBRIDGE (W. Middlesex). On 30 Jan. 1645, commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the parliament; they separated without effect, 22 Feb. The latter required absolute control of the army and navy, the abolition of the episcopacy, liturgy, &c. Uxbridge murder, see *Trials*, Dec. 1884.



## VACATIONS.

VACATIONS, see *Terms*.

**VACCINATION** (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who had had the cow-pox never took the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child on 14 May, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination, begun 21 Jan. 1799, soon became general, after much opposition. For this Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament, 2 June, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for vaccination, the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded 19 Jan. 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued Dr. Jenner so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died suddenly, 26 Jan. 1823.

Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, founded 1802  
The Vaccination act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed . . . 23 July, 1840  
Mr. John Badcock, of Brighton, began to inoculate cows with small-pox to produce new lymph for vaccination about "  
An important blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the board of health in. 1857  
A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to Jenner's memory in Trafalgar-square 30 April, 1858  
It was removed to Kensington in 1862  
Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1853, and in Ireland and Scotland 1863  
A statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated 11 Sept. 1865  
These laws were consolidated and amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, 12 Aug. 1867 (see *Small-pox and Inoculation*), and amended in. 1871  
Much opposition to vaccination; an anti-vaccination society formed, 1870-71; a parliamentary commission appointed 13 Feb. "  
A government bill respecting punishment for compulsory vaccination dropped. Aug. 1880  
Vaccination direct from the cow or calf advocated and practised in Brussels, &c. 1879 *et seq.*  
Successful vaccination of 68,900 sheep by M. Pasteur of Paris up to 1 Oct. 1881  
The Grocer's company of London offer prize of 1000*l.* for a plan for propagating vaccine contagium apart from the animal body 30 May, 1883  
Great anti-vaccination demonstration at Leicester (many persons had been fined) 23 March, 1885  
London society for abolition of compulsory vaccination, held 7th annual meeting 11 May, 1887  
Estimated: 750,000 infants vaccinated annually; 50 die of disease in consequence; stated Oct. "  
Royal commission of inquiry to be appointed, 5 April, 1889

**VACUUM**, is produced by reducing the pressure of the atmosphere, whereby its power of absorbing moisture is greatly increased, this power has been utilised by M. Emil Passburg, of Breslau, in his drying apparatus which has been successfully employed for drying grains by Messrs. Guinness, of Dublin since the spring of 1888.

## VALENTINE'S DAY.

**VADIMONIS LACUS**, the Vadimonian lake, Umbria, central Italy, near which the Etruscans were totally defeated in two severe engagements by the Roman consuls: 1, by Fabius Maximus, 309 B.C.; 2, by Cornelius Dolabella, 283.

**VAGRANTS**. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be branded with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1547. If he absconded and was caught, he was to be branded with S, and be a slave for life. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83) was passed in 1824. There were about 33,000 tramps in England and Wales in 1865. For vagrants in London, see under *Poor*.

VALDENSES, see *Waldenses*.

**VALENCAY**, a château near Châteauroux, central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed 8 Dec. 1813.

**VALENCIA** (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans, became the capital of a Moorish kingdom, 1000; annexed to Aragon 1238. Its university, founded, it is said, in the 13th century, was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Monecy, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, 9 Jan. 1812.

**VALENCIENNES** (N. France). This city (the Roman *Valentianæ*), after many changes, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677, and annexed 1678. It was besieged from 23 May to 28 July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, 27-30 Aug. 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

**VALENTIA**, a Roman province, including the country between the walls of Severus and Adrian, was reconquered from the Picts and Scots by Theodosius, and named after Valentinian I. the reigning emperor, 368.

**VALENTINE'S DAY** (14 Feb.). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on 14 Feb. 1856. 530,300 was the estimated number of valentines delivered in 1864; in 1870, 1,545,755. The origin of the ancient custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted; see *Post*.

**VALENTINIANS**, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the 2nd century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

**VALLADOLID** (Spain), the Roman *Pintia* and the Moorish *Belad Walid*: was recovered for the Christians by Ordoño II., the first king of Leon, 914-23. It became capital of Castile in the 15th century. It was taken by the French Jan. 1808; and captured by the English, 4 June, 1813. Here died Christopher Columbus, 20 May, 1506.

**VALLOMBROSA** (Central Italy). A Benedictine abbey was founded here by John Gualbert, about 1038. The monks were termed *Vallambrosians*.

**VALMY** (N.E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellermann, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, 20 Sept. 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the republicans; and Kellermann was made duke of Valmy in 1808.

**VALOIS**, a county (N. France) given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles, whose son Philip became king as Philip IV. in 1328; see *France*.

**VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS**, a report of the annual value of church property, made by order in 1534, was published by the Record Commission in 1810-34.

**VALPARAISO**, principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, on 31 March, 1866, when much property was destroyed. It suffered by earthquakes in 1822, 1829, and 1851.

**VALTELLINE** (N. Italy), a district near the *Rhetian Alps*, seized by the *Grisen league*, 1512, and ceded to it, 1530. At the instigation of Spain, the catholics rose and massacred the protestants, 19-21 July, 1620. After much contention between the French and Austrians, the neutrality of the *Valtelline* was assured in 1639. It was annexed to the *Cisalpine republic* in 1797; to Italy, 1807; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1860.

**VALUATION OF PROPERTY ACT**, to provide for the uniform assessment of rateable property in the metropolis, was passed 9 Aug. 1869.

**VALVASOR** (or "**VAVASOR**"). Camden holds that the "*Vavasor*" was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of *vavasors*: the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called "*valvasini*," who held of the former, such as vassals holding land under a nobleman himself a vassal.

**VANADIUM** (from *Vanadis*, the Scandinavian *Venus*), metal discovered by *Sefström*, in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by *Del Rio* in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by *Wöhler* to be *Vanadium*. *Vanadium* was discovered in the copper-bearing beds in *Cheshire*, in 1865, by Mr. (aft. Sir) H. E. Roscoe, by whom its peculiarities were further studied, and published in 1867-8. It is useful in photography and dyeing.

**VANCOUVER'S ISLAND**, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty

between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of *British Columbia* (*which see*). *Victoria*, the capital, was founded in 1857. The island was united with *British Columbia* by act passed in Aug. 1866; and on 24 May, 1868, *Victoria* was declared the capital. Lord Dufferin, governor-general of Canada, was warmly received here, 15 Aug. 1876. See *Juan, San*. Chinese immigrants are virtually excluded by a poll-tax, 1878.

*Vancouver* nearly destroyed by fire, about 15 June; again 6 July, 1886  
Wellington colliery explosion; 76 lives lost, Jan. 1883

**VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE**. Captain *Vancouver* served as a midshipman under captain *Cook*, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed 7 Jan. 1791, and returned 24 Sept. 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

**VANDALS**, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the 3rd century, and began to ravage Germany and Gaul, 406-14; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under *Genseric* they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 429, and took Carthage, Oct. 439. They were subdued by *Belisarius* in 534. They were driven out by the *Saracen Moors*. The dukes of *Mecklenburg* style themselves princes of the *Vandals*.

## VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. <i>Genseric</i> (see <i>Mecklenburg</i> ).	496. <i>Thrasimund</i> .
477. <i>Hummeri</i> , his son.	523. <i>Hilderic</i> .
484. <i>Gundamund</i> .	531. <i>Gelimer</i> .

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND** (called *Tasmania* since 1853), was discovered by *Abel Jansen Tasman*, 24 Nov. 1642, and named after the governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Population, 1857, 81,492; 1865, 95,201 (only four remained of the aborigines); 1870, 99,328; 1880, 114,762; 1888, 146,149.	Revenue, 1887-8, 594,976 <i>l</i> .; expenditure, 668,750 <i>l</i> .; imports, 1887, 1,449,371 <i>l</i> .; exports, 1,596,817 <i>l</i> .
Revenue 1888-9, 683,000 <i>l</i> .; expenditure 670,000 <i>l</i> .	Visited by <i>Furueux</i> , 1773; <i>Cook</i>
Proved to be an island by <i>Flinders</i> , who explored <i>Bass's Straits</i> .	1777
Taken possession of by <i>Lieut. Bower</i> .	1799
Arrival of <i>col. Collins</i> , the first governor, with convicts; <i>Hobart Town</i> founded.	1803
Bishopric of <i>Tasmania</i> established.	1804
Transportation abolished.	1842
<i>Col. Thos. Gore Brown</i> , governor.	1862
Visited by the duke of <i>Edinburgh</i> .	7-18 Jan. 1868
<i>Charles Duncan</i> , governor.	Aug. 1868
<i>Fred. Aloysius Weld</i> , governor.	1874
<i>Gen. sir John Henry Lefroy</i> , governor.	21 Aug. 1880
<i>Sir George C. Strahan</i> , governor.	Dec. 1881
Discovery of gold at <i>Mount Lyell</i> .	July, 1886
<i>Sir Robert Hamilton</i> , governor.	Nov. "

**VANGUARD**, see *Wrecks*, 1875.

**VARANGIANS**, or **VARAGIANS**, a name given to northern pirates, who invaded *Flanders*, about 813; *France*, about 840; *Italy*, 852. Their leader, *Ruric*, invited by the *Novgorodians* to help them, founded the *Russian monarchy*, 862.

**VARENNES**, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated for the arrest of *Louis XVI.*, his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the



Tuileries on 21 June, 1791; were taken here the next day, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet, the postmaster, who, at an intermediate town, recognised the king.

**VARIABLE STARS.** The variation of brightness in certain stars is said to have been first observed in a small star of Cetus, or the Whale, by Daniel Fabricius, 13 Aug. 1596. In Oct. of same year the star had vanished. Since then many similar variations have been observed by Goodricke, Herschel, and other astronomers; and Mr. Pogson has constructed a table of 38 variable stars. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the phenomena. *Eng. Cyc.*

**VARNA**, a fortified seaport in Bulgaria, formerly European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, 10 Nov. 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner, who had opposed the Christians breaking the truce for ten years, recently made at Szegedin. The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the headquarters of his army, then besieging the place, 5 Aug. 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, 7 Aug.; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, 11 Oct. 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored. The allied armies disembarked at Varna, 29 May, 1854, and sailed for the Crimea, 3 Sept. They suffered severely from cholera. In conformity with the treaty of Berlin, Varna was evacuated by the Turks, and occupied by Russians, autumn, 1878.

**VASSALAGE**, see *Feudal Laws*, and *Slavery*.

**VASSAR COLLEGE** (on the east bank of the Hudson, United States), for the higher education of women, was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861.

**VASSY** (N.E. France). The massacre of the protestants at this place by the duke of Guise on 1 March, 1562, led to desolating civil wars.

**VATICAN** (Rome), the ancient Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome. The commencement of the palace is ascribed to Constantine, Liberius, and Symmachus. It became the residence of the pope at his return from Avignon, 1377. The palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—The ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857. For "Vatican Decrees," see *Councils*.

**VAUD**, a Swiss canton, after having been successfully held by the Franks, the kings of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, dukes of Zähringen, and dukes of Savoy, was conquered by the Bernese, Jan. 1536, and annexed, 1554. Vaud, made independent in 1798, joined the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was obtained in 1830, after agitation.

**VAUDOIS**, see *Waldenses*.

**VAUXHALL BRIDGE**, constructed of iron under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of 150,000*l.* (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid 9 May, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son

of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on 4 June, 1816; freed from toll, 24 May, 1879.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS** (London), were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, Falkeshall, Fox-hall, or Faukeshall, said to have been the property of Fulke de Breauté about 1282. The tradition that this house or any other adjacent was the property of Guy Fawkes is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1732. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public; but the New Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned by John Evelyn in his diary 2 July, 1661, Pepys 29 May, 1662, Wycherley 1672, and in the *Spectator* 1711, as a place of great resort. The gardens were opened for a "ridotto al fresco" 7 June, 1732, by Jonathan Tyers, who spared no pains or expense to maintain his success. The greatest season was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was 2 Aug. 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then supposed last night, 5 Sept. 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, 9 Sept. 1841, for 20,200*l.*, and again 20 Aug. 1859. The last performances at Vauxhall took place on 25 July, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes. Six persons killed and many injured by fall of stack of wood at Buckley's saw-mills, 25 Feb. 1880.

**VAVASOR**, see *Falvasor*.

**VEDAS**, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about 1000 B.C. Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulae. The edition by professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1840-74. Four volumes of a translation by H. H. Wilson appeared in 1850-67.

Vol. V. & VI, edited by professor Cowell & W. F. Webster, completing the work, appeared in 1889. In 1887 the Maharajah of Vizianagram proposed to bear the expense of a new edition of the text, edited by professor Max Müller.

**VEGETABLES** for the table were brought from Flanders about 1520; see *Gardening*.

**VEGETARIAN SOCIETY**, founded 1847, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, 4 Sept. 1862.

Meetings held at Manchester, 14 Oct. 1874 *et seq.*; 22 Oct. 1879; 36th meeting at Manchester, 17 Oct. 1883.

"Fraternita," a settlement of vegetarians, existed in California in 1880.

**VEHMIC TRIBUNALS:** *Fehmgerichte*, *Fehmgerichte*, or *Femgerichte*, secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance in 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Their last court, it is said, was held in 1568. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of these tribunals was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

**VEII**, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Veientes frequent wars occurred, till Veii was utterly destroyed, after ten years' siege, 396 B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremera, by the Veientes, 477 B.C.

**VELLORE** (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops, 1799. The revolt of the sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place 10 July, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword; about 800 sepoys were killed.

**VELOCIPEDES**. A machine of this kind was invented by Blanchard the aéronaut, and described in the *Journal de Paris*, 27 July, 1779; and one was invented by Nicéphore Niepce in 1818. The "dandy-horse" or "Draisena, a machine called a velocipede," was patented for the Baron von Drais, in Paris and London in 1818, and described in "Ackermann's Repository," Feb. 1819. These machines came again into use in 1861; and since 1867 have been very common under various forms, termed bicycles and tricycles; the chief inventor of which, James Starley, an ingenious mechanic of Albourne, Sussex, was buried at Coventry, June, 1881. The popular "Otto" bicycle, first patented in 1881, much improved since. Velocipede races took place at the Crystal Palace, 26 May, 1869, and frequently since. Mr. John Mayall and two friends travelled to Brighton on velocipedes, 17 Feb. 1869.

Mr. Stanton went from London to Bath, 106 miles, on a bicycle, in 8 h. 28 min. 17 Aug. 1874

Similar feats since performed. Ordinary speed with bicycles 8 (now 10) miles an hour; with tricycles 10 miles may be attained.—*Field*. Oct. "

A gentleman said to have travelled 1000 miles in Ireland and Wales; expenses 25s. 1875

Bicycle clubs formed in London, &c. 1875

Above 1500 velocipedes at a meeting at Hampton Court 26 May, 1877

Middlesex magistrates decide that a bicycle is a carriage, and fine a rider for damage. 31 July, 1878

John Rankin went from Kilmarnock to London and back to Glasgow, with stoppages (112 miles one day) 23 July-10 Aug. "

The Bicycle Union, the National Cyclists' Union, and the Cyclists' Touring club founded. "

Six days' contest, Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. George Waller won prize-belt (1000) and 105l., rode 1172 miles, 28 April-3 May. Mr. Waller again won, rode 1404 miles (6 days of 18 hours), 1-6 Sept. 1879

Ivan Zmertych, Hungarian, travelled on his velocipede from Ostend to Pesth (about 1200 miles), 10-30 June, 1880

Mr. Alfred Nixon, hon. sec. London tricycle club, on 'Premier' tricycle from John o' Groat's to Land's End in 13 days, 23 hours, 55 minutes, 16-30 Aug. 1882; Mr. E. Oxborrow did the reverse in a week, 1-8 June, 1885; Mr. H. R. Goodwin, on a bicycle, did the double journey, 1-16 June, 1885

F. J. Lees, of Sheffield, covers 20 miles within an hour with a bicycle 18 Aug. 1883

Switzerland crossed by bicycles and tricycles Aug.-Sept. "

17th annual exhibition of bicycles, &c., at the Floral Hall, Covent Garden 4 Feb. 1884

Mr. Alfred Nixon went from London to Edinburgh on a tricycle in three days 28-31 Aug. "

Crypto-dynamic gearing invented by Mr. W. T. Shaw 1885

Annual congress of cyclists held at Colchester 2 June, 1886

The cycling championship of Europe gained by Mr. E. Hall of Gainsborough at Berlin, 16 Aug. "

Mr. Thomas Stevens, on a bicycle, travelled 11,700 miles through America, across Europe to Asia, April, 1884, Jan. 1887

Messrs. Wilkins' bicycle for travelling rough roads and up hills exhibited at Hanwell, Middlesex, 8 Sept. "

The Rev. Hugh Callan, of St. Andrews, Glasgow, travelled to Jerusalem, through Europe and Asia Minor, and back on a bicycle autumn, 1888

The use of bicycles, &c., regulated by local government act of 1888, part I., sect. 84.

**VELVET**. The manufacture, long confined to Genoa, Lucca, and other places in Italy, was carried to France, and thence to England, about 1685.

Velvet is mentioned by Joinville in 1272; and our king Richard II., in his will, directed his body to be clothed "in velveto," 1399. Jerome Lanyer in London patented his "velvet paper" in 1634.

**VENAISSIN COMTAT**, or **COMTAT** (S. France), after various changes, was ceded to pope Gregory X. 1274; and retained by his successors till 1791, when, with Avignon, it was re-united to France.

**VENDÉE**, see *La Vendée*.

**VENDÉMIAIRE**, 12, 13, 14 (3, 4, 5 Oct.), 1795, Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte suppress a royalist revolt against the convention.

**VENDÔME COLUMN** (132 feet 2 inches high), erected in the Place Vendôme, Paris, by Napoleon I. in 1806, to commemorate his successful campaign in Germany in 1805. On its side were bas-reliefs by Launay. It was pulled down by the communists "in the name of international fraternity," 16 May, 1871; restored by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1874; statue of Napoleon I. on the top, replaced 28 Dec. 1875.

**VENETI**, maritime Gauls inhabiting Armorica, N.W. France. They rose against the Romans 57 B.C., and were quelled by Julius Caesar, who defeated their fleet, 56, and cruelly exterminated an active commercial race.

**VENETIA**, see *Venice*.

**VENEZUELA**, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till it separated from the federal union, Nov. 1829. The population in 1881, 2,075,245; in 1886, 2,198,320; capital, Caracas.

Its independence was recognized by Spain 1845

General D. T. Monagas was elected president 1855

A new constitution promulgated Dec. 1858

A revolution; Don José Castro became president, March, 1858; compelled to resign in Aug. 1859;

and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government, Aug. 1859

General José Páez elected president 8 Sept. 1861

He resigned; and Juan E. Falcon succeeded, 17 June, 1863

General Febres Cordero protested, and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello Oct. "

Marshal J. C. Falcon proclaimed president, 18 March, 1865

A revolution in Caracas; president Falcon fled, 22-26 June, "

The president Monagas dies, 18 Nov., and Pulgar becomes provisional president Dec. "

Caracas captured by general Guzman Blanco, after three days' conflict, 27 April, 1870



He is made president, virtually dictator 13 July, 1870  
 A rebel general, Salazar, tried and shot about 17 May, 1872  
 Blanco re-elected president 20 Feb. 1873  
 Severity towards the church for opposition to civil  
 marriages; bishop of Merida expelled July, 1874  
 Renunciation of papal authority announced Sept. 1876  
 Gen. F. L. Alcantara president, elected 27 Feb. 1877  
 Gen. A. Guzman Blanco, president, elected 1879  
 Dispute respecting territories containing gold  
 mines; diplomatic relations broken off with  
 Great Britain Feb. 1888  
 Dr. J. Pablo Rojas Paul, president, elected 29 June, "  
 The dictatorship of Don G. Blanco (now envoy at  
 Paris) set aside by the congress, about 10 June, 1889  
 (See *Columbia*; *Trials* 21 March 1887.)

"VENGEUR STORY," see *Ushant*, note.

VENI, VIDI, VICI,—"I came, I saw, I con-  
 quered;" see *Zela*.

VENICE (N. Italy). The province of Venetia,  
 held by the Veneti, of uncertain origin, was invaded  
 by the Gauls about 350 B.C. The Veneti made an  
 alliance with the Romans, 215 B.C., who founded  
 Aquileia, 181, and gradually acquired the whole  
 country. Under the empire, Venetia included  
 Padua, Verona, and other important places. Popu-  
 lation of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,173; in  
 1881, 129,445. New line of steamers for the east  
 started from Venice by the Peninsular and Oriental  
 Company, July, 1872.

Venice, founded by families from Aquileia and  
 Padua fleeing from Attila . . . about A.D. 452  
 First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paululio . . . 697  
 Bishopric founded . . . 733  
 The doge Orso slain; an annual magistrate (maestro  
 di militi, master of the militia) appointed . . . 737  
 Diodato, son of Orso, made doge . . . 742  
 Two doges reign: Maurizio Galbaio, and his son  
 Giovanni . . . 777  
 The Rialto made the seat of government . . . 811  
 Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire,  
 and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and  
 Istria . . . 997  
 Its navy and commerce increase . . . 1000-1100  
 The Venetians aid at the capture of Tyre and ac-  
 quire the third part, 1124; and ravage the Greek  
 archipelago . . . 1125  
 Bank of Venice established . . . 1157  
 Ceremony of wedding the Adriatic instituted, about  
 Zara captured by the Venetians . . . 1177  
 The Venetians aid the crusaders with men, horses,  
 and ships . . . 1202  
 Crete purchased . . . 1204  
 Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constanti-  
 nople, and obtains power in the East . . . 1204-5  
 The four bronze horses by Lysippos, brought from  
 Constantinople, placed at St. Mark's by the doge  
 Pietro Ziani, who died . . . 1229  
 The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont, 1263  
 War with Genoa . . . 1293  
 The Venetian fleet severely defeated by the Genoese  
 in the Adriatic, 8 Sept. 1298; peace between  
 them . . . 1299  
 Louis of Hungary defeated at Zera . . . 1 July, 1346  
 Severe contest with Genoa . . . 1350-81  
 The doge Marino Faliero, to avenge an insult, con-  
 spires against the republic; beheaded 17 April 1355  
 The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia . . . 1358  
 War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at  
 Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigor-  
 ously defended . . . 1377  
 The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza . . . 1380  
 And peace concluded . . . 1381  
 Venice flourishes under Antonio Vernieri . . . 1382-1400  
 War with Padua; conquest of Padua and Verona . . . 1404  
 War against Milan; conquest of Brescia 1425; of  
 Bergamo . . . 1428  
 The city suffers from the plague . . . 1447  
 War against Milan, 1430; conquest of Ravenna . . . 1454  
 War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its  
 eastern possessions . . . 1461-77

The Venetians take Athens, 1466; and Cyprus . . . 1475  
 Venice excommunicated, 1483; joins league against  
 Naples, 1493; helps to overcome Charles VIII. of  
 France . . . 1495  
 Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the  
 passage to the Indies . . . 1497  
 The Venetians nearly ruined by the league of Cam-  
 bray formed against them . . . 1503  
 They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto, 7 Oct. 1571  
 The Turks retake Cyprus . . . "  
 Destructive fire at Venice . . . 1577  
 The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco  
 erected . . . about 1592  
 Paul V.'s interdiction on Venice (1606) contemptuously  
 disregarded . . . 1607  
 Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and  
 in the Dardanelles . . . 1655  
 The Turks take Candia, after 24 years' siege . . . 1669  
 Venice recovers part of the Morea, 1683-99; loses it,  
 1715-39

Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty  
 of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to  
 Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine re-  
 public . . . 1797  
 The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of  
 Italy by the treaty of Presburg . . . 26 Dec. 1805  
 All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria . . . 1814  
 Venice declared a free port . . . 24 Jan. 1830  
 Insurrection begins 22 March, 1848; the city, de-  
 fended by Daniel Manin, surrenders to the Aus-  
 trians after a long siege . . . 22 Aug. 1849  
 [During the Italian war in 1859, the country was  
 much disorganised, and many persons emigrated  
 in 1860-1.]  
 Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian par-  
 liament at Vienna . . . May, 1861  
 Venetia surrendered to France for Italy (by the  
 treaty of Vienna, signed 3 Oct.), and transferred  
 to Italy . . . 17 Oct. 1866  
 Plebiscitum: 651,758 votes for annexation to Italy;  
 69 against . . . 22 Oct. "  
 Result reported by Venetian deputies, and the iron  
 crown given to the king at Turin . . . 4 Nov. "  
 He enters Venice . . . 7 Nov. "  
 Master-piece of Titian ("Death of Peter Martyr")  
 destroyed at the burning of a chapel . . . 15 Aug. 1867  
 The remains of Daniel Manin (brought from Paris)  
 buried in St. Mark's . . . 23 March, 1868  
 His statue unveiled . . . 22 March, 1875  
 The emperor of Austria and king of Italy at Venice  
 5-7 April, "  
 The bronze equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel II.  
 by Ferrari unveiled in the presence of the king and  
 queen of Italy; great festivities . . . 1 May, 1887  
 Art exhibition opened by the king . . . 2 May, "  
 [Venice has had 122 doges; Anafesto, 697, to Luigi  
 Manin, 1797.]

VENLOO (Holland), surrendered to the allies,  
 under Marlborough, 23 Sept. 1702; and to the  
 French, under Pichegru, 26 Oct. 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION, see *Ana-  
 baptists*, 1661.

VENTILATORS were invented by the rev-  
 Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of  
 London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use  
 of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald, in Novem-  
 ber, same year. The marquis of Chabannes' plan  
 for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for  
 audiences was applied to those of London about  
 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1834) and  
 others followed, with much controversy. Dr.  
 Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838.  
 A commission on warming and ventilation issued a  
 report in 1859.

New air machine in the house of commons started  
 5 June, 1874  
 Mr. Tobin's plan, a horizontal tube from without  
 communicating with vertical tube inside; suc-  
 cessful at Leeds; described (in *Times*), 12 April, 1875

VENTRILOQUISM (speaking from the belly),  
 is evidently described in *Isaiah* xxix. 4 (about 712  
 B.C.). Among eminent ventriloquists were baron

Mengen and M. Saint Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Mathews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1822).

**VENUS**, the Roman goddess of love and beauty (the Greek Aphrodite). The transit of the planet Venus over the sun was predicted by Kepler, but not observed. The first transit observed, was by the rev. Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, and his friend, Wm. Crabtree, on 24 Nov. 1639, as predicted by Horrox in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, 6 June, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769; see *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. See *Sun*, note. *Statues*: Venus de Medicis, found near Tivoli and removed to France, 1680; the Venus found at Milo or Melos, 1820, placed in the Louvre, Paris, 1834.

Halley suggested the observation of the transit as a means of estimating the distance of the earth from the sun, and devised a method for this purpose  
 Another method was invented by Delisle about 1716  
 Both plans were used in Dec. 1743  
 Expeditions for the accurate observation of the phenomena, on 8 Dec. astronomical day; ordinary day, 9 Dec. 1874, were sent to different parts of the globe by all the great powers, and favourable results have been reported 1875-6  
 The transit, on 6 Dec. 1882, was observed at Bath, Penzance, Cork, Cape Town, Washington, Melbourne, and many other places. The next transits will take place 8 June, 2004, and 6 June, 2012.

**VERA CRUZ** (Mexico), built about 1600; was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies on 17 Dec. 1861, during the intervention; retaken by the liberals, under Juarez, 27 June, 1867.

**VERCELLI**, the ancient Vercellæ, Piedmont, near which Marius defeated the Cimbrî, 101 B.C. It was the seat of a republic in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1630; French, 1704; and allies, 1706; and afterwards partook of the fortunes of Piedmont.

**VERDEN** (Hanover). Here Charlemagne massacred about 4500 Saxons, who had rebelled and relapsed into idolatry, 782.

**VERDUN** (the ancient Verodunum), a first-class fortress on the Meuse, N.E. France, made a magazine for his legions by Julius Cæsar. It was acquired by the Franks in the sixth century, and formed part of the dominions of Lothaire by the treaty of Verdun, 843, when the empire was divided between the sons of Louis I. It was taken and annexed to the empire by Otho I. about 939. It surrendered to France in 1552; and was formally ceded in 1648. It was taken and held by the Prussians 43 days, Sept.—Oct. 1792. Gen. Beaulieu, the commandant, committed suicide before the surrender, and 14 ladies were executed on 28 May, 1794, for going to the king of Prussia to solicit his clemency for the town. Verdun surrendered to the Germans 8 Nov. 1870, after a brave defence; two vigorous sallies being made 28 Oct. Above 4000 men were captured, with a large number of arms and ammunition. It was the last place held by the Germans; and was given up 15, 16 Sept. 1873, and the troops retired.

**VERGARA, N. SPAIN**. Here the Carlist general, Maroto, made a treaty, termed "The pacification of Vergara," with Espartero, 31 Aug. 1839.

The monument to celebrate it was destroyed by the Carlists in Aug. 1873.

**VERMANDOIS** (N. France), a county given by Charlemagne to his second son Pepin, whose family held it till the 11th century; in 1156 it came, by marriage, to the counts of Flanders; and in 1185 it was seized by Philip II., and incorporated with the monarchy in 1215.

**VERMONT**, a northern state in North America, was settled by the French, 1724-31; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763. It was freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the union in 1791. Population 1880, 332,286; capital, Montpelier.

**VERNEUIL** (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought 17 Aug. 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

**VERNON GALLERY**. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation, by Mr. Robert Vernon, of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example; see *Sheepshanks' Donations*.

**VERONA** (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans; see *Campus Raudius*. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. It was taken by Constantine 312; and on 27 Sept. 489 Theodoric defeated Odoacer, king of Italy. Verona was taken by Charlemagne 774. About 1260 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà, and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan, 1387. Verona was conquered by the Venetians 1405, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French general Massena, 3 June, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians 6 May, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral (*which see*), and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on 12 July, 1859, in an order of the day, announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support. It was surrendered to the Italian government, 16 Oct. 1866; and the king was received by 70,000 persons in the amphitheatre, 18 Nov. 1866. Above 50,000 coins of Gallienus and other emperors, chiefly bronze, discovered near Verona, Jan. 1877.

**VERSAILLES** (near Paris) was a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; where Louis XIII. built a hunting-seat about 1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the treaty between Great Britain and the revolted colonies of British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 3



Sept. 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards 1 Oct. 1789, which was followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. Versailles became the residence of Louis-Philippe in 1830. The historical gallery was opened in 1837. Versailles, with the troops there, surrendered to the Germans 19 Sept. 1870, and the crown prince of Prussia entered the next day; and on 26 Sept. he awarded the iron cross to above 30 soldiers at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. The palace was converted into an hospital. The royal head-quarters were removed here from Ferrières 5 Oct. After the peace, Versailles became the seat of the French government (see *France*) March, 1871. Removed to Paris 27 Nov. 1879. The congress for the revision of the constitution met here 4—13 Aug. 1884. See *France*, 1889.

**VERSE**, see *Poetry, Hexameter, Elegy, Iambic*, &c. Surrey's translation of part of *Virgil's Æneid* into *blank verse* is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima* (as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser in his *Faëry Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso. Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his *Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508. *Vossius*.

**VERULAM**, see *Alban's, St.*

**VERVINS** (N. France). Here was concluded the peace between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France, with mutual concessions, 2 May, 1598.

**VESERONCE** (S.E. France), near Vienne. Here Gondemar, king of the Burgundians, defeated and killed Clodomir, king of Orleans, and revenged the murder of his brother Sigismund and his family, 524. This conflict is called also the battle of Voiron.

**VESPERS**, see *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred 26 Oct. 1623. *Stow*.

**VESTA**. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Obers, of Bremen, on 29 March, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

**VESTALS**, virgin priestesses, took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to Vesta. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa is said to have appointed four, 710 B.C., and Tarquin added two. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextilia, 273 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92; see *Chastity*. The order was abolished by Theodosius, 389.

**"VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION,"** a work which upholds the doctrine

of progressive development as a hypothetic history of organic creation, ascribed to Robert Chambers, and other persons, first appeared in 1844, and occasioned much controversy. See *Origin of Species*.

**VESUVIUS**. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (*which see*) were overwhelmed 24 Aug. 79 A.D., and more than 200,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, was destroyed, 17 Dec. 1631. There was a dreadful eruption took place suddenly, 24 Nov. 1759, and another 8 Aug. 1767. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus. One in June, 1794, was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. A great eruption in Oct. 1822, and others in May, 1855, May and June, 1858, caused great destruction. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec. 1861, and in Feb. 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in Dec. 1861. Another eruption began 12 Nov. 1867, and continued increasing in grandeur and danger, March, 1868. The phenomena were observed by professors Tyndall and Miller, sir John Lubbock, and other scientific men, in April, 1868. A great eruption began 8 Oct. 1868, and continued, causing much destruction, 19, 20 Nov. A severe eruption began 23 April and ended about 3 May, 1872; above 60 lives were lost. The mountain was disturbed in 1876; and another eruption began about 20 Sept. 1878; lava was spouted to the height of 300 feet: an eruption began 11 June, 1879; an intermittent eruption 2 May, 1885. Professor John Phillips' "*Vesuvius*" was published 1869.

**VETERINARY COLLEGES**. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, at Red Lion Square London, which alone grants diplomas, was chartered in 1844. The Veterinary Surgeons act, 44 & 45 Vict. sec. 62; passed 27 Aug. 1881, deals only with this college. The Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town, London, N.W., was founded in 1791. There are veterinary colleges in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**VICE**, an instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C. *Society for the Suppression of Vice*, established 1802.

**VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS ACT**, 1863, was extended and amended in 1867.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND**, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took his seat 5 May, 1813. A new court was erected for him about 1816 contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict. c. 5, 5 Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

**VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.**

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, 13 April.

1818. Sir John Leach, 13 Jan.

1827. Sir Anthony Hart, 4 May.

1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, 1 Nov. **THE LAST.**

**VICE-CHANCELLORS.**

1852. Sir John Stuart, sat last, 27 March, 1871.

1853. Sir Wm. Page Wood, made a justice of appeal, 1868; lord chancellor, Dec. 1868.  
 1868. Sir Geo. Markham Giffard, died 1870.  
 1869. Sir Wm. M. James, Jan.; made a lord justice of appeal, June, 1870.  
 1871. Sir John Wickens, April; died, 23 Oct. 1873.  
 1866. Sir Richard Malins, resigned 1881; died 15 Jan. 1882.  
 1870. Sir James Bacon, the last of the vice-chancellors, resigned 10 Nov. 1886.  
 1873. Sir Charles Hall, Nov.; died 12 Dec. 1883.

now included in the  
chancery division.

**VICENZA** (the ancient Vicentia, N. Italy) was the seat of a republic in the 12th century. It greatly suffered by the ravages of Alaric, 401, and Attila, 452. Having joined the Lombard league, it was sacked by Frederic II. 1236. After many changes it was subjected to Venice, and with it fell under the French domination, 1796; and was given to Austria in 1814. Having revolted, it was retaken by Radetzky, 11 June, 1848. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 1866.

**VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.** This office was abolished in 1867, and a secretary with a seat in parliament substituted.

**VICKSBURG**, see *United States*, 1863.

**VICTORIA**, formerly **PORT PHILLIP**, (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, 77,345; 31 Dec. 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,366; in 1861, 540,322; Dec. 1865, 626,639; in 1871, 729,654; 1877, 849,021; in 1881, 858,582; 1888, 1,090,869. Revenue, 1886-7, 6,733,867*l.*; expenditure, 6,665,863*l.*; imports, 1886, 18,539,575*l.*; exports, 11,795,321*l.* Revenue, 1888-9, 8,674,000*l.*; expenditure, 8,172,000*l.*

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land 1804

Messrs. Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages 1824

Mr. Edward Henty (of a Sussex family), comes from Tasmania with cattle, sheep, shepherds, &c., and settles in Portland Bay; his brothers, Stephen George and John, follow soon 1832

Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets: he shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobart, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country May, 1835

The Launceston associates and Mr. John Pascoe Falkner ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or everflowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne "

The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses; sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and resold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints captain Lonsdale chief-magistrate (see *Melbourne*) 1837

The colony named Victoria 1839

Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps "

Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency 1841-2

The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 200*l.* offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked Aug. 1851

7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander Nov. "

From 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from 29 Oct. to 31 Dec. 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 124,835 ounces

The production was still very great. 1859

Immense immigration to Melbourne (see *Melbourne*) 1852

Sir Charles Hotham, governor. June, 1854

A representative constitution granted 1855

Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor 1856

The parliament was opened 26 Nov. 1857

Four administrations had been formed in 1857-1860

Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor 1 Oct. 1861

Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May; arrives 10 Sept. 1863

Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back 1 Oct. 1864

Important land act passed 22 March. 1865

The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the legislative council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly July. "

The crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed Oct. "

Parliament prorogued Dec. "

Sir Charles Darling recalled 26 Feb. 1866

Ministerial difficulties: Mr. McCulloch becomes premier April. "

The assembly votes 20,000*l.* to lady Darling; sir Charles departs May. "

New governor, sir John H. T. Manners Sutton, (viscount Canterbury in 1869) arrived 13 Aug. "

Intercolonial Exhibition opened 25 Oct. "

Vote of 20,000*l.* to lady Darling rejected by legislative council 20 Aug. 1867

Ministerial crisis; dispute continues between the assembly and the council Oct. "

Duke of Edinburgh arrives; great rejoicings 23 Nov. "

An address presented to him by Mr. Edward Henty, the first settler, and others. "

Parliament dissolved 30 Dec. "

New parliament; ministry resigned because the governor objected to insertion of the Darling grant in the appropriation bill 12 March. 1868

First woollen and paper manufactories established May. "

The M'Culloch ministry arrange the Darling affair July, "

The M'Pherson ministry announced Oct. 1869

Mr. M'Culloch forms a ministry including Mr. M'Pherson, April; is knighted May, 1870

Mr. M'Culloch resigns 14 June, "

The federation of the Australian colonies, proposed by Mr. Gavan Duffy in 1857, revived by him and discussed in the legislative assembly June, "

Industrial Museum at Melbourne, opened 8 Sept. "

Mr. Duffy minister July, 1871

He resigns on a vote against him 29 May, 1872

Mr. Francis forms a ministry June, "

Payment (300*l.* a year) to M. P.'s begins. "

Sir George Ferguson Bowen succeeds viscount Canterbury Feb. 1873

Ministerial crisis: Mr. Kerford premier; Mr. Service's budget; expenditure, 4,500,000*l.*; deficit, about 340,000*l.*; he proposes a moderate free-trade policy; reduction of taxation and a loan; rejected by the parliament; Mr. Kerford resigns, as sir Wm. Stowell, the acting governor, would not dissolve Aug. 1875

Mr. Graham Berry, premier; would continue protection and tax the richer colonists heavily (a financial *coup d'état*); defeated; resigns Oct. "

Sir James M'Culloch forms a coalition ministry, Oct.; proposing tax on income, land, and realised property Nov. "

Passes his income-tax bill with a majority of 3 announced June, 1876

Dispute of government with Messrs. Stevensons, respecting their alleged undervaluing goods for payment of duties; their letters opened March-June, "

Elections; triumph of protectionists; sir James M'Culloch resigns; Mr. Berry again premier, May; a land-tax enacted Oct. 1877

Legislative council rejects Mr. Berry's appropriations, defence, and exhibition bills, end of Oct. "

County court and other judges dismissed by the "



council; sir G. Bowen, the governor, supports the ministry Jan. 1878  
 The lower house overrules the council; orders public creditors to be paid on its sole vote, about 13 Feb. "  
 Berry ministry and the lower house predominant March-Aug. "  
 The marquis of Normanby appointed governor, Feb. 1879  
 Mr. Berry's fruitless visit to England . . . Feb. "  
 He introduces a reform bill, Sept.; which is withdrawn Dec. "  
 Parliament dissolved about 9 Feb.; elections give majority against Mr. Berry, 28 Feb.; his cabinet resign, 2 March; new ministry under Mr. James Service 3 March, 1880  
 Mr. Service's reform bill rejected, 24 June; dissolution of the assembly, 29 June; the ministry resigns 14 July, "  
 Mr. Berry forms a cabinet 28 July, "  
 Ned Kelly and some of his gang of bush-rangers after committing many murders and robberies (since autumn of 1878) captured and sent to Melbourne 27, 28 June, "  
 International exhibition at Melbourne, open 1 Oct. "  
 Kelly hanged 11 Nov. "  
 Vote of confidence in Mr. Berry in parliament lost; sir Brian O'Loughlin forms a ministry 7 July, 1881  
 The marquis of Normanby resigns, March; sir Henry Brougham Loch succeeds 7 April, 1884  
 Mr. Service, premier, promotes a confederation bill about 30 June "  
 Chinese immigrants are now virtually excluded. 1885  
 Prosperity budgets; surplus 392,000l., 22 July, 1885; 837,415l. 24 July, 1888  
 New ministry under hon. Duncan Gillies, formed 18 Feb. 1886  
 Naval defence act passed with royal assent, 24, 25 Nov. 1887  
 Revalence of strikes among workmen and opposition to Chinese immigration . . . autumn, 1888  
 Parliament opened by Mr. W. C. F. Robinson, acting governor.  
 Continued three years prosperity reported), 4 June, 1889  
 The earl of Hopetoun appointed governor about 22 July, "

**VICTORIA.** see *Hong Kong, Vancouver's Island, Docks, Thames* 1870, *Wrecks* 1852, *British Columbia*.

**VICTORIA,** a British colony in Amba bay, on the West African coast, originally a Baptist missionary settlement, annexed 19 July, 1884.

Remotely transferred to Germany by consul Hewett and annexed to Cameroons 28 March, 1887

**VICTORIA CROSS,** a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 5 Feb. 1856. It is a altess cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, 26 June, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, 2 Aug. 1858. Victoria and Albert Order of Knighthood for ladies, dia, instituted 10 Feb. 1862.

**VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,** established June, 1865; its primary object being the attempt reconcile apparent discrepancies between Christianity and science.

**VICTORIA PARK** (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her Majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000l. raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The land described the land to be so purchased, contained 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow. The park was completed and opened to the public in 1845. Lady (then Miss) Ardett-Coutts presented a handsome drinking fountain, and was present at its inauguration, 28

June, 1862. The park was visited by the queen, 2 April, 1873; and in memory of her reception, she presented a clock and peal of bells to St. Mark's church; recognition service, 21 May, 1874. See *Parks*.

**VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE** (tubular), over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was begun 24 May, 1854, and formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug. 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000l. On 5 Jan. 1855, while constructing, the bridge was much injured by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

**VICTORIA REGIA,** the magnificent water-lily brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

**VICTORIA STEAMER;** sunk; see *Wrecks*, 24 May, 1881.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY** constituted; is to consist of Owen's college, Manchester, and others; the charter was granted in April; the first council met, 14 July, 1880.

**VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR,** of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral, sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, 8 October, 1744.—The *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth.

**VICTUALLERS,** an ancient trade in England. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1437; their hall rebuilt in 1823.

None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. 1603  
 The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell 1621  
 The number in England then was about 13,000 . . . "  
 In Great Britain about 76,000 public-houses . . . 1790  
 England, 59,335; Scotland, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496 in . . . 1850  
 In England and Wales, 23,028 in . . . 1889  
 Public-houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from 1 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 P.M. 1828  
 The prescribed time enlarged . . . 1855  
 127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688l.; and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits: revenue 560,557l. . . 1858  
 Licensed Victuallers' School established . . . 1603  
 Licensed Victuallers' Asylum established 22 Feb. 1827  
 Licensed Victuallers in the United Kingdom 99,465 . . . 1872  
 Between 100,000,000l. and 150,000,000l. said to be invested in the liquor trade. The licensed victuallers actively opposed Mr. Bruce's licensing bill, which was withdrawn . . . summer of 1871  
 New licensing act, regulating hours of opening and shutting, &c., passed and came into execution 10 Aug. 1872  
 [It caused much irritation, and was said to have conducted to the fall of the Gladstone ministry, 1874.]

Public-houses in Ireland closed on Sundays, by act passed 16 Aug. 1878  
 Payment for licenses raised . . . . . June, 1880

**VICTUALLING OFFICE** (London), for managing the victualling of the royal navy, was instituted Dec. 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower-hill, St. Katherine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832 the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling-office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

**VIENNA** (the Roman *Vindobona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; virtual capital of the German empire, 1273; since 1806, capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; 1872, 901,000; 1880, 1,103,857; see *Austria*.  
 Vienna made an imperial city . . . . . 1136  
 Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000l. . . . . 1194  
 Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops . . . . . July, 1529  
 Besieged by the Turks . . . . . July, 1683  
 The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeats the Turkish army of 100,000, 12 Sept. " "  
 Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat, 14 Nov. 1805, evacuated . . . . . 12 Jan. 1806  
 Captured by Napoleon I. . . . . 13 May, 1809  
 Restored on the conclusion of peace . . . . . 14 Oct. " "  
 Congress of sovereigns at Vienna . . . . . Nov. 1814  
 Imperial Academy of Sciences founded . . . . . 1846  
 The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna . . . . . 13 March, 1848  
 The emperor retires, 17 May; returns . . . . . Aug. " "  
 A second insurrection: Count Latour, the war minister, is murdered . . . . . 6 Oct. " "  
 The emperor again takes flight . . . . . 7 Oct. " "  
 Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, 28 Oct.; its capitulation . . . . . 30 Oct. " "  
 Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna\* . . . . . 1853-5  
 The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified . . . . . 1857-8  
 The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembles here . . . . . 31 May, 1860  
 The Prussians encamp near Vienna; state of siege proclaimed . . . . . July, 1866  
 Visited by the sultan . . . . . 27 July, 1867  
 New palace of the fine arts founded by the emperor about 18 Sept. 1868  
 The great international exhibition opened by the emperor; the prince of Wales and many dignitaries present . . . . . 1 May, 1873

\* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held 24 July, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 31 July. This note was accepted by the czar, 10 Aug., but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, 7 Sept. The sultan's note (31 Dec.) contained four points:—  
 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conferences closed on 16 Jan. 1854.—A new conference of plenipotentiaries, from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de L'Huys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortschakoff), took place, March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, 5 June, 1854. The English and French envoys assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

[The enormous building with annexes was designed by Mr. Scott Russell, most ably supported by the Austrian engineers; the grand central rotunda, 312 feet in diameter, with lofty dome, is an exaggerated Pantheon, suspended on iron girders in place of masonry, and dwarfs St. Peter's at Rome.]  
 Great financial failures; affect all Europe, 9 May, 1873  
 Visit of the czar, 1-7 June; of the shah of Persia, 30 July, " "  
 Prizes to exhibitors presented by the archduke Albert . . . . . 18 Aug. " "  
 Visit of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, 17-22 Sept.; of the emperor of Germany . . . . . 17-23 Oct. " "  
 Waterworks inaugurated by the emperor . . . . . 24 Oct. " "  
 The exhibition closed . . . . . 2 Nov. " "  
 New bed of the Danube inaugurated . . . . . 30 May, 1876  
 Johann Zich throws a stone at Russian ambassador . . . . . 19 Jan. 1882  
 International art exhibition opened . . . . . 1 April, " "  
 The Ring theatre destroyed by fire, caused by the fall of a large spirit lamp, 447 persons perished out of about 2000, 8 Dec. 1881; [accusations of culpable negligence]; imprisonment decreed . . . . . 16 May, " "  
 Riot of shoemakers and others suppressed by military . . . . . 7-8 Nov. " "  
 International exhibition of graphic art, &c. . . . . 15 Sept.—1 Nov. 1883  
 Electric exhibition . . . . . 16 Aug.—3 Nov. " "  
 Bi-centenary of the siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, celebrated . . . . . 12 Sept. " "  
 The imperial parliament meets in its new grand house early in . . . . . Dec. " "  
 Much dissatisfaction, see *Austria* . . . . . Jan. 1884  
 Awful storm; destruction of life and property . . . . . 10 Dec. " "  
 Joseph Pircher, a gilder, secretly climbs up the steeple of St. Stephen's cathedral and places a banner on the cross (432 German feet high) and descends safely . . . . . 17, 18 Aug. 1880  
 Anarchist conspiracy to burn Vienna on the nights of 3, 4 Oct.; detected; premises in the suburbs fired, 27 Sept.; 17 men arrested and houses searched, bombs, &c. discovered and police disguises; announced . . . . . 10 Oct. " "  
 Great international hygienic congress opened by crown prince Rudolph . . . . . 26 Sept. " "  
 International art exhibition opened . . . . . 3 March, 1888  
 Grand monument of the empress queen Maria Theresa inaugurated in the presence of the emperor and empress . . . . . 13 May, " "  
 National industrial exhibition opened in honour of the 40th year of the emperor's reign, 14 May; closed . . . . . 31 Oct. " "  
 Grand funeral of Beethoven on the removal of his remains from Währing cemetery to the central cemetery at Simmering . . . . . 22 June, " "  
 Goldsmith's exhibition opened . . . . . 22 April, 1885  
 Strike of tram-car men, anti-semitic rioting suppressed by the military; close of strike, 20-24 April, " "

## TREATIES OF VIENNA.

1. The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction of 30 April, 1725.
2. Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.) Signed 16 March 1731.
3. Treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI., Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed 18 Nov. 1738; see *Pragmatic Sanction*.
4. Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories



which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. 14 Oct. 1809.

5. Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, 1 Mar. 1814. Signed 25 March, 1815.
6. Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. 31 May, 1815.
7. Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg. 4 June, 1815.
8. Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, 19 Feb. 1833.
9. Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Signed 9 April, 1854.
10. Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies. 30 Oct. 1864.
11. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy; Venetia given up to Italy. 3 Oct. 1866.

**VIENNE**, the ancient Vienna Allobrogum (S.E. France). Here the emperor Valentinian II. was put to death by Arbogastes, 15 May, 392, and a short reaction in favour of paganism followed. Vienné was capital of the kingdom of Burgundy in 432 and 879, and sometimes gave its name to the kingdom. A general council was held here in 1311. Vienné was annexed to the French monarchy, 1448.

**VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION**, see under *National*.

**VIGILANCE MURDER ASSOCIATION**, see *Ireland*, 1883.

**VIGO** (N. W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English, under Drake and Norris in 1589. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, 12 Oct. 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, 27 March, 1809.

**VIKINGS**. Scandinavian chiefs, Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, who in the 4th century migrated—eastward, to the countries beyond the Baltic; westward and southward, chiefly to the British isles.

**VILLA FRANCA**. Near here, and Llerena, Spain, the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated the French cavalry under marshal Soult, 11 April, 1812.—**VILLA FRANCA**, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1858, which caused some political excitement.—At **VILLA FRANCA**, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met, on 11 July, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on 12 July signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

**VILLA VICIOSA**. 1. in Portugal. Here the Portuguese, under the French general Schomberg, defeated the Spaniards, 1665. 2. in Castile, Spain. Here the struggle for the Spanish crown was decided in favour of Philip V. by Vendôme's victory over Staremberg and the Austrians, 10 Dec. 710.

**VILLAIN**, or **VILLEIN**, see *Slavery in England*.

**VILLE DE HAVRE**, French Atlantic mail steamer, 5,100 tons, sailed from New York for Havre, 15 Nov. 1873; was run into by a Glasgow clipper, *Lochearn*, about 2 a.m., 22 Nov., and sank in twelve minutes; 226 out of 313 persons perished.

The crew of the *Lochearn* rescued 87, who were conveyed to Cardiff by the American vessel *Tri-Mountain*, capt. Urquhart, arriving there 1 Dec. 1873. The *Lochearn*, beginning to sink, 28 Nov., was abandoned by her crew, who were rescued by the *British Queen*, and brought to Plymouth 7 Dec. „ On judicial examination, the *Lochearn* was exonerated in England, but censured in France Jan. 1874.

**VILLETA** (Paraguay, South America). Here Lopez and the Paraguayans were totally defeated by the Brazilians and their allies, 11 Dec. 1868. Lopez and 200 men fled; 3000 prisoners were made; and the war was considered to be ended.

**VIMIERA** (in Portugal), where the British and Spanish forces, under sir Arthur Wellesley, defeated the French, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, 21 Aug. 1808. The attack, made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellermann at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed. The French, charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

**VINCENNES**, a strong castle near Paris; a residence of the French kings from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Henry V. of England died at the Bois de Vincennes, 31 Aug. 1422. At the fosse of the castle, Louis duc d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon, after a hasty trial, early on the morning of 22 March, 1804.

**VINCENT**, CAPE ST. (S. W. Portugal). See *Cape St. Vincent*, and *Rodney's Victories*.

**VINCENT**, ST. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Soufriere mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812. Population in 1861, 31,755; in 1881, 40,548.

Great destruction of life and property by a hurricane . . . . . 16 Aug. 1886

**VINCENT DE PAUL, ST., CHARITABLE SOCIETY**, founded in 1833, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee of Paris, in Oct. 1861. St. Vincent de Paul was born, 1576; established the congregation of Lazarists, or Vincentines, 1625; Sisters of Charity, 1634; a foundling hospital, 1648. He died 1660.

**VINCY**, N. France. Here Charles Martel defeated the Neustrians, 21 May, 717, and acquired their country.

**VINE**. The vine was planted by Noah, 2347 B.C. *Gen.* ix. 20. A colony of vine-dressers from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and in-

structed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think that vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe; see *Grapes*, and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

*Vine Disease.* In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit.

The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vinerias at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce.

In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount.

Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years.

Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of this disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy.

The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira, in 1863. In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

New malady (microscopic insect, *phyloxera vastatrix*). In S. France, observed . . . 1865

Remedy, sulphuret of carbon, recommended by M. Dumas . . . Aug. 1873

Not successful; great destruction; 12,000*l.* offered for a remedy . . . July, 1876

Phylloxera prevalent in Malaga and France; reported July, Aug. 1878; Portugal, Italy, Spain; Sept.-Nov. 1879; appears in Victoria, Australia, Nov. 1880

Phylloxera congress at Bordeaux . . . 10-15 Oct. 1881

The phylloxera is said to be exterminated in Switzerland by fire . . . Nov. 1882

Phylloxera ravaging vines on the Douro; consequent emigrations to Brazil . . . 7 Feb. 1884

Phylloxera checked in W. France; prosperous viutages . . . 1883-4

**VINEGAR.** The ancients had several kinds, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1312 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

**VINEGAR-HILL** (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S. E. Ireland). Here the Irish rebels, headed by father John, a priest, encamped and committed many outrages on the surrounding country. They were gradually surrounded by the British troops, commanded by Lake, 21 June, 1793, and after a fierce struggle, with much slaughter, totally dispersed.

**VINTNERS**, see *Victuallers*.

**VIOL AND VIOLIN.** The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the middle ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona, was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1722). The eminent violinist Paganini visited England, 1831; died at Nice, 27 May, 1840.

**VIRGINALS**; an early keyed instrument of the kind termed clavichords; used in the 16th and 17th centuries; played on by queen Elizabeth and Mary queen of Scots. According to Johnson, it owed its name to young women being the usual performers. Tallis, Morley, Purcell, Gibbons, and Bull composed for this instrument.

**VIRGINIA**, see *Rome*, 449 B.C.

**VIRGINIA**, the first British settlement in North America, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, 13 July, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626 it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, 25 April, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, 13 Feb. and elected a governor, 20 Feb. 1861. Virginia was a chief seat of the war. The state was readmitted to the congress, Jan.-Feb. 1870; see *United States*, and *Richmond*. Population in 1880, 1,512,565; capital, Richmond. Western Virginian, population, 618,457; capital, Wheeling.

**VIRGINIA CITY**, see *Nevada*.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS** (West Indies), an eastern group discovered by Columbus, (1494): Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, &c., and the Danish Isles, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John.

*Tortola* settled by Dutch buccaneers about 1648; expelled by the English (who have held it since) 1666

*St. Thomas* settled by Danes 1672, and St. John a few years after; held by the British 1801-2; 1807-15; proposed sale to the United States for 1,500,000*l.* to be made a "territory." Danish proclamation, 25 Oct. 1867; purchase declined by U. S. senate . . . 23 March, May, 1870

By a dreadful hurricane off St. Thomas, the Royal Mail steamers *Rhone* and *Wye* were entirely wrecked; the *Conway* and *Derwent*, and above 50 other vessels, driven ashore; about 1000 persons said to have perished . . . 29 Oct. 1867

Much suffering was occasioned in Tortola; houses blown down or unroofed, &c. (a report reached London that the isle was submerged).

Earthquake at St. Thomas's and other isles; much damage; few lives lost . . . Nov. "

*Santa Cruz*. A negro insurrection, in which M. Fontaine, a planter, was killed; Fredrikstad and 36 out of 50 sugar plantations were burnt, and about 3000 whites rendered homeless. During the suppression by col. Garde, the governor, about 200 negroes were killed . . . 1-5 Oct. 1878

**VIRGINIUS**, American blockade-runner, see *Cuba*, 1873.

**VIRGIN MARY.** The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, 15 Aug. A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated 21 Nov., said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 11th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI. 1372; see *Annunciation*, and *Conception, Immaculate*.

**VIRTUE, LEAGUE OF**, see *Tugendbund*.

**VISCONTI**, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from about 1277 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesco Sforza, who became duke 1450.

**VISCOUNT** (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of the deputy of an earl. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 10 Feb. 1440. *Ashmole*. This title is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. *Beaton*.



**VISIBLE SPEECH**, a term applied by Mr. Alex. Melville Bell to his "Universal Self-Interpreting Physiological Alphabet," comprising thirty symbols representing the conformations of the mouth when uttering sounds. He stated that about fifty different types would be required to print all known languages with these symbols. He expounded his system to the Society of Arts, London, 14 March, 1866; and published a book in 1867.

**VISIGOTHS**, separated from the Ostrogoths about 330; see *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain; see *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

**VISITATIONS**, see *Heralds*.

**VITAL FORCE**, defined by Humboldt "as an unknown cause preventing the elements from obeying their primitive affinities." This theory is now opposed by many physiologists, and animal motion is attributed to muscular and nervous irritability, illustrated by the researches of Galvani. Humboldt, sir Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and others. The subject has been much discussed recently by Huxley and other eminent physiologists.

**VITI ISLES**, see *Fiji*.

**VITTORIA** (N. Spain), the site of a victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, 21 June, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

**VIVARIUM**, see *Aquavivarium*.

**VIVISECTION**. Physiological experiments upon living animals having much increased, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Dresden and Paris in 1839 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London society took up the question in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. MacLewin against vivisection. In Aug. 1862 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The subject was discussed in 1866, and a prize awarded by the London society. Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character. Discussion revived in consequence of the prosecution of Dr. Schiff in Florence, who justified vivisection when chloroform or any other anæsthetic is used . . . . . 1873-6

Rival societies: 1. Society for the abolition of vivisection, 1875; 2. International Association for total suppression of vivisection . . . . . 1876

Commission (viscount Cardwell, professor Huxley and others) to inquire into the practice, appointed 23 June, 1875; report signed, 8 Jan.; published, March, 1876; a bill to regulate vivisection (cruelty to animals act) brought into parliament; strongly opposed by the medical profession in general, June, July; passed, 15 Aug. 1876. Vivisectionists are to have a licence or certificate.

Resolution in favour of vivisection passed by the International Medical Congress, London 9 Aug. 1881. The prosecution of prof. Ferrier (who had experimented on the brains of monkeys under anæsthetics) and others failed . . . . . Nov. "

Dr. Koch, of Berlin, demonstrates that tubercular disease can be propagated by organisms termed bacilli . . . . . 1882

Mr. R. T. Reid's bill to prohibit vivisection, talked out . . . . . 4 April, 1883

Report for 1883: Great Britain, 44 licences; 535 experiments; Ireland, 8 licences; 34 experiments; anæsthetics employed when required.

44 experiments in Great Britain in 1884. Report for 1886 and 1887: Great Britain 64 licences. In 1883 55 licences and 1,069 experiments.

Instructed by Dr. Ferrier's vivisection experiments, Dr. Hughes Bennett localized in a man's brain a tumour, which was removed by Mr. Godlee . . . . . 25 Nov. 1884

**VIZIANAGRAM**, a town in Madras presidency, formerly a kingdom, among the last bulwarks against the Mahomedan invasion, and a refuge for Hindoo learning. The sovereigns date from the 14th century. See *Vedas*.

**VIZIER**, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, said to have been first appointed by Amurath I., about 1386. The office was abolished in 1838; but since been frequently revived and suppressed.

**VLADIMIR** (central Russia), a city founded in the 12th century, and the capital of a grand duchy from 1157 to about 1328.

**VOCALION**, a new musical instrument in which tones are produced from strings made to vibrate by currents of air, the joint invention of Mr. James Baillie Hamilton and Mr. John Farmer assisted by Mr. Hermann Smith, described and illustrated by Mr. Hamilton at the Royal Institution, 21 May, 1875, and tried successfully at Harrow, 23 March, 1882, and soon after at Westminster Abbey; and at other places.

**VOIRON**, see *Veseronce*.

**VOLAPÜK** (from 'world' and 'speak'), universal commercial language invented by M. Schleyer, who taught it in Paris in Feb. 1886. The Philological Society of London advocated its use in diplomacy and science, in 1887. The roots chiefly borrowed from Romanic, Germanic, and especially English languages shortened. There is a Volapük Academy at Munich, and about 500,000 people are using or learning it.

Mr. C. E. Sprague's handbook of Volapük published . . . . . Jan. 1888

Volapük reported successful and spreading in Europe and America

Mr. P. Hoinix publishes his "Anglo Franca" in opposition to Volapük . . . . . March 1889

**VOLCANOES**. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times; see *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, *New Zealand*, *Owihyhe*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out

13 Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1 May, 1808.

**VOLHYNIA**, a Polish province, annexed to Russia 1793.

**VOLSCI**, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci and their allies were totally defeated at Sutrium by the consul Valerius Corvus (346), and incorporated with the Roman people about 338.

**VOLSINII**, the inhabitants of an Etrurian city, who, after a sharp contest, were completely overcome by the Roman consul Titus Coruncanus, 280 B.C.

**VOLTAIC PILE or BATTERY**, was constructed by Galvani; see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*. The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of sir W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; Alfred Smee's battery in 1840; the carbon battery of professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The first is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent, see *Copper-Zinc Couple*.

**VOLTURNO**, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on 1 Oct. 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On 2 Oct. general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.* *Annual Register*; see *Patriotic Fund*. In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners; see *Cotton and Mansion House*, where voluntary contributions for beneficent purposes are continually received.

**VOLUNTEERS** were enrolled in England for the American war, 1778, and especially in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1793-4. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and formed the citizens as volunteers; the yeomanry formed cavalry regiments. Between 1798 and 1804,

when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish; \* Yeomanry in 1884, 11,400. On 26 Oct. 1803, king George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on 28 Oct. 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on 1 Jan. 1804; see *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. The volunteers were said to be "a force potentially the strongest defence of England," 19 April, 1870; see *Artillery Association*, and *Naval Artillery Volunteer Force*.

YEOMANRY were enrolled by lord Chatham in 1761. The present 49 regiments of cavalry (about 300 each), cost 80,000*l.* 1870

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.] Circular letter from col. Jonathan Peel, proposing organization of *National Volunteer Association* for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, 12 May, 1859. It was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas)

2500 volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair; and a ball 16 Nov. 1859  
The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde-park 7 March, 1860  
[Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.] 23 June, "  
First meeting of the National Association for rifle-shooting held at Wimbledon; captain Edw. Ross (North York) obtained the queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal and badge of the association 2-7 July, 1860

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.] Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent 14 July, "  
Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh 7 Aug. "  
Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley 1 Sept. "  
Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000*l.* and an annual income of 1500*l.* 16 Feb. 1861  
Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000, May, "  
Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling (S. Middlesex) gains the queen's prize and the association medal. 4-10 July, "  
Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, 13 July; of 9000 at Warwick 24 July, "  
Registered number of volunteers, 162,681 1 April, 1862

\* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, 12 Oct. 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.



- 20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton . . . 21 April, 1862
- Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley (S. Victoria) gains the queen's prize, &c. . . 14 July, "
- A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20s., 30s., or 34s., be given to each volunteer according to circumstances . . . Oct. "
- Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July, &c.; queen's prize, &c., won by sergeant Roberts (12th Shropshire) . . . 14 July, 1863
- An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed, . . . 21 July, "
- [Annual grant of 30s. to each volunteer authorised.] . . . 21 July, "
- 22,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde-park (great improvement noticed), . . . 28 May, 1864
- Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July, &c.; the queen's prize, &c., won by private John Wyatt (London rifle brigade) . . . 23 July, "
- Volunteers estimated at 165,000 in 1864. . . 23 July, "
- Sixth meeting at Wimbledon, began 11 July; the queen's prize was won by private Sharman (4th West York), 18 July; the meeting ended with a review by the duke of Cambridge . . . 22 July, 1865
- Seventh meeting at Wimbledon, began 9 July; queen's prize won by Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 17 July; the value of about 7000l. distributed in prizes; and review by duke of Cambridge . . . 21 July, 1866
- The volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales at Brighton, 2 April; at York, 11 Aug.; by duke of Cambridge at Hyde-park . . . 23 June, "
- Estimate of volunteers: 135,000 infantry, 27,000 artillery, and 4,000 engineers.—Times . . . 9 Oct. "
- About 1100 volunteers visit Brussels, headed by col. Loyd Lindsay; warmly received; first prize gained by Curtis, of the 11th Sussex rifles, . . . 11-22 Oct. "
- Parliamentary vote for volunteers, 361,000l. . . 6 June, 1867
- Metropolitan and Berkshire volunteers reviewed in Windsor Great Park . . . 10 June, "
- Eighth meeting at Wimbledon, began 8 July; Belgian Garde civique and volunteers (above 2000) received by prince of Wales, 13 July; resignation of lord Elcho, chairman of the council; succeeded by earl Spencer, 18 July; grand review by prince of Wales, the sultan, &c.; the queen's prize given to sergeant Lane (Bristol) by the princess of Teck, . . . 20 July, "
- Grand review in New Sefton park, Liverpool, 5 Oct. . . 5 Oct. "
- About 28,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor . . . 20 June, 1868
- Review of regulars and volunteers at Edinburgh, . . . 4 July, "
- Ninth meeting at Wimbledon, 13 July; the queen's prize gained by lieut. Carslake (5th Somerset), . . . 25 July, "
- Lord Elcho re-elected chairman of the council (earl Spencer resigned) . . . Feb. 1869
- Memorial to government respecting the capitation grant; signed by noblemen and gentlemen, . . . 19 Feb. "
- Volunteers reported to number 170,000 . . . 26 April, "
- Review of volunteers of southern and western counties at Portsmouth . . . 26 April, "
- Tenth meeting at Wimbledon 3 July; queen's prize gained by corporal Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 2nd time, 13 July; grand review . . . 24 July, 1869
- Volunteers' act, 1863, amended . . . 9 Aug. "
- "Army Service Corps" to be composed of volunteers; established by royal warrant . . . 12 Nov. "
- Eleventh meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July; queen's prize won by corporal Humphries (6th Surrey), . . . 10 July, 1870
- Letter from the lord mayor recommending the enlargement of the volunteer system, and its greater efficiency . . . 22 Sept. "
- Establishment of an extensive rifle range, drill ground, armoury, &c., for the London volunteers resolved on . . . 3 Oct. "
- Distribution of breech-loaders commenced . . . Nov. "
- The volunteers recognised as part of the national army . . . 1871
- Lord Elcho (chairman) resigned; succeeded by the earl of Ducie . . . June, "
- Twelfth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by ensign A. P. Humphry, undergraduate (Cambridge university), aged 19 . . . 18 July, 1871
- Vote for volunteer force, 1872-3, 473,200l. . . 24 June, 1872
- Thirteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by colour-sergeant Michie (London Scottish) . . . 16 July, "
- The Elcho shield, the International trophy, and the Irish International trophy (all won by the English) placed in the custody of the lord mayor, . . . 27 July, "
- Some volunteers visit Ghent . . . 14-21 Sept. "
- Fourteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Robert Menzies (1st Edinburgh) . . . 15 July, 1873
- Volunteers visit Havre; shoot for prizes; 50 obtain prizes, end of May; given . . . 29 June, 1874
- Fifteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 6 July; queen's prize won by private W. C. Atkinson (1st Durham) . . . 14 July, "
- An "efficient volunteer" defined by order in council (substitute for schemes of 27 July, 1863, and 15 Oct. 1872) . . . Aug. "
- Resignation of earl of Ducie as chairman . . . April, 1875
- Sixteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 12 July; queen's prize won by capt. George Pearce (15th Devon) . . . 20 July, "
- 175,387 enrolled volunteers 1874; 181,080, . . . "
- 30,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde Park ("complete success"—Times) . . . 1 July, 1876
- Seventeenth meeting at Wimbledon, 10-22 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Pullman, 2nd (South) Middlesex . . . 18 July, "
- 185,501 enrolled volunteers . . . "
- Eighteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 9-21 July; queen's prize won by private George Jamieson (a Scot), of 15th Lancashire corps (Liverpool) . . . 17 July, 1877
- Nineteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 8-20 July; queen's prize won by private Peter Ray (a Scot), 11th Stirling . . . 16 July, 1878
- 203,213 enrolled volunteers . . . Nov. "
- Twentieth meeting at Wimbledon, 14-26 July; queen's prize won by corporal George Taylor, 47th Lancashire . . . 22 July, 1879
- International trophy won by England . . . 19 July, "
- Standard of efficiency: 69 per cent. 1863; 85 per cent. 1868; 96 per cent. . . 1880
- Earl Stanhope elected chairman in room of earl Wharncliffe . . . May, "
- Twenty-first meeting at Wimbledon, 12-24 July; Queen's prize won by Alexander Ferguson, private 1st Argyll . . . 21 July, "
- East York volunteer artillery corps resign on account of dismissal of col. Humphrey (through continued personal disagreements), 16 June; resignations said to be illegal . . . 29 June, "
- Sergeant Wm. Marshman, tried by court-martial for alleged fraudulent marking at the rifle meetings, 1878, 1879, 1880, acquitted . . . 13 Aug.—16 Sept. "
- Earl Stanhope, chairman, succeeded by earl Brownlow . . . 4 May, 1881
- Above 52,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor, 9 July. ["A magnificent success; the crowning achievement of the volunteer movement."—Times, 11 July] . . . "
- About 40,000 Scotch volunteers reviewed by the queen, in Queen's-park, Edinburgh . . . 25 Aug. "
- Twenty-second meeting at Wimbledon, 11-23 July; queen's prize won by private Thomas Beck, 3rd Devon . . . 19 July, "
- Twenty-third meeting at Wimbledon, 10-22 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton . . . 18 July, 1882
- Enrolled volunteers, 207,335 . . . 1 Nov. "
- Twenty-fourth meeting at Wimbledon, 9-21 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Mackay, 1st Sutherland . . . 17 July, 1883
- International rifle match between British and Americans: won by British . . . 21 July, "
- Twenty-fifth meeting at Wimbledon, 14-26 July; queen's prize won by private Gallant, 8th Middlesex . . . 22 July, 1884
- Volunteers exercised in camping out; sham conflicts in Berkshire and other counties . . . Aug. "
- Volunteers Forces' Benevolent Association, inaugurated . . . 6 July, 1885

Twenty-sixth meeting at Wimbledon, 13—25 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Bulmer, and Lincoln. 21 July, 1885

Twenty-seventh meeting at Wimbledon, 12—24 July; queen's prize won by private Jackson, of 1st V. B. Lincoln (one of three ties) 21 July, 1886

Enrolled volunteers, 224,012, Nov. 1885; 226,752 Nov. "

23,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Buckingham palace; march past in 13 hours. 2 July, 1887

Twenty-eighth meeting at Wimbledon, 11—23 July; queen's prize won by Lieut. R. O. Warren, 1st Middlesex (Victoria) rifles, Middlesex 19 July, "

Lord Wantage elected chairman, 1887; active in search of a site in place of Wimbledon. 1888

Order issued for the formation of 95,000 volunteers into 19 brigades for immediate mobilisation for home defence 3 July, "

Twenty-ninth meeting at Wimbledon, 9—21 July; queen's prize won by private Fulton, 13th Middlesex (queen's Westminsters) rifles, 17 July, "

Broodwood to be called Bisley common, chosen for 1890. 28 Feb. 1889

Estimated grant for 220,000 men, 742,700l. April, "

Thirtieth meeting at Wimbledon. 8—20 July, "

Queen's prize won by sergeant Reid (1st Lanark Engineers) 16 July, "

Patriotic volunteer fund started by lord mayor Whitehead in the spring; he appeals for subscriptions for the full equipment of a citizen army, equal to that of the regulars. The prince of Wales 105l., 1 June; the queen 200l. 2 July; many others; amount received about 37,567l. 16 July, "

EASTER MONDAY REVIEWS AND SHAM FIGHTS.

Brighton . . . 21 April, 1862, and 5 April, 1863

Guildford . . . 28 March, 1864

Brighton . . . 17 April, 1865; and 2 April, 1866

Dover . . . 22 April, 1867

Portsmouth (the most successful hitherto, 29,490 volunteers present) . . . 13 April, 1868

Dover (bad weather) . . . 20 March, 1869

Brighton, 18 April, 1870; (considered a failure) 10 April, 1871

Mock battle between sir Arthur Horsford (12,180 men, 22 guns) and gen. Lyons (11,082 men, 20 guns) 1 April, 1872

Small reviews at Wimbledon and other places, 14 April, 1873; 6 April, 1874; 29 March, 1875; at Tring, &c., 17 April, 1876; at Dunstable, &c., 2 April, 1877; at Staines, &c., 22 April, 1878; at Dover, Reigate, Wimbledon, &c., 14 April, 1879; Brighton, battle, successful; 29 March, 1880; 18 April, 1881; Portsmouth, 20,000 ("Genuine success," *Times*), 10 April, 1882; Brighton (evolutions very successful), 26 March, 1883; Dover, Portsmouth, &c., (12—14 April, 1884; Brighton and Dover, 6 April, 1885; at Dover, Portsmouth, Colechester &c., 26 April, 1886; successful military operations at Dover, Eastbourne, and Aldershot, 11 April, 1887; campaign operations and battles, invasions, &c. at Portsmouth, Dover, Eastbourne &c., 30, 31 March; battles: invaders successful at Portsmouth 2 April, 1888

Meetings for brigade drill, &c., Eastbourne, Portsmouth, Dover, Brighton, and other places, 22 April, 1889

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD, shot for by teams, and kept by the winning nation:

Won by England: 1862, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1876, 1881 (July 22), 1882 (July 20), 1885 (July 23), 1887 (July 21).

Scotland: 1864, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1879 (July 24).

Ireland: 1873, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1880 (July 22), 1883 (July 19), 1884 (July 24), 1886 (July 22), 1888 (July 19), 1889 (July 18).

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps established, announced 23 March, 1888

VOSSEM, PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector: signed 6 June, 1673.

VOTING PAPERS. See *Dodson's Act*. The proposal to use them was negatived in the debates on reform in 1867; adopted by the ballot act in 1873.

VOUGLÉ or VOULLÉ, S.W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507, who subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris his capital.

VOYAGES. By order of Pharaoh-Necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C. *Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519—20; see *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

VOYSEY ESTABLISHMENT FUND. The Rev. Charles Voysey having been deprived for heresy (see *Church of England*, 1871), began a series of services at St. George's hall, Langham-place, 1 Oct. 1871. The fund for their maintenance was supported by Bp. Hinds of Norwich (retired), Sir John Bowring, and other eminent liberals. He termed his congregation a "Theistic Church."

VULCAN, see *Planets*. The Greek god Hephaistos answered to the Roman Vulcan.

VULCANITE (vulcanised india-rubber), also termed *Ebonite*.

VULGATE (from *vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures which is authorised by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the *Italic*, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2nd century. A critical edition was printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, which, being considered inaccurate, was superseded by the edition of pope Clement V. in 1592. The earliest printed vulgate is without date, by Gutenberg and Fust, probably about 1455, the first dated (Fust and Schœffer) is 1462.



## WACHT.

**WACHT DES DEUTSCHEN VATERLAND** ("Watch of the German Fatherland"). German national hymn, by Reichardt, first performed 2 Aug. 1825. Very popular during the war 1870-71.

**WADHAM COLLEGE** (Oxford). Founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the founders of the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

**WAGER OF BATTLE**, see *Appeal*.

**WAGES IN ENGLAND.** The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their servants, 14d. *Viner's Statutes*.\*

By the 23 Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. 1444

By the 11 Henry VII., a like rate of wages with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a

day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed a 1d. a day extra. 1495

Agricultural labourers per week: Warwickshire, 3s. 6d. and 4s.; Devonshire, 5s.; Suffolk, 5s. and 6s.; wool-weavers, about 3s. and 4s. (Macaulay) about 1685

In 1866 the annual amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at 250,000,000l.; by Mr. Bass at 350,000,000l.; and by professor Leone Levi at 418,300,000l., earned by 10,697,000 workers, ages 20 to 60.

In 1872-8 many trades struck for increase of wages, and frequently were successful; in 1877-9, unsuccessful.

In 1878 professor Levi estimated that 503,000,000l. were earned (by men, 390,000,000l.; by women, 113,000,000l.); after deducting for holidays, &c., 422,700,000l.

He says, that "In no other country are wages more liberal, but in no other country are they more wastefully used." See *Strikes*.

Payment of wages in public houses prohibited by act passed in . . . . . 1883

	LABOURERS' WAGES			CORN		
	PER WEEK.			PER QUARTER.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
1824 . . . . .	7	7		62	0	
1837 . . . . .	8	0		55	10	
1860 . . . . .	9	6		53	3	
1869 . . . . .	11	0		48	2	
1872 . . . . .	11	9		57	1	

## WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.
In 1350 . . . . .	per diem	0 1	In 1716 . . . . .	per diem	0 9	In 1800 . . . . .	per diem	2 0
1460 . . . . .	"	0 2	1740 . . . . .	"	0 10	1811 . . . . .	"	2 1 1/2
1568 . . . . .	"	0 4	1760 . . . . .	"	1 0	1850 . . . . .	"	3 0
1632 . . . . .	"	0 6	1782 . . . . .	"	1 4	1857 . . . . .	"	5 0
1688 . . . . .	"	0 8	1794 . . . . .	"	1 6	Since then increased.		

**WAGGONS** were rare in the last century. They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

**WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.** Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On 31 Oct. 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *via* Marseilles, reached London 2 Nov. following. Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died 8 Jan. 1850. On 3 Feb. 1884, at a meeting at the Mansion-house,

London, it was determined to erect a national monument to his memory.

The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on 1 Dec. 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. The speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

**WAGNERISM**, see under *Music*.

**WAGRAM**, a village near Vienna, where Napoleon I. totally defeated the archduke Charles, 5, 6 July, 1809. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th; and on 24 Oct., by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognised as king of Spain.

**WAHABEES**, OR **WAHABITES**, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, established themselves in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab, who died 1787. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized

\* Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," published in 1884.

Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahommed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect, now flourishing, is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, in his "Journey and Residence in Arabia in 1862-3," published in 1865. It is influential in India, and is suspected of a tendency to insurrection.

**WAHLSTATT**, see *Katzbach*.

**WAITS**, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognised by the corporation.

**WAKEFIELD** (W. Yorkshire), an ancient town. Near it a battle was fought between the adherents of Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, 31 Dec. 1460. The earl of Warwick supported the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, 30 Aug. 1865. The Bishopsric act, authorising the establishment of a see at Wakefield, was passed 16 Aug. 1878. The required funds subscribed Jan. 1888.

Bishopric founded by the queen, 17 May, 1888; the Rev. W. W. How (suffragan bishop of Bedford) appointed first bishop . . . . . Feb. 1888

**WAKES**, the ancient parish festivals on the saint's day to commemorate the dedication of the church; regulated in 1536, but gradually became obsolete.

**WALBROOK CHURCH** (London), a masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

**WALCHEREN** (an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland). The unfortunate expedition of the British to this isle in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of the expedition remained secret; but before 28 July, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Flushing was invested in August; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken 15 Aug.; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, 23 Dec. 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram, of which various readings exist, appeared at the time:—

"Lord Chatham [or the warrior earl] with [his] sabre drawn,  
Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan;  
Sir Richard, longing [or eager] to be at 'em,  
Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham."

**WALDECK AND PYRMONT**, united German principalities, established in 1682. The late reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about 772. Prince George Victor, born 14 Jan. 1831, succeeded his father, George, 15 May, 1845. Heir: Frederic, son, born 20 Jan. 1865. On 22 Oct. 1867, the states approved a treaty of annexation, and the administration was transferred to Prussia, 1 Jan. 1868.

**WALDENSES** (also called Valdenses, Vallenses, and Vaudois), a sect inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible. The Waldenses settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9) and Oliver Cromwell by threats (1655-6) obtained them some degree of toleration. All the Waldensian Barbes or pastors, save two, died in the great plague of 1630. Gilles and Gros went to Geneva and Lausanne for Swiss Calvinist ministers to fill the vacancies. The new ministers were no sooner inducted than they deposed the surviving Barbes and abolished all the distinctive teaching and usages of the community, substituting the Genevese model. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853. In March, 1868, it was stated that there were in Italy 28 ordained Waldensian ministers, and 30 other teachers.

**WALES**, Cambria, Cymru, the land of the Cymry, called by the Romans *Britannia Secunda*. Welsh and Wales are corruptions of Teutonic epithets applied to foreigners, especially Gauls. After the Roman emperor Honorius gave up Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, an end being put to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.\* In 1284 the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon, whom Edward styled prince of Wales, now title of the heir to the crown of Great Britain. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536; see *Britain and Bards*.

Ostorius Scapula, proprætor of Britain, defeats the Cymry	A.D.	50
The supreme authority in <i>Britannia Secunda</i> intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus, who caused desolating wars		58-61
Conquests by Julius Frontinus		70
The Silures totally defeated		"
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain		78
Brân ab Ilyr, the Blessed, dies about		80
The Druidical class gradually dissolved by the influence of Christianity in		300-400
The Britons defeat the Saxons		447-448
Vortigern king		448
The renowned Arthur elected king		about 500

\* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, 19 March, 1284 (or March, 1283), alleges that—"Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England*.



Defeats Saxons . . . . .	about	527	Welsh offers of peace refused . . . . .	1257-62
Cadwalawn, king of Gwynedd, defeated and slain by the Saxons at Denisbury . . . . .	about	634	Llewelyn's incursions into English territory . . . . .	1263
Dyrnwal Moelnuad, said to have come from Armorica, and to have established his authority west of the Tamar and Severn as king of the Cynry . . . . .	about	640	Reported conference between him and Simon de Montfort against the Plantagenets . . . . .	1265
Reign of Roderic the Great . . . . .	about	844	Llewelyn does homage to Henry III. for a treaty . . . . .	Sept. 1267
He unites the petty states into one principality; his death . . . . .		877	Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him, 1276; and invades Wales . . . . .	June, 1277
Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys-land) . . . . .		885	Llewelyn submits and obtains good terms . . . . .	10 Nov. "
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred . . . . .		900	He marries Eleanor de Montfort . . . . .	13 Oct. "
The Danes land in Anglesey . . . . .		920	The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer; great insurrection . . . . .	1281
Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales . . . . .	about	933	Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David, 21 March; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles. Fruitless negotiations . . . . .	Nov. 1282
Athelstan subdues the Welsh . . . . .	about	948	Battle between Llewelyn and the English near Aber Edw: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by Adam Frankton . . . . .	11 Dec. "
Civil war at his death . . . . .		954	Prince David surrenders, and is executed . . . . .	1283
Great battle between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Idwal Voel; the latter victorious . . . . .	about	973	Wales finally subdued by Edward I. . . . .	"
Edgar invades Wales . . . . .		980	The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see <i>Princes of Wales</i> , p. 902) . . . . .	25 April, 1284
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eileon . . . . .		980-1000	Statute of Wales (see p. 900) enacted . . . . .	19 March, "
Danes invade Wales; lay Anglesey waste, &c. . . . .		1000	Many insurrections suppressed and the leaders executed . . . . .	1287-1320
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales . . . . .		1005-7	Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower (descendant of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences . . . . .	1400
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn . . . . .		1063	Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr . . . . .	1401
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold . . . . .		1070	Allies with the Scots and the Percies: besieges Caernarvon . . . . .	1402
William I. claims feudal authority over Wales . . . . .		1077	And seizes Harlech castle . . . . .	1404
Rhys ab Owain kills king Bleddyn, 1073; defeated and slain . . . . .		1079-80	Makes a treaty with France . . . . .	10 May, "
Ravaging invasion of Hugh, earl of Chester . . . . .		1080	Harlech castle retaken by the English forces . . . . .	1407
Invasion of the Irish and Scots . . . . .		1081	Loses his allies by their defeat at Bramham moor . . . . .	19 Feb. 1408
William I. invades Wales . . . . .		1087	Ravages the English territories . . . . .	1409
Battle of Llechryd . . . . .			Refuses to ask for terms or submit; dies . . . . .	21 Sept. 1415
(In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynryn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.)			His son submits . . . . .	24 Feb. 1416
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain; S. Wales conquered by the English . . . . .		1090	Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle . . . . .	1459
Invasion of the English under William II. . . . .		1095-7	Town of Denbigh burnt . . . . .	1460
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings . . . . .		1106	The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh . . . . .	Aug. 1485
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn . . . . .		1108	Palatine jurisdictions in Wales abolished by Henry VIII. . . . .	1535
Cardigan conquered by Strongbow . . . . .		1109	Monmouth made an English county: counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed . . . . .	"
Cadwgan assassinated . . . . .		1112	Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII. . . . .	1536
Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty . . . . .		1113	Wales incorporated into England by parliament . . . . .	1543
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokeshire . . . . .		1114 et seq.	Divided into twelve counties . . . . .	1543
(The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.)			Dr. Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy . . . . .	30 March, 1555
Civil war in South Wales and Powysland leads to the subjugation of the country by the English; Henry I. erects castles in Wales . . . . .		1116	Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour . . . . .	"
Owain killed in battle with Gerald de Windsor . . . . .		1135	The bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language . . . . .	1562
Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Hen. I.; part of South Wales laid waste . . . . .		1136	Welsh bible printed . . . . .	1588
The English defeated in several battles . . . . .		1138	First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching . . . . .	1620
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke . . . . .		1157	Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. . . . .	1642
Henry II. invades Wales, receives a stout resistance from Owen Gwynedd, but subdues S. Wales . . . . .		1164	Powys castle taken by sir Thos. Myddelton . . . . .	Oct. 1644
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their independence . . . . .	about	1160	Dr. Laud, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower hill . . . . .	30 Jan. 1645
Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America . . . . .		1173	Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton . . . . .	"
Anglesey devastated . . . . .		1188	Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh . . . . .	"
The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .		1210	Rhuddlan castle surrenders . . . . .	"
The earl of Chester's inroad into North Wales . . . . .		1211	Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton . . . . .	1647
King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities; exacts tribute and allegiance . . . . .		1212	Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant . . . . .	8 May, 1648
The pope incites the Welsh to resist John . . . . .		1220	Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell . . . . .	"
Revolt of the Flemings . . . . .		1228	Pembroke castle taken; Colonel Poyer shot, 25 Apr. . . . .	1649
Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages; overcomes Henry III. . . . .		1234		
The earl of Pembroke and other nobles join Llewelyn against Henry III., 1233; a truce . . . . .		1245		
Prince David ravages the marches, &c. . . . .		1246		
Invasion of Henry III. . . . .		1246		
Anglesey cruelly devastated by the English . . . . .	Sept.	1246		
Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince . . . . .		1256		
Welsh princes combine against the English . . . . .		1257		
Great invasion of the English; threatened extermination of the Welsh, compelled to retreat with loss . . . . .				

\* At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Langhorne. In 1643, he, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head-quarters; after the defeat at

The lords marchers court suppressed 1688  
 "Charitable society of Ancient Britons" and Welsh  
 charity schools, established (now at Ashford) 1715  
 Cymmadorion Society (for charitable purposes),  
 established 1751-81  
 The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made  
 prisoners Feb. 1797  
 Rebecca or "Becca" riots broke out against toll-  
 gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was  
 murdered, 10 Sept.; many persons were tried and  
 punished Oct. 1843  
 Cambrian Archaeological Association founded 1846  
 Subscriptions begun for a university in Wales Dec. 1863  
 A national unsectarian University college at  
 Aberystwyth opened 9 Oct. 1872  
 Great strike of colliers in S. Wales, 1 Jan.; ends  
 about 27 March, 1873  
 Cymmadorion society, to promote literature and  
 art, re-established 1877  
 Great distress in South Wales through decay of  
 coal trade by strikes and commercial depression 1877-8  
 "Rebecca" riots; people of Rhayader on the Wye  
 capture fish out of season illegally; and resist the  
 water bailiffs Dec. 1878-Jan. 1879  
 Welsh Sunday closing act 1881  
 A Cambrian academy of arts settled to be estab-  
 lished at Llandudno Jan. 1882  
 A university college of South Wales and Monmouth-  
 shire established at Cardiff; professors appointed  
 6 Sept.; opened 4 Oct. 1883  
 North Wales university college, Bangor, opened,  
 18 Aug. 1884  
 The college at Aberystwith burnt; prof. Mac-  
 pherson and three others perish; damage about  
 50,000l. night, 8, 9 July, 1885  
 Proposed disestablishment of the church negatived  
 in the commons (241-229) 9 March, 1886  
 Anti-tithe league formed; intimidation of payers,  
 Aug.-Sept. "  
 Tithe riots at Mochdre, Clwyd; many injured;  
 suppressed by military and police 16 June, 1887  
 Great destruction of forest on Slievenamon moun-  
 tain caused through beacon fire 21 June, "  
 Three weeks fire on Ruabon and Berwyn mountains;  
 extinguished after much destruction of life and  
 game 25 July, "  
 Inauguration of the national council of Wales at  
 Aberystwith; disestablishment and disendow-  
 ment of the church, home rule &c. advocated,  
 Stuart Rendel, M.P. president, 7 Oct. 1887;  
 annual meeting at Newtown 8 Oct. "  
 Formation of a Welsh land league advocated in  
 America; this league issues a manifesto 24 Dec. "  
 A Welsh clergy defence association formed about  
 Nov. "  
 Marquis of Abergavenny v. bishop of Llandaff;  
 after much litigation, verdict for the bishop who  
 had refused to induct the rev. Robert W. Gosse  
 into a living, being ignorant of the Welsh  
 language 22 Feb. 1888  
 Death of Henry Richard "M.P. for Wales," ardent  
 nonconformist and peace advocate 20 Aug. "  
 1,000 miles of road freed from toll in S. Wales by  
 local government act. 2 April, 1889  
 Mr. Dilwyn's motion for disestablishment of the  
 church in Wales, rejected by the commons  
 (284-231) 14 May, "  
 Visit of the queen.

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

630. Cadwallawn, king of Gwynedd.  
 634. Cadwaladr, his son.  
 661. Idwal, son.  
 728. Rhodri, or Roderic; heroic defender.  
 755. Cynan and Howel, sons; incessant war.

St. Fagan's, they retired to the castle, followed by an  
 army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having  
 endured great sufferings from want of water. Laugharne,  
 Poyer, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and  
 condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced  
 to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that  
 they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers  
 were folded up, on two of which were written the words,  
 "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The  
 latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot in  
 London accordingly on the above-mentioned day, after  
 long imprisonment. Pennant.

818. Mervyn; son-in-law, and Essyllt (wife).  
 844. Roderic the Great, son.

PRINCES OF OWYNEDD ON NORTH WALES AND FREQUENTLY  
 OF ALL WALES.

877. Anarawd, son of Roderic.  
 915. Idwal Voel.  
 943. Howel Dha the Good, prince of all Wales.  
 948. Iefan and Iago; sons of Idwal.  
 972. Howel ap Iefan, the Bad.  
 984. Cadwallon, brother.  
 985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.  
 992. Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel: able, brave.  
 998. Aedan, a usurper.  
 1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, good sovereign.  
 1023. Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric.  
 1039. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt; killed.  
 1067. Bledyddyn.  
 1073. Trahaern ap Canadoc.  
 1079. Griffith ap Cynan; able; warlike; generous.  
 1137. Owain Gwynedd; energetic, successful warrior.  
 1169. Howel, son.  
 " David ap Owain Gwynedd, brother; married sister  
 of Henry II.

1194. Llewelyn, the Great.

1240. David ap Llewelyn.

1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain  
 after battle, 11 Dec. 1282.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.\*

1284. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.)  
 son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on  
 the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that im-  
 mediately after his birth he was presented by his  
 father to the Welsh chieftains as their future  
 sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant  
 in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language,  
 "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your  
 man," but signifying, "This is your countryman  
 and king." See, however, "*Ich Dien*."  
 1301. Edward of Carnarvon made prince of Wales and  
 earl of Chester.  
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.  
 1376. Richard, his son (afterwards Richard II.).  
 1399. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.  
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury,  
 4 May, 1471.  
 1471. Edward (aft. Edward V.), son of Edward IV.  
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.  
 1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.  
 1503. Henry, his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.).  
 Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.) was duke  
 of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.  
 1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I.; died 6 Nov. 1612.  
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).  
 Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never  
 created prince of Wales.  
 1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.).  
 1729. Frederic Lewis, his son; died 20 March, 1751.  
 1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).  
 1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.); born 12 Aug.  
 1841. Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria; born 9 Nov.  
 Baptized, king of Prussia a sponsor, 15 Jan. 1842.  
 Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford  
 and Edinburgh, in 1859.  
 Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and  
 the United States, 1860.  
 Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan.;  
 attended the camp at the Curragh, Kildare, July  
 to Sept.; opened New Middle Temple Library.  
 31 Oct. 1861.  
 Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward,  
 8 Jan.; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt,  
 March-June; Germany and Italy, Aug-Dec. 1862.  
 Admitted to the house of peers, 5 Feb.; a privy  
 councillor, 8 Dec. 1863.  
 Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10  
 March, 1863.

\* WALES, PRINCESS OF. This title was held, some  
 authors say, during the early period of her life, by the  
 princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII.,  
 and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state,  
 by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the  
 Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was the only  
 princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed  
 until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards  
 Edward VI., born in 1537. This is denied by Banks.



Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept.-Oct. 1864; Russia, Nov.-Dec. 1866.  
 Visited International Exhibition, Paris, May, 1867.  
 Visited Ireland; arrived at Dublin, 15 April, 1868.  
 Installed knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, 1868.  
 Opened Leeds Fine Arts Exhibition, 19 May, 1868.  
 With the Princess at Glasgow, laid foundation of new university, 8 Oct. 1868.  
 Sailed for the continent, 17 Nov.; called at Paris; arrived at Copenhagen, 29 Nov.; visited Berlin, Vienna, and arrived at Cairo, 3 Feb. 1869.  
 Examined the Suez canal, Feb.; arrived at Constantinople, 1 April; at Sebastopol, 13-17 April; at Athens, 19-24 April; landed at Dover, 13 May, 1869.  
 Inaugurated Victoria Embankment (Thames) 13 July, 1870.  
 Opened Workmen's International Exhibition, Islington, 16 July, 1870.  
 Attacked with typhoid fever, about 19 Nov.; greatest danger, 6-13 Dec.; amendment began 14 Dec., 1871.  
 Went to St. Paul's with the queen for thanksgiving, 27 Feb.; sailed for the continent, 11 March; visited the Pope, 27 March; opened new grammar school at Yarmouth, 6 June; the East London Museum, 24 June, 1872.  
 At the opening of the great exhibition at Vienna, 1 May, 1873.  
 At the duke of Edinburgh's wedding at St. Petersburg, 23 Jan.; visit to France: entertained by the duc de Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, duc d'Aumale, and others, about 17 Oct.; at Birmingham, 3 Nov. 1874.  
 Installed grand master of the freemasons of England, 28 April, 1875.  
 112,000*l.* voted for his visit to India [more than sufficient] July, 1875.  
 Sailed from Dover, 11 Oct.; warmly received at Athens, 18 Oct.; at Cairo, invested Mohammed Tewfik, the son of the Khedive, with the Star of India, 25 Oct. 1875.  
 Arrived at Bombay, 8 Nov.; Poona 13 Nov.; Goa, 27 Nov.; Colombo, Ceylon, 1 Dec.; Madras, 13 Dec.; Calcutta, 23 Dec. 1875.  
 At Benares, 5 Jan.; Lucknow, 6 Jan.; Delhi, 11 Jan.; Lahore, 18 Jan.; Jummoo, Cashmere, 20 Jan.; Agra, 25 Jan.; Gwalior, 31 Jan.; in Nepal, 12 Feb.; at Allahabad, 7 March; sailed from Bombay, 13 March; arrived in Malta, 6 April; Gibraltar, 15 April; Seville, 21 April; Madrid, 25 April; Lisbon, 1 May; London, with about 500 animals for the Zoological gardens, 11 May; banquet at Mansion house, 10 May; reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, 1 July, 1876.  
 President of the British commissioners at the Paris exhibition, 1878.  
 Presided at National Water Supply conference, 21 May; laid foundation of St. Mary's, Wilberforce memorial church, Southampton, 12 Aug. 1878.  
 Laid foundation of new hospital, Norwich, 27 June; opened new dock at Great Grimsby, 22 July, 1879.  
 Laid foundation of new cathedral at Truro, 20 April; opened new dock at Holyhead, 17 June, 1880.  
 Laid foundation of central Institution of City and Guilds of London Institute, South Kensington, 18 July, 1881.  
 Opens the Royal College of Music, 7 May, 1883.  
 Opens the International Fishery Exhibition, 12 May; closes it 31 Oct. 1883.  
 Inaugurated the juries at the Health Exhibition, 17 June, 1884.  
 Visits Newcastle and opens Armstrong park, museum, &c., 20, 21 Aug. 1884.  
 Visit to Dublin (enthusiastically received), 8 April; Cork, 15 April; Killarney, 16 April; Limerick (warmly received), 20 April; from Dublin to Belfast (warm reception), 23 April; Londonderry, 25 April; sailed from Larne, 27 April, 1885.  
 Opens art gallery, &c., at Birmingham, 27, 28 Nov. 1885.  
 Formally opens the Mersey tunnel, 20 Jan. 1886.  
 Kept his silver wedding, 10 March, 1888.  
 Opens the international exhibition at Glasgow, 8 May, 1888.  
 Found a technical school at Blackburn, 9 May, 1888.

Visits Austria and Hungary, Sept.; Roumania, &c. 4 Oct.; returns to London, 22 Oct. 1888.  
 "Speeches and Addresses," 1863-1888; published 12 Jan. 1889.  
 Uncovers several Jubilee statues of the queen, &c. (*See Jubilee*), 1887-9.  
 Visits the universal exhibition at Paris, June, 1889.  
 Acts for the queen at the royal agricultural show (*see Windsor*), 24-29 June, 1889.  
 Receives and attends the Shah of Persia, 1 July, *et seq.*  
 Annual payment of 36,000*l.* to the prince as a provision to his family, voted by the commons 29 July, 1889.  
 Issue: Albert-Victor, born 8 Jan. 1864; George-Frederick, born 3 June, 1865; Louise Victoria, born 20 Feb. 1867. (Married to Alexander William George, duke of Fife, 27 July, 1889.)  
 Alexandra, born 6 July, 1868.  
 Maud, born 26 Nov. 1869.  
 Alexander John, born 7 April, died 8 April, 1871.

**WALHALLA** or **VALHALLA** (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, commenced 18 Oct. 1830, and inaugurated 18 Oct. 1842. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

**WALKERITES**, *see Separatists.*

**WALKING**, *see Pedestrianism.*

**WALKING-STICKS**, a term satirically applied to candidates for the house of commons nominated by political associations, and subject to them in their parliamentary votes, 1878.

**WALLACE MONUMENT**, at Abbey Craig, near Stirling, was inaugurated 27 Aug. 1869, and soon after given into the charge of the magistrates of Stirling. It cost about 13,000*l.* The telescope there was presented by the Scotch inhabitants of Ipswich, 24 June, 1865.

**WALLACHIA**, *see Danubian Principalities.* On 23 Dec. 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

**WALLER'S PLOT.** Edmund Waller, the poet, and others, conspired to disarm the London militia and let in the royalists, May, 1643. The plan was detected and punished, June-July, 1643. Waller betrayed his confederates, and was suffered to emigrate.

**WALLIS'S VOYAGE.** Captain Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, 26 July, 1766; and returned to England, 19 May, 1768.

**WALLOON.** This name was given to those inhabitants of the low countries who retained the ancient German language, and to those who adopted the Walloon language (based on the Gaulish), which though surviving as a patois, has been supplanted in France by the modern French. The language of the Walloon protestant refugees in 1556 was French.

A church was given to Walloon refugees by queen Elizabeth at Sandwich, and they still have one at Canterbury. The frontier line of Flemish and German towns may be traced from the north through Gravelines to Luxemburg; that of the Walloon towns from Calais to Metz.

**WALLS**, *see Roman Walls, China.*

**WALNUT-TREE** has long existed in Eng-

land.\* The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to this country from North America before 1629.

**WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS.** Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Oxford) was born in 1676; became secretary-at-war in 1708; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, 17 Jan. 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in Oct. 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office, and held it till Feb. 1742. He died 18 March, 1745.

#### SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (APRIL, 1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*.  
Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord chancellor*.  
Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *lord president*.  
Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal*.  
James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*.  
Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state*.  
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance*.  
George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary-at-war*.  
Viscount Torrington, &c.

**WALRUS.** One placed in the Zoological Gardens in 1853 lived a few days only; another was

placed there in the autumn of 1867, and died 25 Dec.

**WALTZ**, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes*.

**WANDEWASH** (S. India). Here the French, under Lally, were severely defeated by colonel Eyre Coote, 22 Jan. 1760.

**WANDSWORTH**, near London. Here was organised a "presbytery," 20 Nov. 1572. In Garratt-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity. The iron bridge here was opened 26 Sept. 1873.

Wandsworth returns one M.P. by act passed 25 June, 1885.

**WAR**, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Osymandias of Egypt, the first warlike king, passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, up to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished on the field of battle; see *Battles*; *Secretaries*; *Neutral Powers*. An international conference on "usages of war" began at Brussels, 27 July, 1874, and closed without important results. See *Brussels Conference*. In 1880, about 4,000,000 men in arms, annual cost, 500,000,000*l*.

#### FOREIGN WARS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Peace.	War with	Peace.	War with	Peace.
Scotland . . . . .	1068 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1471 . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	1588 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1116 . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1480 . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	1624 . . . . .
Scotland . . . . .	1138 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1492 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1627 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1161 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1512 . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	1651 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1194 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1522 . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	1655 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1201 . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1522 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1666 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1224 . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1542 . . . . .	Denmark . . . . .	1668 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1294 . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1547 . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	1666 . . . . .
Scotland . . . . .	1296 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1549 . . . . .	Algiers . . . . .	1671 . . . . .
Scotland . . . . .	1327 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1557 . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	1672 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1339 . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1557 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1689 . . . . .
France . . . . .	1368 . . . . .	France . . . . .	1562 . . . . .	Peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept. 1697	

War of the *Succession*, commenced 4 May, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, 13 March, 1713.

War with Spain, 16 Dec. 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.

War: *Spanish War*, 23 Oct. 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 30 April, 1748.

War with France, 31 March, 1744. Closed also on 30 April, 1748.

War: the *Seven Years' War*, 9 June, 1756. Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with Spain, 4 Jan. 1762. General peace, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with the United States of North America, 14 July, 1774. Peace of Paris, 30 Nov. 1782.

War with France, 6 Feb. 1778. Peace of Paris, 20 Jan. 1783.

War with Spain, 17 April, 1780. Closed same time, 20 Jan. 1783.

War with Holland, 21 Dec. 1780. Peace signed, 2 Sept. 1783.

War of the *Revolution*, 1 Feb. 1793. Peace of Amiens, 27 March, 1802.

War against *Bonaparte*, 29 April, 1803. Finally closed, 18 June, 1815.

\* Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l*. carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 76 poles of ground; a space equal to 2299 square yards, statute measure.

War with America, 18 June, 1812. Peace of Ghent, 24 Dec. 1814.

War with Russia, 27 March, 1854. Peace of Paris, 31 March, 1856.

For the wars with India, China, Persia, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, and Zululand, see those countries respectively.

**WAR AFFAIRS.** On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a secretary for war affairs, and a cabinet minister, 9 June, 1854; see *Secretaries*. War Office act, passed 20 June, 1870, appoints a financial secretary (who may sit in parliament) and other officers. An act for the protection of war department stores was passed in 1867. By the warrant abolishing purchase in the army, in 1871, Mr. Cardwell became virtually uncontrolled minister of war. For *WAR OFFICE CHARGE*, see under *Army* and *Admiralty*.

New war offices erected by virtue of the Public Offices site act, passed . . . . . 24 July, 1882  
War Exhibition of trophies, &c., from Egypt, opened at Knightsbridge . . . . . 14 Feb. 1883  
Important changes in the war office announced; increased responsibilities of heads of departments, &c. . . . . Feb. 1888



**WAR, GAME OF** (German, *Kriegspiel*), based on the game of chess, was described in a pamphlet in 1780, and rules for it laid down by Domänenrathe von Reisswitz about 1820, and published by his son in 1824-8. Capt. (now sir) Evelyn Baring published a translation of works on the subject in 1872. A society (including von Moltke) was formed at Magdeburg to study it. Prince Arthur (now duke of Connaught) lectured on this game at Dover, 13 March, 1872.

**WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.** Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Warbeck attempted to land in Kent, with 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, and executed, July, 1495. Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, when he assumed the title of Richard IV. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496.

Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, Sept. 1497.

On the approach of Henry took sanctuary at Beaulieu; surrendered; taken to London, Oct. 1497.

Said to have been set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, June, 1499.

Accused of plotting with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, Aug.; the plot failed, and he was hanged at Tyburn, 23 Nov.; the earl beheaded, 28 Nov. 1499.

**WARBURG** (N. Germany). Here the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the allies, 31 July, 1760.

**WARDIAN CASES.** In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward, from observing a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth, was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed cases*, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success, and professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

**WARDMOTES**, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

**WARRANTS, GENERAL**, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, 6 Dec. 1763, in relation to the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes for a libel on the king; see *North Briton*.

**WARRIOR**, see under *Navy of England*, 1860.

**WARSAW**, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1882, 406,261.

The Poles defeated in three days' battle by the Swedes . . . 28-30 July, 1656

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which, John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (September following), signed . . . 31 March, 1683

Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. . . 1703

Treaty of Warsaw between Russia and Poland, 24 Feb. 1768

The Russian garrison here expelled with the loss of

2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon . . . 17 April, 1794

The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice, 4 Oct. "

The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians . . . Nov. "

Suwarow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, 4 Nov. "

Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony . . . Aug. 1807

The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy . . . 1813

The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw, 29 Nov. 1830

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men . . . 25 Feb. 1831

Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin, 6-8 Sept. "

The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result . . . 20-25 Oct. 1860

Panic in a church; great loss of life . . . 25 Dec. 1882

Alexander III. visits Warsaw; great precautions, 8 Sept. 1884

(See *Poland*, 1861-5.)

**WARTBURG**, a castle in Saxony (N. Germany), where Luther was conveyed for safety after the diet of Worms, April, 1521, and where he translated the Bible into German.

**WARWICK CASTLE** (Warwickshire), the seat of the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Plantagenets, Dudleys, Riches, and Greivilles, successively, and frequently besieged; suffered much by fire, 3 Dec. 1871; some of the more ancient part was destroyed.

**WASH-HOUSES**, see *Baths*.

**WASHING MACHINES.** Several have been invented by Americans. At an hotel in New York hundreds of garments are washed in a few minutes by steam, and dried by a centrifugal machine (1862). The ingenious machines of Messrs. Hornsby, of Norwich, appeared in the great exhibition of London, 1862.

**WASHINGTON.** A northern state of the American Union, first settled in 1845, organized as a Territory in 1853, as a State 1889; population in 1880, 75,116. Capital Olympia.

The flourishing town of Seattle was nearly destroyed by fire about 6 June, 1889; estimated loss about \$15,000,000; few lives lost. Ellensburg, a small town also nearly destroyed by fire, 4 July, 1889; estimated loss, \$2,000,000.

**WASHINGTON** (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.E. Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800. Population, 1880, 147,293. The house of representatives opened . . . 30 May, 1803 Washington was taken by the British forces under general Ross, after his victory at Bladensburg; its superb structures and national library burnt, 24 Aug. 1814

General Ross killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore . . . 12 Sept. "

Naval observatory founded . . . 1842

Smithsonian institute (*which see*) founded . . . 1846

Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States congress destroyed by fire, 24 Dec. 1851

The prince of Wales entertained by the president here . . . Oct. 1860

Washington fortified in . . . April, 1862

President Lincoln shot by Booth in Ford's theatre, 14 April; died . . . 15 April, 1865

Memorial obelisk to George Washington, 555 feet high, inaugurated . . . . . 21 Feb. 1885  
National theatre burnt down . . . . . 27 Feb "

## Sec United States.

## IMPORTANT TREATIES OF WASHINGTON.

Fixing N.W. boundary of British America and United States, &c. . . . . 12 June, 1846  
"Reciprocity" treaty regulating trade with Canada, . . . . . 7 June, 1854

Referring the *Alabama* claims and the San Juan boundary question to arbitration; settling disputes respecting fisheries (see *Alabama* and *Juan*); and laying down three rules; asserting that it is the duty of a neutral state, which desires to remain at peace with belligerents, and to enjoy the rights of neutrality, to abstain from taking any part in the war by affording military aid to one or both of the belligerents; and to take care that no acts which would constitute such co-operation in the war be committed by any one within its territory . . . . . 8 May, 1871

**WASIUM** (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1862. In Nov. 1863 Nicklès declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

**WASTE LANDS.** The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841, there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement; see *Agriculture*.

**WATCH OF LONDON**, at night, appointed 1253, proclaimed the hour with a bell before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie*. The old watch was discontinued, and a new police (on duty day and night) commenced, 29 Sept. 1829; see *Police*.

**WATCHES** are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach . . . . . 1500

Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock . . . . . 1530

Watches first brought to England from Germany in A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London. . . . . 1577

Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clockmaker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., "Rob. Hooke, Inven. 1658; T. Tomplon, fecit, 1675." . . . . . 1676

Repeating watches invented by Barlowe . . . . . 1676

Harrison's first time-piece produced (see *Harrison*), . . . . . 1735

Watches and clocks were taxed in . . . . . 1797

The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

Arrangements made at Kew observatory for testing high class watches, and granting graduated certificates; fees, 1*l.* 1*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, &c.; announced April, 1884

**WATER.** Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 594 B.C. *Stanley*. Cavendish and Watt demonstrated that water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen . . . . . 1781-4  
Water was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen

gases by Lavoisier, 1783; by the voltaic battery by Nicholson and Carlisle, 1800; by the heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame by W. R. Grove . . . . . 1846  
In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.

Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237. *Stow*. It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in . . . . . 1285

The New River water brought to London from Chadwell and Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddelton, in . . . . . 1609-13

The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump.

The water-works at Chelsea completed, and the company incorporated . . . . . 1722  
London-bridge ancient water-works destroyed by fire . . . . . 29 Oct. 1779

An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed, 1 July, 1852. This act was amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1871. The companies were bound to provide a constant supply when required; the owner or occupier of the house to provide the prescribed fittings. [The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity.]

A company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh, in . . . . . Jan. 1857

Commissioners for metropolitan water supply appointed, 27 April, 1867; report signed . . . . . 9 June, 1869

London supplied by nine companies: the New River (the best), East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, West Middlesex, Lambeth, and South Essex; who deliver about 108,000,000 gallons daily, 1867; about 116,250,000 gallons . . . . . 1877

New schemes for supplying London with water, 1867:—

1. Mr. Bateman; from the sources of the Severn.
2. Messrs. Hemans and Hassard; from the Cumberland lakes.
3. Mr. Telford Macnelli; Thames water filtered through Bagshot sand.
4. Mr. Bailey Denton; storage reservoirs near the sources of the Thames.
5. Mr. Remington; from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills.

The water from the first two sources analysed and highly approved by professors Frankland and Odling . . . . . April, 1863

Water from the chalk districts softened by Homersham's process strongly recommended, Jan. 1871 . . . . . Aug. 1878

Conference on the national water supply at Society of Arts (suggested by the prince of Wales, president) . . . . . 21, 22 May, "

Letter from the prince of Wales to the earl of Beaconsfield suggesting the appointment of a commission on water supply, dated . . . . . 24 March, 1879

National Water Supply Exhibition, Alexandra Palace; opened . . . . . 14 Aug. "

Government proposal to buy companies' works for 34,398,700*l.* (New River company, 9,146,000*l.*), dropped . . . . . April, 1880

Annual revenue, according to Mr. E. J. Smith's calculations, above 1,500,000*l.* . . . . . 1881

Atkins' process for softening hard water an improvement upon Clarke's process, announced . . . . . July, 1882

Water companies (regulation of powers) act, passed 1887

See *Artesian Wells* and *London Water*.

**WATER-BED, CLOCKS, see Beds, Clocks.**

**WATER-COLOUR PAINTING** was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the last century to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley Fielding, Sandby, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The Water-Colour Society's exhibition which began in 1805, was made Royal in 1881, the diplomas were to be signed by the queen



after Nov. 1882. The Institute of Painters in Water Colours, established about 1831 (made Royal in 1883), open new galleries in Piccadilly, and propose to give free instruction, 27 April, 1883.

**WATERFORD** (S. Ireland), built about 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, 18 April, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37 (the Irish Church Temporalities act), the see of Waterford and Lismore was united with the see of Cashel and Emly, 14 Aug. 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire, 25 Oct. 1815.

Waterford returns three M.P.s. by act passed 25 June, 1885

**WATER-GLASS**, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalis (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiase*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs's discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann, of Lille, published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochemistry (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England, in 1859, by direction of the prince consort.

**WATERING STREETS.** Mr. Cooper's plan for using solutions of chloride of lime or of sodium which dry slowly and attract moisture and ammonia and other gases, and combine them with the material of the road) was partially used in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone in 1868, and also in Liverpool, Boston, and other towns. The plan was ordered to be tried at Westminster in July, 1870.

**WATERLOO**, in Belgium, the site of the great battle, on Sunday, 18 June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 56 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from about ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 64 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (23,991), 93 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4360 men wounded—total, 6932; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 29,766 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his army, returned to Paris; and, finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated. *P. Nicolas.*

Napoleon attributed his defeat to the failures of marshal Grouchy, Wellington said unjustly.

Proposed monument over the British officers and men who died of their wounds, 7 Jan. 1888.

By the side of the chapel of Waterloo, which was uninjured by shot or shell on 18 June, 1815, Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces, 17 Aug. 1705. The conquerors on the same field are the only British commanders whose career brought them to dukedoms.

**WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON.** A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. John Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced 11 Oct. 1811, and opened 18 June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages, were present. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet; its width within the balustrades is 42 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet. Bought for 475,000*l.* by metropolitan board of works; opened toll free, 5 Oct. 1878; lit by electric light from 10 Oct. 1879.

On Oct. 9, 1837, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet bag, containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. No clue could be found respecting these remains, which were interred in Woking cemetery.

**WATERLOO CUP**, see *Dogs*.

**WATER-MILLS**, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. See *Telo-dynamic transmitter*.

**WATERSPOUT.** Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, 13 July, 1827. A waterspout at Glanlesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, 4 Aug. 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, 27 Sept. 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on 24 Sept. 1856, burst into heavy rain. The town of Miskolcz, Hungary, destroyed by a waterspout: great loss of life and property, 30 Aug. 1878. 61 persons said to have been killed by a waterspout in Algeria, Oct. 1881. A waterspout at Arequipa, Peru, caused immense damage, several persons drowned, 14 Feb.; one at Pachuca, Mexico, 30 deaths, 27 Sept. 1884; another near Lagos, very destructive, 6 or 7 June, 1885. Destructive waterspout at Swansea 4 Sept. 1886; another on Batcombe hills, Dorsetshire, greatly damaged the villages of Chatnole, Cerne, and Mintern, 7 June, 1889.

**WATER TOFANA**, see *Poisoning*.

**WATLING-STREET**, see *Roman Roads*.

**WATTIGNIES** (N. France). Here Jourdan and the French republicans defeated the Austrians under the prince of Coburg, and raised the siege of Maubeuge, 14-16 Oct. 1793.

**WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION**, see *Tyler*.

**WAVE PRINCIPLE** (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects; see *Undulatory Theory*, and *Yacht*.

**WAVERLEY NOVELS**. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, 23 Feb. 1827. The original MSS. of several of Scott's poems and novels were sold by auction by Christie and Manson for 1255 guineas, 6 July, 1867.

**WAWZ OR WAWER** (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russian positions were carried by storm, and they retreated with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, 31 March, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small, but their triumph was soon followed by defeat and ruin.

**WAX** came into use for candles in the 12th century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries; see *Candleberry*. The wax tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—**SEALING-WAX** was not brought into use in England until about 1556. Its use has been much superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

**WAXWORK**.—Exhibition of models in wax were popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. The collection of wax figures exhibited by Mrs. Salmon at Aldgate, early in the last century, were removed to Fleet-street and shown there till 1812, when they were sold, it is said, for 5*0*l.** Madame Tussaud, a skilful modeller, exhibited her remarkable collection of models and casts of eminent persons with costumes and other interesting relics in the boulevard du Temple, Paris, 1785. In 1802 she exhibited her collection at the Lyceum, Strand, London, and afterwards at other places. The interest of the exhibition has been energetically sustained for many years at Baker-street, London, W., and latterly at Marylebone-road, by madame Tussaud and her family; she died 15 April, 1850, aged 90. Early in 1889 the collection was purchased by a company, Mr. John Tussaud being engaged as manager.

**WE**. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, 1199. *Coke*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about 1200.

**WEALD** of Kent and Sussex, the site of very large, ancient forests; St. Leonard's still remaining; near which, in the Wealden formation, Dr. G. A. Mantell discovered the remains of huge extinct animals, 1825 *et seq.* Mr. R. Farley published an exhaustive "History of the Weald of Kent," 1871-4.

**WEATHER**, see *Meteorology*.

**WEAVING** appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece.

The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Cabnet's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects" (1331). Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; see *Loom*, and *Electric Loom*.

**WEDDINGS**. Silver weddings are celebrated after a union of 25 years; golden weddings after a union of 50 years; and diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years. John, king of Saxony, celebrated his golden wedding, 10 Nov. 1872.

**WEDDING-RINGS** were used by the ancients, and put upon the wedding finger, from a supposed connection with a vein there with the heart. According to Pliny they were made of iron; in the time of Tertullian of gold. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold, by statute, 1855; see *Adriatic*.

**WEDGE-LIKE CHARACTERS**, see *Cuneiform*.

**WEDGWOOD WARE**, pottery and porcelain produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763, much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

**WEDNESDAY**, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, worshipped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

**WEEDON INQUIRY** (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements were afterwards disputed, and caused much dissatisfaction.

**WEEK**, the space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks—the common one of seven days; the second of years, seven years; the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>French.</i>
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Dimanche.
Dies Lune,	Day of the Moon,	Lundi.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Mardi.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Mercredi.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Jeudi.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Vendredi.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Samedi.
<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>German.</i>
Sunday,	Sun's day,	Sonntag.
Monday,	Moon's day,	Montag.
Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Dienstag.
Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mittwoch.
Thursday,	Thor's day,	Donnerstag.
Friday,	Friga's day,	Freitag.
Saturday,	Saturne's day,	Samstag, or Sonnabend.

**WEEKLY DISPATCH**, liberal weekly Sunday paper, established 1801.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**. These are the stamping of gold and silver money, are attributed to Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B.C.; see *Aran-*



*deNan Marbles.* Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers.* See *Crieth*.

Much information is given by Mr. H. W. Chisholm in his work "On the Science of Weighing and Measuring," 1877.

The Jews ascribed weights and measures to Cain; the Egyptians to Theuth, or Thoth; the Greeks, to Hermes (the Roman Mercury).

The basis of ancient measures was the natural proportions of the human body: the digit, or breadth of the middle part of the first joint of the fore finger, being the lowest unit of the scale.

The Egyptian cubit (six palms), under the Pharaohs, was about 18.24 English inches; the cubit of Ptolemy about 21.87 inches; he determined the length of a stadium, and of a degree.

The sacred cubit of the Jews (Newton), 24.7 inches. Assyrian weights are described by Mr. Layard in his "Nineveh."

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar. 972

Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. I. 1197

A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. (Stow) 1309

Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure, and yard," throughout the kingdom 1353

First statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hen. VIII. 1532

Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1795

Again regulated 1800

Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took effect throughout the United Kingdom 1 Jan. 1826

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and in 1859

16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce 1853

A commission (consisting of Mr. G. B. Airy, gen. E. Sabine, lord Rosse, Mr. T. Graham and others), appointed to examine the standards 9 May, 1867

3rd report of the Standards commission states that errors exist in official standards, dated 24 July, 1868

A new Weights and Measures act passed to enforce uniformity in all markets in the United Kingdom, and abolish local measures, 8 Aug. 1878; came into operation 1 Jan. 1879

*Specific gravities* (unit, pure water): iridium, 22.38; platinum, 21.45; osmium, 21.4; gold, 19.32; lead, 11.35; silver, 10.51; copper, 8.94; iron, 7.87; tin, 7.29; zinc, 7.19; iodine, 4.95; carbon, 3.52; aluminium, 2.56; sulphur, 2; sodium, 0.97; lithium, 0.59; oxygen, 0.001431; nitrogen, 0.001257; hydrogen, 0.000896, Dr. O. J. Broch. 1878

(See *Standard*; and *Metrical System*.)

**WEIMAR**, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar (*which see*).

**WEINSBERG**, see *Guelphs*.

**WEISSENBURG**, see *Wissembourg*.

**WELLINGTON**, a town in New Zealand, North Island, settled in 1840, made a bishopric in 1858, became a seat of government, 24 Dec. 1864. Population in 1887, about 30,000.

**WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION**, succeeded that of viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828. The duke resigned 16 Nov. 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Bathurst, *president of the council*.

Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal*.

Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr.

Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*. Viscount Melville, *board of control*.

Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*.

J. C. Herries, *master of the mint*.

Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster*.

Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and

Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign and colonial secretaries*.

Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board*.

Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues, &c.*, May and June, 1828.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

**WELLINGTON COLLEGE** (Sandhurst), was erected by subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington, for the support and education of orphan sons of commissioned officers. The first stone was laid by the queen on 2 June, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on 29 Jan. 1859. Out of the 150,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building, and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

A controversy respecting its management; certain charges explained or rebutted. Ang.-Oct. 1878

Proposal for royal commission of inquiry negatived in the commons 1 April, 1879

Commission appointed; lord Penzance, bishop of Exeter, Mr. R. Lowe (since lord Sherbrooke), col. Chesney, &c., June, 1879; report recommending greater economy and improvement of income, Aug. 1880

**WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA**, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by W. Whitehead, June, 1850; a specimen first gathered by Mr. W. Lobb in 1853, and described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference. The prince consort (5 June, 1861) and the queen (24 July, 1861) planted Wellingtonias at the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. The trees did not live; the gardens were given up in 1887.

**WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES**, &c. For details see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March or April (baptised 30 April); incorrectly said by others 1 May, 1769

Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India, takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug.; gains his first victory at Assaye, 23 Sept.; defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gwalghur 13 Dec. 1803

Becomes secretary for Ireland 1807

Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira 21 Aug. 1808

Defeats Victor at Talavera, 28 July; created viscount Wellington 4 Sept. 1809

Repulses Massena at Busaco, 27 Sept.; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras 10 Oct. 1810

Defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro, 5 May; takes Almeida 10 May, 1811

Passes the Douro and defeats Soult 12 May, 1812

Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; and Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July; enters Madrid 12 Aug. "

Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, 21 June; storms St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; enters France 8 Oct. 1813

Defeats Soult at Orthez, 27 Feb.; and at Toulouse 10 April, 1814

Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000*l.* and a grant of 300,000*l.* May, "

First appeared in the house of lords; his patents of creation as baron, earl, marquiss, and duke being read at the same time 28 June, "

Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, 16 June; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, 18 June; invests Paris 3 July, 1815

Commands the army of occupation in France July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

July, 1815, till Nov. 1818

3 July, 1815

His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes 10 Feb. 1818  
 Appointed master-general of the ordnance 1819  
 The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000*l.*) 16 Feb. 1822  
 The duke appointed commander-in-chief, 22 Jan.; resigns 30 April, 1827  
 Becomes first minister 8 Jan. 1828  
 Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill April, 1829  
 Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, 2 Nov.; resigns 16 Nov. 1830  
 Transacts all the business of the country, after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns April, 1835  
 Again commander-in-chief 15 Aug. 1842  
 Dies at Walmer castle\* 14 Sept. 1852  
 Removed to Chelsea hospital, where he lay in state 10 Nov. "  
 Removed to the Horse Guards 17 Nov. "  
 Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral 18 Nov. "  
 A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle.  
 The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, the regiment of Scots Greys; a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the Indian army.  
 The body was placed upon a sumptuous funeral car, drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd.  
 The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral.  
 Memorial by Marchetti erected by the present duke, his son, and tenants at Strathfieldsaye, July, 1866.  
 WELLINGTON MONUMENT, in St. Paul's.  
 A number of models exhibited in Westminster hall: none chosen, 1857.  
 The execution of the monument entrusted to Mr. A. Stevens, sculptor, and Mr. Penrose, architect. The stone sarcophagus was completed in 1858.  
 In Aug. 1870, above 17,000*l.* had been expended, and it was stated that 15,000*l.* more were required. Parliament had granted 20,000*l.* Fresh arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens. He died 1 May, 1875. Monument reported complete, 1 Feb.; uncovered, 20 April, 1878.

See *Statues*.

WELLS were dug by Abraham, 1892 B.C., and Isaac, 1804 (*Gen.* xxi. 30, and xxvi. 19). Danaus is said to have introduced well-digging into Greece from Egypt. Norton's "tube-well," patented Oct. 1867, is said to be the invention of Hiram J. Messenger, Stephen Brewer, and Byron Mudge, Americans of the state of New York. The apparatus consists of an iron tube perforated with holes at the lower end, and shod with a steel point, which readily enters the hardest soil when forcibly driven. It was used with great advantage during the civil war 1861-4; by the British in their campaign in Abyssinia in 1867-8; and by the Russians in Khiva, 1873.

Messrs. Meux, brewers, New Oxford-street, London, boring, found water beneath the greensand, about 1000 feet deep, April, 1877.

WELLS (Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Other West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a

bishopric in 909, during the reign of Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop was Æthelm or Adelnus (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WELSH CHARITY SCHOOLS; established in Gray's-inn-road, London, 1715; removed to Ashford, near Staines, Middlesex, 1852.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the north-eastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification by religious exercises. From their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729. John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding many churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. The Wesleyan Methodist society, as such, began in 1739. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but differing with him respecting the doctrine of election, they separated in 1741; see *Whitefield*. Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His two leading doctrines were the instantaneousness of conversion, and Christian perfection, or deliverance from all sin. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." *Macaulay*. The deed of declaration, establishing the conference, is dated 28 Feb. 1784. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.

The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, till lately, composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1784. At the centenary of the existence of Methodism 216,000*l.* were collected, to be expended on the objects of the society 1839  
 An oecumenical conference to be held in the autumn of 1881, settled 31 July, 1880  
 138th annual conference opened 19 July, 1881  
 Out of the original connection have seceded:—

New Connection (in 1796)	Chapels in 1851
Primitive Methodists (1810)	301
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (from Wm. O'Bryan) (1815)	2871
Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	403
Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	329
The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body (1844-8).	2000

The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

The United Methodist Free Churches, an amalgamation of the Protestant Methodist (1828), Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834) and the Wesleyan Reform Association (1849) effected in 1857

Wesleyan Methodist church members in Great Britain in 1868, 342,380; in 1872, 346,580; in 1876, 372,538; 1878, 380,867 (1412 ministers); 1885, 413,163; March, 1889, 421,784.

Letter from Dr. Pusey requesting aid in opposing Coleridge's bill for admitting dissenters to the universities, read at the conference, but not received 13 Aug. 1863

\* His favourite old horse, Copenhagen, (born 1803, at Waterloo), died 1836.



The establishment of a high school for Wesleyans at Cambridge (to prepare for the university) proposed . . . May 1872  
 The chapel in the City-road, London, founded by John Wesley, & April, 1877, was nearly destroyed by fire . . . 7 Dec. 1879  
 Ecumenical Methodist conference (at City-road Chapel, London), of 400 delegates, ministers and laymen from all parts of the world (representing nearly 4,000,000) . . . 6 Sept. et seq. 1881  
 Members in United Kingdom, 435,232 . . . 1884  
 Conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . 21 July 1885  
 " " Camborne, Cornwall . . . 24 July 1888  
 " " Sheffield (146th) . . . 23 July 1889

WESSEX, see *Britain*.

## WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—

Sierra Leone, Gambia, &c. Governor, sir Arthur E. Kennedy, 1867; sir Garnet Wolseley, Aug. 1873; Cornelius H. Kortright, 1875; Dr. Samuel Rowe, 1876; capt. Arthur E. Havelock, 1881; sir Samuel Rowe, 1884. See *Ashantees*.

Turbulent chiefs subdued . . . June, 1883  
 International conference at Berlin, on West African affairs.\* Freedom of trade on the Congo; Rights of States occupying open territory; proposed by Germany, accepted by France, England, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, the United States, and Turkey . . . 8 Oct. 1884  
 Conference opened, prince Bismarck president . . . 15 Nov. "

The conference declares free trade in the Congo valley and affirms British protectorate over the Niger, and recognises the International African Association . . . Dec. "  
 Prohibits slave trade . . . 7 Jan. 1885  
 Approves rules for future annexations on the coast . . . 1 Feb. "  
 Result of the conference embodied in a general act signed . . . 26 Feb. "  
 International limitations on the lower Congo, settled . . . 15 Feb. "

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**, formerly **SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT**, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and Captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant-governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home, or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unfit for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848, the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after-years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement of King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coal-ing station, has become a thriving sea-port. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A

journal called the *Freemantle Gazette* was published here in March, 1831. Bishopric of Perth founded 1857. Population of Western Australia in 1859, 14,837; Jan. 1862, 15,555; Dec. 1883, 31,233; Dec. 1888, 42,137; revenue 1887, 377,903*l.*; expenditure, 456,897*l.*; imports, 832,213*l.*; exports, 604,656*l.* Governor John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861; sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, May, 1868; Frederick A. Weld, 1869; Wm. C. F. Robinson, 1874; major-gen. sir Harry St. George Ord, 1877; sir W. F. Robinson, 1880; sir Frederick Napier Broome, 1882. New gold field at Perth discovered, May; gold discovered in n.w. Australia . . . (?) May, 1886  
 The legislative council petition for responsible self-government instead of being a crown colony, autumn, 1887; a bill granting this was passed by the house of lords, 16 July, but deferred by government in the commons . . . Aug. 1889

**WESTERN CHURCH** (called also the **LATIN** or **ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 653; see *Greek Church*. Its history is mainly comprised in that of the popes and of the European kingdoms; see *Popes*. This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; by Pelagianism, about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism, and by ultramontaniam, in the 19th; see *Roman Catholics*.

**WESTERN EMPIRE**. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in 296; but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, the former having the Western portion or Rome, 364; see *Eastern Empire, Italy, and Rome*.

## EMPERORS.

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.
367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.
375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with Gratian, who is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by
394. Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor. [Andragathius threw himself into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand.]
395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.
423. Usurpation of John, the Notary, defeated and slain near Ravenna.
425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor
455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
455. Marcns Meccilius Avitus: forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
457. Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power; Severus poisoned by Ricimer.
465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]

\* Mr. H. S'anley, at Berlin.

467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
472. Flavius-Ancius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor,
474. Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli: takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.

See *Italy, Rome, and Germany.*

**WEST HAM, S.W. Essex,** (called London over the border) parish containing Plaistow, Stratford, &c., the population in 1841, 12,738; owing to the large increase of factories and other works rose to 99,142 in 1871, and 200,752 in 1881.

West Ham returns two M.P.'s by the act of 1885; and was incorporated by royal charter, July, 1886. West Ham is outside of the jurisdiction of the metropolitan board of works. The dreadful sanitary condition of 1855 gradually improved by the action of a new local board, now succeeded by a municipal corporation. Rateable value 79,000*l.* in 1856; nearly 700,000*l.* in 1886.

**WESTERN ISLES OF SCOTLAND.** Royal commission to inquire into extreme destitution appointed 20 March, 1883 (lord Napier and Ettrick, Mr. Donald Cameron, M.P., and others). See *Mansion House.*

**WEST INDIES,** islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadaloupe; see the *Islands respectively.*

A royal commission to inquire into their condition appointed in 1882, reported on their great need of important judicial and fiscal reforms April, 1884: Depressed condition through increased use of beet sugar; inadmissible remedies proposed by deputation to lord Derby, 28 Aug. 1884.

**WEST INDIAN SETTLEMENTS,** see *Jamaica.*

**WESTMINSTER,** so called on account of its western situation with regard to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named East Minster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island: and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder in 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Howel's Londinopolis*; see *Parliament*, 1834-52, 1884. By the Seats act of 1885, Westminster returns one M.P.

Earl Grosvenor created marquis of Westminster, 1831; the marquis created duke 1874

Westminster industrial exhibition, opened 24 May, closed 9 Aug. 1879

Baroness Burdett Coutts lays foundation of New Town Hall, near Victoria Street, 29 March, 1882; opened 19 July, 1883

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.** Christopher Wren, in his survey of the present edifice, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. The erection of the first abbey in the 7th century is ascribed to St. Sebert, king of Essex.

The church becoming ruinous, splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1055-65) and filled with monks from Exeter (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the Kings of England); dedicated 28 Dec. 1065

Re-built in a magnificent style by Henry III. 1220-69.

In the reigns of Edward I., Edward III., and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic buildings, erected 1300-1400.

The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between 1340 and 1483

The west front and the great window built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; the latter commenced the chapel which bears his name; the first stone laid 24 Jan. 1502-3

The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric 1540

Made a collegiate church by Elizabeth 1560

Made a barrack for soldiers (*Mercurius Rusticus*), July, 1643

The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. 1714-60

The choir injured by fire 9 July, 1803

Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of 42,000*l.* in 1809

A fire, without any serious injury 27 April, 1829

The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, commenced on 3 Jan. 1853

The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated, 28 Dec. 1865

7000*l.* voted by parliament to restore the chapter-house (G. Gilbert Scott employed), 1 May, 1866;

re-opened 29 April, 1872

Lectures in the Abbey on foreign missions: professor Max Müller, a layman, 3 Dec. 1873; principal Caird of Scotch church, 30 Nov. 1874; rev.

Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Livingstone 30 Nov. 1875

Sir Charles Lyell, sir Win. Sterndale Bennett, and bishop Comop Thirlwall, buried in the Abbey, 1875; G. E. Street, 29 Dec. 1881; C. R. Darwin, 26 April, 1882

Repairs connected with the principal entrance after designs by Gilbert Scott, completed at a cost of about 20,000*l.* Nov. 1881

New Abbey gardens opened 12 April, 1882

New organ set up May, 1884

Thanksgiving jubilee services for the queen (see *Jubilee*) 21, 22 June, 1887

Proposed transfer of the charge of restoring and maintaining the abbey to the ecclesiastical commissioners who are to advance 10,000*l.* March;

legalised by act passed 28 June, 1883

**WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM,** see *Aquarium.*

**WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY.** At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; king Henry VIII. in 1539 erected it into a deanery; and in 1540 into a bishopric, and appointed Thomas Thirlby prelate. He was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex, his diocese, being restored to London. The dean presided until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot. Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created *archbishop of Westminster* by the pope Pius IX. 30 Sept. 1850; see *Papal Aggression*. Dr. Wiseman died 8 Feb. 1865; Henry Manning was consecrated his successor 8 June, following.

#### RECENT DEANS.

1793. Samuel Horsley; bishop of St. Asaph, 1802.

1802. William Vincent; died 21 Dec. 1815.

1815. John Ireland; died 21 Sept. 1842.

1842. Thomas Taiton; bishop of Ely, 1845.

1845. Samuel Wilberforce; bishop of Oxford, 1845.



1846. William Buckland; died 14 Aug. 1856.  
 1856. Richard C. Trench; abp. of Dublin. 1 Jan. 1864.  
 1864. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley; died 18 July, 1881.  
 1881. George Granville Bradley; 14 Sept.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGES.** The handsome old bridge was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), 13 Sept. 1738, the first stone laid 29 Jan. 1738-9; opened for passengers 18 Nov. 1750; cost 426,050*l*. It was built of Portland stone, and crossed the river where the breadth is 1223 feet.

Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrades on both sides were removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.

By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one) . . . 4 Aug. 1853

The contract required the completion of the works by . . . 1 June, 1857

The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on 24 May, 1862

**WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS** were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

**WESTMINSTER HALL** (London), first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236 Henry III. on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000. *Stow*. The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem*. Westminster hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars (except a hall of justice at Padua); it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859, and since. The courts of law removed to the new buildings in the Strand Jan. 1883. Restorations proposed by Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., July, 1884. The roof and windows greatly damaged by an explosion of dynamite (?) about 2 p.m. 24 Jan. 1885.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**, founded, 1719; chartered, 1836.

**WESTMINSTER PALACE**, see under *Palace of Westminster*, and *Parliament*.

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW**, liberal in religion and politics, first appeared, 1824, as the organ of the philosophic radicals, termed the Westminster school, friends of Jeremy Bentham. See *Utilitarianism*.

**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL** or **ST. PETER'S COLLEGE**, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560,

for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the abbey enclosure. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

*Westminster Schools*, United, comprise Emanuel and St. Margaret's hospitals, and rev. James Palmer's and Emery Hill's school charities, which were abolished by the endowed school commissioners 27 June, 1873. New schools are to be erected.

**WESTMINSTER, STATUTES OF**, are 3 and 13 Edward I., 1275-90; see *Acts of Parliament*.

**WESTMORELAND.** This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; but resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

**WESTPHALIA** (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation in 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814 was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, was created by decree 18 Aug. 1806, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king, 1 Dec. 1807. Hanover was annexed to it, 1 March, 1810. The kingdom was abolished in 1813, and the countries were restored to their former rulers.

Through strike of the coal miners for increased pay and shorter hours of labour, Herr Krupp, of Essen, had to stop his iron and steel works at several places for want of coal about 4 May. A conflict took place near Gladbeck between the troops and miners, and three miners were killed, 7 May; the owners stand firm; about 39,000 men on strike, 8 May; nearly 100,000 strikers out, 13 May; the government intervenes to effect a compromise, about 13 May; the emperor receives three delegates from miners, 14 May, and advises both parties to come to a compromise, about 15, 16 May; strike spreading to Silesia &c., 15 May; strikers in Westphalia about 110,000, in Silesia 10,000, 16 May—20 May; 40 members of the striking committee arrested 26 May; strike ends by a compromise, 31 May, 1889.

**WESTPHALIA or MÜNSTER, PEACE OF**; the treaties signed at Osnaburg 6 Aug., and at Münster 24 Oct. 1648, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace (ending the thirty years' war) the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Lower Palatinate restored to the elector palatine; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany.

**WEST SAXONS**, see *Wessex*, in *Britain*.

**WEYMOUTH**, Dorsetshire, was given by Henry I. to St. Swithin's, Winchester. Taken from Charles I., by the parliamentarians, 1644; visited and brought into note by George III., 1789. First Dorset industrial exhibition was opened here, 25 July, 1878.

**WHALE-FISHERY**, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians in the ninth century. *Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland, for their oil only, 1578; the use of their

fin and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tuns; in 1826, when gas-light became general, 25,000 tuns; in 1840, about 22,000 tuns; in 1850, 21,360 tuns; in 1861, 19,176 tuns; in 1864, 14,701 tuns; in 1867, 15,945 tuns; in 1871, 24,679 tuns; in 1872 18,719 tuns; in 1878, 20,656 tuns; in 1883, 17,156 tuns; in 1887, 17,698 tuns. *A living whale* from Labrador, 9 feet 6 inches long, placed in the Westminster aquarium, 26 Sept., died 29 Sept. 1877. White whale (Beluga), arrived 28 May; died in latter part of June.

**WHARNCLIFFE MEETINGS** of public companies (held to give enlarged powers under certain prescribed conditions) are so called because the standing orders of the house of lords, under which they are held, were introduced by lord Wharncliffe, about 1846.

**WHEAT.** The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts*. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, in order to encourage its being raised at home. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat. In 1871 it was estimated that 3,571,804 acres in the United Kingdom were devoted to wheat; in 1876, 3,124,342. See *Bread*, and *Corn Laws*. Greatest producers (in order), United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, &c. The wheat crop for Great Britain is said to have yielded 71,939,647 bushels in 1888.

## IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

Wheat.	Flour.
1854, 2,656,455 qrs.	6,329,038 cwt.
1861, 29,955,532 "	6,152,938 "
1862, 41,033,503 "	7,207,113 "
1864, 23,196,714 cwt.	4,512,391 "
1866, 23,156,329 "	4,972,280 "
1868, 32,639,768 "	3,093,022 "
1871, 39,389,803 "	3,977,933 "
1872, 42,127,726 "	4,388,136 "
1874, 41,527,638 "	6,236,044 "
1877, 54,269,800 "	7,377,303 "
1878, 49,906,484 "	7,828,079 "
1879, 59,591,795 "	10,728,252 "
1880, 55,261,924 "	10,558,312 "
1881, 57,147,933 "	11,357,381 "
1882, 64,240,749 "	13,057,403 "
1883, 64,138,631 "	16,329,312 "
1884, 47,306,156 "	15,095,301 "
1885, 61,498,864 "	15,832,843 "
1886, 47,435,806 "	14,689,560 "
1887, 55,802,518 "	18,063,234 "

## VALUE OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854 . . . £11,693,737	1866 . . . £12,983,090
1855 . . . 9,679,578	1867 . . . 24,985,096
1856 . . . 12,716,349	1868 . . . 22,069,353
1857 . . . 9,563,099	1869 . . . 19,515,758
1858 . . . 9,050,467	1870 . . . 16,264,027
1859 . . . 8,713,532	1871 . . . 23,318,883
1860 . . . 16,554,083	1872 . . . 26,169,185
1861 . . . 19,051,464	1873 . . . 28,538,746
1862 . . . 23,203,800	1874 . . . 25,236,932
1863 . . . 12,015,006	1875 . . . 27,510,469
1864 . . . 10,674,654	1876 . . . 23,178,011
1865 . . . 9,775,616	1877 . . . 33,835,437

1878 . . . £27,433,444	1883 . . . £31,454,481
1879 . . . 31,468,171	1884 . . . 19,901,794
1880 . . . 30,621,711	1885 . . . 24,085,913
1881 . . . 31,531,535	1886 . . . 17,909,630
1882 . . . 34,259,126	1887 . . . 21,337,918

## Average Annual Price per Quarter in England and Wales.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1801 119 6	1840 66 4	1868 63 9	1876 46 2
1805 89 9	1845 50 10	1869 48 2	1877 56 9
1810 106 5	1850 40 3	1870 46 10	1878 46 5
1815 65 7	1855 74 8	1871 56 8	1879 43 10
1820 67 10	1860 53 3	1872 57 0	1880 44 4
1825 68 6	1865 41 10	1873 58 8	1881 45 4
1830 66 4	1866 49 11	1874 55 8	1882 45 1
1835 39 4	1867 64 5	1875 45 2	1883 41 7

**WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE.** A barbarous mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, about 1535; see *Ravaillac*.

**WHEEL-WORK**, see *Spinning, Looms, Automation*.

**WHIGS.** In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "whigs," or fanatical covenants in Scotland; and in return the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. The distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the meal plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honoured distinctions. *Hume*. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the protestant succession. They were chiefly instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, the repeal of the corn laws, and similar measures. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. See *Liberals*. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Halifax, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston, and Gladstone*.

**WHIP**, the popular title of the patronage secretary of the treasury, whose duty it is to collect members to make a house on important occasions, &c. Sir Wm. Hayter, the liberal "whip," 1850-8, received a testimonial for his energetic services, early in 1861. The right hon. Wm. P. Adam, an able whip, died governor of Madras, 24 May, 1881. It is the duty of both conservative and liberal whips to promote the interest of their party in every conceivable way.

The management of the house of commons by bribery is said to have begun with Clifford of the "Cabal" ministry, and continued by Whigs and Tories. Mr. Roberts (under Henry Pelham), is said to have paid members sums of 1,000*l.*, 500*l.*, &c., to each at the close of a session for their support. *Wrazall*.

**WHISKY**, the spirit distilled from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article once produced annually about three millions. The distillation of whisky is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier; see *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England. *Women's Whisky War*, see *United States*, 1874.



**WHIST**, a game at cards, became general at the end of the 17th century.

Edmund Hoyle, who published his "Short Treatise" about 1742, died in 1769, aged 97; Lord Peterborough introduced short whist early in the present century; the laws were revised in 1864.  
 "Whist," a poem . . . . . 1791  
 Laws by "Cavendish," compiled . . . . . about 1861  
 James Clay, M.P., an eminent player, died 26 Sept. 1871

**WHITBY**, N.R. Yorkshire. The monastery here, under St. Hilda, founded by king Oswy, 657, destroyed by the Danes 876, was restored by William de Percy about 1100. The Chalmleys established alum works here in 1615. Whitby was made a borough in 1832, and absorbed into the county in 1885.

**WHITEBAIT DINNER**, when the cabinet ministers met at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Preston and Mr. George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates its origin in 1721. The annual whitebait dinner, stopped by the Gladstone ministry, was revived by the Disraeli ministry, 1 Aug. 1874, and continued by the Gladstone, 1 Sept. 1880. No dinner, 1884. The whitebait (*clupea alba*) is a subject of controversy. Albert Günther, of the British Museum, in his Catalogue of Fishes, says the whitebait is "a purely nominal species," and that all the examples which he has examined were young herrings (1868).

At the inquiry in June, 1878, James Henry Cannon, fisherman, claimed the discovery of the fish for his grandfather, Richard, who named it 1780. It was mentioned in a letter in the life of lord Malmesbury, 2 July, 1763.

**WHITEBOYS**, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose and were again suppressed in 1786-7. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

**WHITECHAPEL**, a parish in East London, was part of Stepney till 1329. The church, built in 1673, was replaced by one consecrated 2 Feb. 1877, which was burnt 26 Aug. 1880.

New Loan Art exhibition opened . . . . . 4 April, 1882

**WHITECHAPEL MURDERS**, &c. Henry Wainwright, a brushmaker, murdered Harriet Lane, his mistress, on his premises, 215, Whitechapel-road, and buried the body, Sept. 1874.

While conveying the mutilated remains to be concealed in his cellars in Southwark, Wainwright and Alice Day were apprehended, through the courage and activity of Alfred Philip Stokes, 11 Sept. Day was discharged; Henry and his brother Thomas were committed for trial 13 Oct. 1875  
 Nine days' trial before chief justice Cockburn; Henry convicted of murder; Thomas as accessory after the fact (seven years' penal servitude), 22 Nov.-1 Dec.; Henry executed . . . . . 21 Dec. 1875  
 1232d. subscribed for Henry's family.  
 30l. awarded to Stokes.

Much excitement was caused by the murder and brutal mutilation of four unfortunate women at different times—Smith, 3 April; Tabran, 7 Aug.; Nichols, 31 Aug.; Chapman, 7, 8 Sept. Coroners return open verdict. The evidence showed the murderer possessed surgical knowledge, his object being to get possession of certain organs. Two more women murdered in a similar manner near Commercial Road and Aldgate; E. Watts or Stride and C. Conway or Eddowes between 1 and 2 A.M. 30 Sept. The lord mayor offers 500l. reward in relation to the murder near Aldgate;

Mary Jane Kelly's body found dreadfully mutilated in 26, Dorset Street, Spitalfields . . . . . 9 Nov. 1888  
 Rose Milet or Davis (?) strangled at Poplar 28 Dec. "  
 Alice McKenzie found with throat cut, &c., in Castle Alley, Whitechapel . . . . . 17 July, 1889

**WHITE CROSS ARMY**, the shorter title of the Church of England Purity Society, established by Miss Ellice Hopkins, supported by the bishops of Durham and Lichfield and other prelates, highly successful at Oxford, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and other places, 1884.

**WHITE DOVES**, a South Russian religious sect, said to be wealthy and superstitious, strongly advocating celibacy: under a chief named Kou-drine. Members were tried for moral offences about April, 1876.

**WHITEFIELDITES**. George Whitefield, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," born 1714, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. He visited America in 1737, 1739, and 1744. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's connexion," from his having become her chaplain in 1748, and from her energetic support of the sect, by establishing a college at Trevecca, 1767. See *Spafields*. There were 109 chapels of this connexion in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He died 30 Sept. 1770, and the countess died 17 June 1791; see *Tabernacle*.

**WHITE FLAG**, see *Flag*.

**WHITE FRIARS**, see *Carmelites* and *Sanctuaries*.

**WHITEHALL** (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till taken by Henry VIII. from cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,  
 At every stroke the oars did tears let fall.  
 More clung about the barge: fish under water  
 Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after.  
 I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,  
 Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes:  
 For howso'er thus much my thoughts have scannd,  
 She had come by water, had she come by land."

Whitehall was partly burnt 9-10 April, 1691; totally destroyed by fire, 4 Jan. 1697-8, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded 30 Jan. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

**WHITE HATS**, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1377, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1384, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

**WHITE HOODS**, see *Catechumens*.

**WHITE HORSE**, see *Ashdown*.

**WHITE HOUSE** (Washington), built of freestone, the residence of the president, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

**WHITE LEAGUE**, formed in Louisiana and other southern states of North America, to resist the aggressions of the emancipated negroes and their friends, termed "carpet-baggers." See *New Orleans*, 1874.

**WHITE PASHA**, see *Soudan*, July, 1888.

**WHITE PLAINS** (N. America), where a battle was fought 28 Oct. 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

**WHITE ROSE, ORDER OF THE**, includes men and women of many shades of opinion, agreeing on one point, that all authority comes from above, utterly independent of the will of the people. They regard the revolution of 1688 as a national crime, and Jacobitism as true loyalty. The order has no religious test, its sole object being to maintain the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and revive public interest in the sufferings of the house of Stuart. (Feb. 1888.)

**WHITE SHEEP**, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468, and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

**WHITE TOWER**, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large, square, irregular building, erected in 1070 by abbot Gundulph, afterwards bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height: the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains an extensive armoury. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of the royal observatory at Greenwich.

**WHITSUNTIDE**, a festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: the newly-baptized persons, or catechumens, are said to have worn white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is movable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday. Whitsunday 1889, 9 June; 1890, 25 May; 1891, 17 May; 1892, 5 June; 1893, 21 May.

**Whitsunday**, a Scotch quarter-day, is always on 15 May, as settled by an act of 1693, but local usage varies.

**WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES**. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last in 1419. Many false stories are connected with his name, and his munificent charities are little known. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424; and his almshouses in 1429; the latter, originally built in London, now stand on Highgate-hill (built 1808) near the supposed site of the supposed famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair.

**WHITWORTH FOUNDATIONS**. Mr. (aftd. sir) Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer (born 21 Dec. 1803; died 22 Jan. 1887) in a letter to the first lord of the treasury, dated 18 March, 1868, offered to found 30 scholarships of the annual value of 100*l.* each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country; and he expressed hopes that means might be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here. This offer was accepted by the lords of the committee of the privy council, 28 March, 1868. In 1875, sir Joseph assigned an estate to support these scholarships.

**WHO ? WHO ? ADMINISTRATION**, *Derby's*, earl of, Feb. 1852 (*which see*).

**"WHOLE DUTY OF MAN;"** (the authorship doubtfully attributed to abps. Sanerft, Frewen, and Sterne; to bishops Fell and Chapel; to Dorothy, lady Packington, and others;) first published, 1659. *Lowndes*. It is attributed by some to John Ischam.

**WICKLIFFITES**, the followers of John Wicliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was a forerunner of the reformation of the English Church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wicliffe, protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, was virulently persecuted by the church, and only saved from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, 31 Dec. 1384, in his 60th year. The Council of Constance, in 1414, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift, 1415. Wicliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380; a noble edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850. *Wycliff Society*, founded in 1882 to publish his works. Quin-centenary of his death celebrated in London, &c., 21 May, 1884. See *Lollards*.

**WIDOWS**. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow if without children (1490 n.c.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttee*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738; for widows of naval men, founded in 1739; for widows of medical men, 1788: a law society; for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and a society for artists' widows, 1827. — **WIDOWERS** were taxed in England as follows: a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.*; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, 1*s.*; 7 Will. III. 1695.

**WIEN**, see *Vienna*.

**WIFE**, see *Wives*.

**WIG**, see *Peruke*.

**WIGAN** (Lancashire). The king's troops, commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once more by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildesley, an ardent royalist, was slain



a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679. The colliers in the neighbourhood struck, and acting riotously 17, 18 April, 1868, were quelled by the military. Arrangements were soon after made with the employers. The prince and princess of Wales at their visit, 4 June, 1873, opened a new hospital, &c., and received a hearty welcome. See *Railway accidents*, 2 Aug. 1873.

**WIGHT, ISLE OF**, the Roman *Vecta* or *Victis*, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530; by the Danes, 787, and in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was invaded by the French, July, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasion by them. In 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England and then duke of Warwick, and afterwards crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the Isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was very plentiful. In this Isle is the queen's marine residence, Osborne-house.

Prince Henry of Battenberg appointed governor Jan. 1889, officially received 29 July.

**WILD BIRDS' PROTECTION ACTS**, passed 10 Aug. 1872, 24 July, 1876, and 7 Sept. 1880.

**WILDERNESS BATTLES**, see *United States*, May, 1864.

**WILHELMSHAFEN**, at HIPPENS, bay of Jade, Oldenburg, the first German military port, was inaugurated by William, king of Prussia, 17 June, 1869. Since 1871 it has become the Chatham of Germany. By explosion of a gun on the *Mars*, 8 men killed and 20 injured, 27 April, 1881.

**WILKES'S NUMBER**, 45, see *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

**WILLIAMS' LIBRARY**, see *Libraries*.

**WILLIS'S ROOMS**, see *Atmack's*.

**WILLOW-LEAVES**, see *Sum*.

**WILLS AND TESTAMENTS** are of very high antiquity, see *Genesis* xlviii. The private will of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, 680 B.C., found at Nineveh, is translated in *Records of the Past*, Vol. I. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa the civilian, introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 32 Hen. VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by the "Wills Act," Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills amended.\* The present

\* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be

**PROBATE COURT** (*which see*) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861. See *Thellusson's Will*. In 1869 twenty probates of wills or letters of administration were stamped for personal property, each exceeding a quarter of a million; one had a stamp of 21,000*l*. The Wills Office, removed from Doctors' Commons to Somerset House, was opened 24 Oct. 1874.

The will of Peter the Great, described in the "*Mémoires de la Chevalière d'Eon*," as a "plan for compassing European supremacy," left for his successors, and deposited in the archives of the palace of Peterhoff near St. Petersburg. It advocated "approach as near as possible to Constantinople, and towards the Indies: wars with Turkey and Persia; possession of the shores of the Black Sea, and the Baltic;" &c. The existence of the will (denied by the czars), was first announced by M. Lesur in his "*Progrès de la Puissance Russe*," published at Paris in 1812. In 1863, Dr. Berkholtz of Riga asserted that the will was a forgery, probably dictated by Napoleon I. Mr. W. J. Thoms, the antiquary, and others, contend for the genuineness of the will, June, 1878.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.†

[He died 5 May, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Peignot's "*Testaments Remarquables*," 1829.]

"This day, 24 April, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will: . . . . .

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"To the Abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Bray, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnoettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Mnton Duvernais, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmerly, 100,000.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the

written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

† These documents, dated from 15-24 April, deposited since 1821 in England, have been given up to the authorities at Paris, at the request of the French Government.

account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"24 April, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets of which the viceroy is the depository, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon (died July, 1865), who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena," &c. &c. &c.

#### LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, 25 April, 1821."

The following Will of NAPOLEON III. was published in the *Times*, 30 April, 1873:—

"April 24, 1865.

"This is my will. I commend my son and my wife to the high constituted authorities of the state (aux grands corps de l'Etat), to the people, and the army. The empress Eugénie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, 'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix in his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the emperor's deeds and correspondence; finally, let him remember, when circumstances so permit, that the cause of the peoples is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because your contemporaries seldom render you justice, so that, in order to fulfil one's mission, one must have faith in, and consciousness of, one's duty. It is necessary to consider that from heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the empress Eugénie all my private property. It is my desire that on the majority of my son she shall inhabit the Elysée and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a

talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, which my soul will always honour by his piety. Done, written, and signed with my hand at the palace of the Tuileries, the 24th April, 1865.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

The Will of PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, was written with his own hand, and signed 26 Feb. 1879, the night before he sailed for South Africa (where he was killed while on a reconnoitring party, 1 June, 1879). He states that he dies in the Catholic religion; expresses his love for his country, his mother the empress, and his friends and his gratitude to the queen and royal family of England, and to the English people for their cordial hospitality. He constitutes his mother sole legatee; bequeaths legacies and memorials to prince J. N. Murat, M. I. Pietri, baron Corvisart, M. Rouher, and others; and assigns to Victor, the eldest son of prince Napoleon Jerome, the task of continuing the work of Napoleon and Napoleon III. Executors, MM. Rouher and Pietri.

**WILLUGHBY SOCIETY**, devoted to the study of birds; founded in 1879; was named after Francis Willughby (1635-72), who wrote *Ornithologia*, published 1676.

**WILMINGTON** (N. Carolina, U.S.) was held by the confederates; resisted severe attacks of the federals in Dec. 1864. Fort Fisher was taken by assault on 15 Jan., and Wilmington was evacuated by the confederates, 22 Feb. 1865.

#### WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION

succeeded that of sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Harrington, *president of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Mr. Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state*.

Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance*.

Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces*.

With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, 26 July, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, formed the "Broad-bottom" administration; s. Pelham.]

**WILMOT'S ACT** (SIR E.), 3 & 4 Vict. c. (1840) relates to schools.

**WIMBLEDON**, ancient village 8 miles S.V. of London. See *Volunteers*, 1860-88.

Percy Malcolm John, Student at Blenheim house, died suddenly at his school at Wimbledon, 3 Dec. 1881; his brother-in-law Dr. George Henry Lamson suspected of poisoning him, with aconite, 2 Dec.; was convicted of the murder, 14 March, confessed his guilt 27 April, and was executed 28 April, 1881.

**WINCHESTER** (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, with the fabulous date 392 B.C. It was made the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, about 520; and of England I. Egbert, 827; it became the residence of Alfred 879-991. In the reign of William I. London began to rival it; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measure of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bush &c., the use of which has but recently been replaced



imperial measures. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Cynegils, or Kenelgus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by bishop Walkelyn, the 34th bishop, 1073. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. Dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Henry III. St. Birinus was the first bishop of the West Saxons, his seat Dorchester, 636; Wina, in 660, as the first bishop of Winchester. The see is valued in the king's books at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 6,500*l.*

taken by the Danes, 871-3; ravaged by Sweyn . . . 1013  
William Rufus buried here . . . 1100  
Hospital of Holy Cross, founded by bishop Henry de Blois . . . 1132  
"Alms-house of Noble Poverty," engrafted on the Holy Cross by cardinal Beaufort, revived in 1383.  
Winchester school, founded by bishop William of Wykeham 1382-7; the 500th anniversary of the laying of the first stone of New College, 26 March, 1387, celebrated 26 March, 1887.  
Winchester several times taken and re-taken, 1641-3; taken by Cromwell and the castle dismantled . . . 1645  
Charles II. began a palace here by Wren . . . 1683  
Charitable Society of Natives founded . . . 1699  
Winchester Cross restored . . . 1866  
New Guildhall opened by lord-chancellor Selborne, 11 May, 1873  
100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city, celebrated . . . 3, 4 July, 1884

#### RECENT BISHOPS. (Prelates of the Order of the Garter.)

181. Brownlow North, died 12 July, 1820.  
1820. George Pretyman Tomline, died 1827.  
1827. Charles Richard Sninner, resigned 1869; died, 15 Aug. 1874.  
1869. Samuel Wilberforce, elected Nov.; killed, through the fall of his horse, 19 July, 1873.  
1873. Edward Harold Browne, translated from Ely, Aug.

**WINCHESTER SCHOOL**, the oldest of our great schools, "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre," the charter of which is dated Oct. 1382, was founded in 1387 by William (Long) of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who had established a school here in 1373. The ancient statutes were revised in 1855; and still further altered by the Public Schools act of 1868. In Nov.-Dec. 1872 there was much published correspondence respecting the *undue*—the excessive punishment of the boys by *royal prefects*.

**WINDING-UP ACTS** (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1849, 1857, and 1862.

**WINDMILLS** are of great antiquity, and stated to be of Roman or Saracen invention. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker*. Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson*. Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

**WINDOWS**. There were glass windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the 3rd century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Benedict Biscop, about 650. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported 1177. *Anderson*. In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and up-

wards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window-tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coining of silver 1695  
The tax increased, 5 Feb. 1746-7; again in 1778;  
and again on the commutation-tax for tea 1 Oct. 1724  
The tax again increased in 1797, 1802, and 1803  
Reduced . . . 1823  
The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5), 1,832,684*l.*  
The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof) . . . 24 July, 1851

**WINDSOR** (Berkshire). The *Castle*, a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, 13 Nov. 1312, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356, and built St. George's chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here, 1406-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1676-80.

The chapel repaired and opened . . . Oct. 1790  
The castle repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; George IV. took possession . . . 8 Dec. 1828  
Royal stables built . . . 1839  
A serious fire in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, 19 March, 1853

Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages, as the emperor and empress of the French, in . . . April, 1855  
Here died the prince consort . . . 14 Dec. 1861  
The Albert memorial chapel, on the site of Wolsey chapel, was opened . . . 30 Nov. 1875  
*Windsor Forest*, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres.

Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest.

The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge.

On the south side is Windsor Great Park; it contains about 3800 acres.

The Little Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 300 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Albans, purchased by the crown.

Cumberland Lodge partially destroyed by fire; pictures burnt . . . 14 Nov. 1869

Albert Institute, Windsor, opened by the prince of Wales . . . 10 Jan. 1880

About 52,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen, 6 July, 1881

Jubilee fêtes and illuminations; the queen uncovers a statue of herself near the castle; torchlight procession of the Eton boys . . . 22 June, 1837

The queen being here her 70th birthday is kept with great enthusiasm . . . 24 May, 1839

Royal Agricultural Society to meet here; the queen president

The Royal Agricultural Society held its jubilee show, the greatest one of the kind in the century in Windsor Great Park . . . 24-29 June, "

The prince of Wales acted on behalf of the queen, who was president for the year; her majesty visited the show . . . 27, 28 June, "

The weather was very fine during the week, and the show was reported to be a great success in attendance and receipts.

Mr. Jacob Wilson, the hon. director of the show, knighted . . . 30 June, "

[A fund was started at the Mansion House, London, in aid of the expenses 24 June; 5,516l. had been received up to 1 Aug.]

The royal pavilion with its decorations was presented to the queen by Mr. Charlton Humphreys and Messrs. Shoolbred and accepted about 29 June, 1889

### WINDSOR KNIGHTS, see *Poor Knights*.

**WINDWARD ISLES** (West Indies)—Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, (*which see*). Governor, Rawson W. Rawson, 1868; J. Pope Hennessy, Feb. 1875; capt. Strahan, Nov. 1876; sir Henry Bulwer, April, 1880; William Robinson, 1881; Walter J. Sendall, May, 1885.

**WINE.** "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2347 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 20); see *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice wine, 1998 B.C. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, A.D. 30. *John* ii. 3-10.

Wine sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as John.

The price regulated by statute, 5 Richard II. . . . 1381

The price was twelve shillings the pipe in . . . 1400

A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London. *Stow's Chron.* . . . 1427

An act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed . . . 25 April, 1661

By the Methuen treaty, Portuguese wines were highly favoured, and French wines discouraged by heavy duties . . . 1703

Wine duties to be 2s. 6d. per gallon on Cape wine, and 5s. 6d. on all other wines . . . 1831

In year ending 31 March, 1856, the customs duties on wines produced 1,856,120l.; in 1858, 1,733,729l.; 1867, 1,391,192l.; 1876, 1,755,710l.; 1884, 1,268,842l.

By the French treaty of commerce, 1860, the duty on wines was reduced from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. and 1s. according to the alcoholic strength . . . Jan. 1860

Licences granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in . . . "

The Oporto Wine Company (a monopoly), established in 1756, and abolished . . . 1865

Commission on the wine duties appointed by the commons . . . April, 1879

The ancient duties on wine paid to the corporation on its entering the port of London 4s. 0½d. per tun of 252 gallons amounted to 8,482l. net, in 1885

The abolition of these dues was discussed in 1889; the city dues on coal were abolished by parliament . . . 8 July, 1889

Additional import duties on wine imposed by customs . . . 1888

### WINE IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1800 . . .	3,307,460	1870 . . .	17,774,782
1815 . . .	4,306,588	1871 . . .	18,224,900
1830 . . .	6,879,558	1875 . . .	18,429,305
1839 . . .	9,909,056	1876 . . .	19,950,723
1845 . . .	8,469,776	1879 . . .	15,162,857
1850 . . .	9,304,312	1880 . . .	17,385,496
1854 . . .	10,875,855	1881 . . .	16,297,033
1857 . . .	10,336,485	1882 . . .	15,715,813
1859 . . .	8,195,513	1883 . . .	15,559,795
1861 . . .	11,052,436	1884 . . .	15,106,271
1864 . . .	15,451,593	1885 . . .	14,629,739
1866 . . .	16,953,429	1886 . . .	14,552,864
1868 . . .	17,184,330	1887 . . .	15,383,641

**WINNIPEG**, capital of the province of Manitoba, Canada, has recently risen to great importance. The population, which was 215 in 1870, had risen to 20,238 in 1886. A period of depression from 1882 to 1884 has been followed by great prosperity, especially since the suppression of Kiel's rebellion in 1885. See *Canada*.

**WINTER.** Recent mild winters, 1862, 1868, 1873, 1876, 1881. See *Frosts*.

**WINTER ASSIZES ACT**, 39-40 Vict. c. 57, (11 Aug. 1876), gives power, by order in council, to unite counties for the purpose of winter assizes, for more speedy trials of prisoners.

**WIRE.** The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663. *Mortimer*.

**WIRTEMBERG**, see *Württemberg*.

**WISCONSIN**, a N.W. state of N. America, was organised as a territory in 1836; and received into the union, 29 May, 1848. Population in 1880, 1,315,497. Capital, Madison.

**WISSEMBOURG**, or **WEISSENBURG**, N.E. France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situate on the right bank of the river Lauter, the boundary of France and the Palatinate. It was formerly an imperial city of Alsace, and was seized by Louis XIV. in 1673, and annexed to France by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The "lines" of Wissembourg, erected by Villars 1705, were taken by the Austrians and retaken by the French, 1793, after Hoche's victory at Geisberg. On 4 Aug. 1870, the crown-prince of Prussia crossed the Lauter and gained a brilliant but bloody victory over the French (a part of MacMahon's division), storming the lines, and the Geisberg. General Abel Douay was mortally wounded, and about 800 prisoners were made. The killed and wounded of both sides appear to have been nearly equal. The German army, composed of Prussians, Bavarians, and Württembergers, were, it is said, about 40,000, against about 10,000 French, who fought with desperate bravery.

**WITCHCRAFT.** The Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii. 18), 1491 B.C., decreed, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, consulted the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxviii.) Reginald Scots' "Discoverie of Witchcraft" (against its existence) published 1584. Reprinted, 1886. Bishop Hutchinson's historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of innocent persons were burnt, and others killed by the tests applied.

Many Templars burnt at Paris for witchcraft, &c., 1309. Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen as a witch, 30 May, 1431. About five hundred witches burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1515.

Many burnt in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.

A great number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.

Nine hundred burnt in Lorraine, 1580-1595.

One hundred and fifty-seven burnt at Wurtzburg, old and young, learned and ignorant, between 1627 and 1629. Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

In Bretagne, twenty poor women put to death as witches 1654.

Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecution raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683.

At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more condemned fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.

Maria Renata burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749.

At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the land belonging to that palatinate, were burnt 17 Jan. 1775.



Five women condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, 15 Dec. 1802.

#### WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

A statute enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James I. 1603. The 73rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664.

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Osyth's, in Essex, about 1676.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than other counties.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Demonologie* in Edinburgh, 1597. The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornoch in 1722.

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them (by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft), they were repealed, 10 Geo. II. 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On 4 Sept. 1863, a poor old paralysed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex, and similar cases have since occurred.

Ann Turner, old; killed as a witch by a half-insane man at Long Compton, Warwickshire, 17 Sept. 1875.

**WITENA-MOT** or **WITENA-GEMOT**, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes; see *Parliament*.

**WITEPSK** (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of about 3000 men on both sides, 14 Nov. 1812.

**WITNESSES**. Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* xvii. 6), and by the early Christian Church in cases of discipline (2 Cor. xiii. 1), A.D. 60. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with the damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, 10 Dec. 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. 30 March, 1831.

**WIVES**, see *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them per-

sonally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates. An act to amend the law relating to the property of married women was passed 9 Aug. 1870. By it the separate earnings of a wife were secured to her own use, as well as personal and freehold property bequeathed to her. She may maintain an action at law, and acquires other rights. The husband is declared not liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to marriage, and she may be sued for them. This act was amended in 1874. Husband and wife may be jointly sued for her debts before marriage. By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878, a magistrate can grant judicial separation, with maintenance, to a wife suffering from her husband's ill-usage.

House of lords decide that the husband is not responsible for his wife's debts if he allow sufficient for dress, &c. *Debenham v. Mellon*. 27 Nov. 1880  
 Married Women's Property Act, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 75, passed 18 Aug. 1882, making their powers almost equal to those of single women, and increasing their responsibilities in regard to debt, &c., came into effect. 1 Jan. 1883  
 Provision made for deserted wives made by Act passed in. . . . . 1886

**WIVES' POISON** or **WATER TOFANA**, see *Poisoning*.

**WIZARD**: **WIZARD OF THE NORTH**, a name given to sir Walter Scott, on account of his romances; also to Mr. Anderson, the conjuror, who died 3 Feb. 1874, see *Covent Garden*.

Robert - Houdin's *Confidences d'un Prestidigitateur* published in 1859.

Herr Hermann, an eminent rich beneficent conjuror or prestidigitateur, died at Carlsbad aged 71, June, 1887. See *Automaton Figures*.

The feats of Maskelyne and Cooke in recent years are well known.

**WERTH SUR SAUER**, a town in the department of the Lower Rhine, N.E. France. After storming Wissembourg (*which see*) on 4 Aug. 1870, the crown-prince of Prussia, with the 3rd army (about 150,000) marched rapidly forward and surprised part of the French army under Marshal MacMahon, including the corps of Canrobert and part of that of Faily (about 47,000), and defeated it in a long, desperate, and sanguinary engagement near this place 6 Aug. The battle lasted from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. The chief struggles occurred in the country round Reichshoffen and in the village of Freschweiler; the French are said to have charged the German line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a fresh mass behind. The ridge on which Werth stands was not captured until the French were taken in flank by the Bavarians and Württembergers. Nearly all MacMahon's staff were killed, and the marshal himself, unhorsed, fell fainting into a ditch, from which he was rescued by a soldier. He then, on foot, directed the retreat towards Saverne, to cover the passes of the Vosges. The victory is attributed to the very great numerical superiority of the Germans as well as to their excellent strategy. The French loss has been estimated at 5000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, and much baggage. The Germans are stated to have had above 8000 men put *hors de combat*. It was admitted that MacMahon had acted as an able and brave commander.

**WOLVERHAMPTON** (Staffordshire), an old town formerly named Hamton; owes its present name to the foundation of a college here by Wulfrana, sister of king Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, 996. The queen

was present at the inauguration of the prince consort's statue here, 30 Nov. 1866, and the church congress was opened here 1 Oct. 1867. Wolverhampton is eminent for its manufactures in metal. Statue of hon. C. P. Villiers (its M.P., 1835-85) was uncovered, 6 June, 1879; jubilee celebrated 10 Jan. 1885.

Wolverhampton returns three M.P.'s by act passed 25 June, 1885.

**WOLVES** were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 961, by which step they were falsely said to be totally destroyed. *Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 8384 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9. They were troublesome in the Vosges, Oct. 1875. 701 wolves killed in France in 1887.

**WOMEN.** The employment of women is regulated by the *Factory and Workshop Regulation Acts* (*which see*).

(See *Degrees, Female Medical School, Jubilee, Marriage, and Wives*.)

Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, published . . . 1791

Great advances in the legal rights, position, and employment of women . . . 1837-89

Women's hospitals founded: Soho . . . 1842

J. S. Mill's *Subjection of Women*, published . . . 1869

Female medical society and obstetrical college founded . . . about 1864

Female suffrage for members of parliament was proposed by J. S. Mill, and negatived by 196 against 73 . . . 20 May, 1867

Lily Maxwell, a shopkeeper at Manchester, voted for Jacob Bright . . . 26 Nov. "

First annual meeting of the Manchester national society for women's suffrage . . . 30 Oct. 1868

Female suffrage decided to be illegal, by the court of common pleas . . . 7, 9 Nov. 1868

Women's Club and Institute, Newman-street, London, W. opened . . . Jan. 1869

Women's Disabilities removal bill rejected by the commons (220 to 94) 12 May, 1870; (222-143) 1 May, 1872; (223-155) 30 April, 1873; withdrawn, 1874; (187-152) 7 April, 1875; (239-152) 26 April, 1876; hustled out, 6 June, 1877; (219-140) 19 June, 1878; (217-103) 7 March, 1879; (130-114) 6 July, 1883

Miss Garrett and Miss Davies elected members of the metropolitan school-board . . . 29 Nov. 1873

Medical school for women opened (see *Physic*) Oct. 1874

Women's Protective and Provident League founded by Mrs. Paterson and others, Great Queen Street, (out of this has arisen several independent trades unions, book-binders, upholsterers, &c.) . . . 1874

Miss Merington elected guardian of the poor for Kensington (the first case in London) . . . April, 1876

*Women's Whisky War*, see *United States*, 1874.

Women permitted to be registered under "Medical Act," by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41 . . . 11 Aug. "

Women's Education Union, president, the princess Louise, founded at the Society of Arts, in 1871, to promote the better education of women; said to be languishing in . . . Oct. 1877

University of London: senate vote for granting degrees to women, 28 Feb.: convocation vote against it, 8 May, and July 1877; vote for a supplemental charter granting it (242-132), 15 Jan.: charter granted . . . 28 March, 1878

Great meeting for female suffrage; St. James's Hall, 6 May, 1880

Women excluded from government employment in the United States, by order . . . about 27 Dec. 1881

Women to be admitted to examinations for honours at Oxford; by statute . . . 29 April, 1884

Female householders' suffrage (widows and spinsters), proposed by Mr. Woodall in the commons, 10 June; negatived (271-135) 12-13 June; in consequence Miss H. Müller refuses to pay queen's taxes, and her goods are distrained . . . 2 July, 1884

Women's suffrage bill: lords read 1st time, 3 July; negatived 10 July, 1884; again 28 July, 1885; read second time commons 18-19 Feb.; blocked March; negatived by the lords 16 March, 1886; again 13 Sept. 1887; 13 April, 1888; and 18 March, 1889

Female suffrage granted in Madras presidency announced 28 Sept. 1885

Enactments for the protection of women and girls formed part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed . . . 14 Aug. "

Women's Suffrage Society annual meeting . . . July, 1886

Many women's liberal associations (Unionist and Gladstonian) formed . . . 1886-89

Miss A. F. Ramsay, of Girton, and Miss B. M. Hervey, of Newnham, obtain high university honours (see *Cambridge*) . . . 18 June, 1887

International "council of women," advocating women's rights met at Washington, U.S. 25 March, 1888; a similar congress met at Paris 25 June, 1889

Women's hospital with female practitioners begun in Marylebone 1871; the new building in Euston Road founded by the princess of Wales 7 May, "

Mrs. Scharlieb made M.D. . . . 16 May, "

Two ladies elected for the London County Council; this declared illegal, a bill to legalise it rejected by the lords . . . 20 May, "

**WONDERS OF THE WORLD.** 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt; see *separate articles*.

**WOOD-CUTS**, see *Engraving on Wood*.

**WOODITE**, a combination of india-rubber, cork, and other substances for the coating of life-boats and other vessels to defend them against collision and attacks of guns, &c.; invented by Mrs. A. M. Wood, recommended by sir E. J. Reed, July, 1886.

**WOODS, FORESTS, &c.**, see *Forests*. The board of woods, forests, and land revenues was constituted in 1810. The oversight of works and public buildings was added to its duties in 1832, but transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1851. In 1874 the annual revenue of the crown woods and forests was 487,695*l.*; 1882-3, 380,000*l.*, 1886, 492,624*l.*

**WOOD'S HALF-PENCE**, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722. Against them, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his letters signed M. B. Drapier published about 1723, raised such a spirit of opposition that the patent was withdrawn. Wood received a compensation, but was virtually banished the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

**WOODHALL SPA**, Lincolnshire, celebrated for mineral waters, especially containing iodine. On 22 May, 1888, Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., sir Richard Webster, M.P., and others, inspected the pump-room, baths, hotel, and other buildings recently erected to promote the use of the waters by all classes of invalids.

**WOOD PAVEMENT** was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and in Oxford-street, the Strand, and other streets. The principal part was soon taken up. In Nov. 1872, the improved wood pavement company put forth a prospectus; and



in May, 1876, wood had been largely laid down, and was said to be the best pavement in London.

Oxford-street was paved by Henson's street paving company, with a compound of wood, asphalt, felt, and Portland cement in 1876; with wood, 1878. Bond-street and many other streets paved with wood, 1879-81.

**WOODSTOCK** (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, in which king Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated *Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1154. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate his victory at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site; see *Blenheim*. Scott's romance, "Woodstock," was published, June, 1826. Marshall's "History of Woodstock," 1873.

**WOOL.** From the earliest times to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson*. In later times wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 185; but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. *Rymer's Fædera*.

Duties on exported wool were levied by Edw. I. 1275  
the exportation prohibited 1337  
tapes of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III. 1343  
sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture. *Stow*. 1467  
first legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland 1521  
the exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited 1696  
the export forbidden by act passed 1718  
bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France 1738  
the duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off 1739  
woolcombers' act, 35 Geo. III. 1794  
the non-exportation law was repealed, 5 Geo. IV. 1824  
1851 we imported 83,311,975 lb. of wool and alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lb.; in 1859, 133,284,634 lb.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lb.; in 1864, 206,423,645 lb.; in 1866, 239,358,689 lb.; in 1871, 323,036,299 lb.; in 1875, 365,065,578 lb.; in 1877, 409,949,198 lb.; in 1879, 417,110,099 lb.; in 1881, 450,141,735 lb.; in 1883, 495,946,779 lb.; in 1887, 577,924,661 lb.  
wool imported from Australia, in 1842, 12,979,856 lb.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lb.; in 1861, 63,506,222 lb.; in 1866, 113,773,694 lb.; in 1871, 182,710,567 lb.; in 1875, 238,631,824 lb.; in 1877, 281,247,190 lb.; in 1879, 287,831,804 lb.; in 1881, 329,665,855 lb.; in 1883, 351,685,606 lb.; in 1887, 383,506,395 lb.

**WOOL-COMBERS** in several parts of England have a procession on 3 Feb., in commemoration bishop Blaise, who is reported to have discovered air art. He is said to have visited England, and have landed at St. Blazy, in Cornwall. He was hop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 303.

**WOOLLEN CLOTH.** Woollen cloths were de an article of commerce in the time of Julius

Caesar, and are familiarly alluded to by him; see *Weaving*.

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of woollen and linen together. B.C. 1451  
70 families of cloth-workers (from the Netherlands) settled in England by Edward III. *Rymer*. A.D. 1331  
Worsted manufacture in Norfolk 1340  
A kind of blankets were first made in England. (Camden) about "  
Woollens made at Kendal 1390  
No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England 1463  
Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made 1614  
Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine 1646  
Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England, by Brewer, from the Low Countries 1667  
British and Irish woollens prohibited in France 1677  
All persons obliged to be buried in woollens, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II. 1678  
The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers 1688  
Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III. 1698  
The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England 1701  
English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. 1715  
Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers*.

Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds exported in 1847, 6,896,038*l.*; in 1854, 9,120,759*l.*; in 1861, 11,118,602*l.*; in 1864, 13,569,089*l.*; in 1871, 27,182,385*l.*; in 1875, 21,659,325*l.*; in 1877, 17,343,203*l.*; in 1879, 15,861,166*l.*; in 1881, 18,128,756*l.*; in 1883, 18,315,575*l.*; in 1887, 20,594,962*l.*

International Woollen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the duke of Connaught 2 June, 1881

Association for the encouragement of British woollen manufactures founded by the countess of Bective and about 200 other ladies "

**WOOLSACK**, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

**WOOLWICH** (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England. Its royal dockyard, where men-of-war were built in the reign of Henry VIII., was closed, 1 Oct. 1869. Here *Harry Grace de Dieu* was built, 1512; and here she was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with many furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a great laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, &c., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19 Geo. II. 1745. Woolwich returns one M.P., by act of 1885.

The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt (loss of 200,000*l.*)

Another great fire 20 May, 1802  
Fatal explosion of gunpowder 30 June, 1805  
The hemp-store burnt down 20 Jan. 1813  
Another explosion by gunpowder 8 July, "  
The Royal Military Academy nearly destroyed by fire; loss about 100,000*l.* 16 June, 1814  
Visited by the shah of Persia 1 Feb. 1873  
Subway beneath the Thames between North and South Woolwich, begun 27 June, "  
Explosion in the rocket factory; the tower bombarded, with little damage; the armoury burnt, only two men killed in the factory, 10 a.m. 24 Sept. 1883  
Construction of great free steam ferry authorized by the Commons 1 May, 1885

Free steam-ferry (between North and South Woolwich) inaugurated in great state by lord Rosebery  
23 March, 1889  
(Woolwich Infant, see Cannon, 1872.)

**WORCESTER**, successively an important British, Roman, and Saxon town, was burnt by the Danes (1041) for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle, 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages, and by Cromwell in 1651.—The **BISHOPRIC** was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

The renovated cathedral opened . . . 8 April, 1874  
Much excitement through the refusal of the dean and chapter to permit the cathedral to be used as a concert room for the three choirs festival  
Oct.-Nov. "

The festival held as strictly religious services  
22, 23 Sept. 1875

RECENT BISHOPS.

- 1878*r.* Richard Hurd, died 28 May, 1808.
- 1808. Pollitt H. Cornwall, died 5 Sept. 1831.
- 1831. Robert James Carr, died 24 April, 1841.
- 1841. Henry Pepys, died 13 Nov. 1860.
- 1860. Henry Philpott (PRESENT BISHOP).

**WORCESTER, BATTLE OF**, 3 Sept. 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists; see *Boscobel*.

**WORDSWORTH SOCIETY**, formed "as a bond of union among those who are in sympathy with the general teaching and spirit of Wordsworth" and "to promote and extend the study of the poet's works," &c., was inaugurated at Grasmere, Westmoreland, 30 Sept. 1880. First President, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, bishop of St. Andrews. The society dissolved 7 July, 1886.

**WORKHOUSES**, see under *Poor*.

**WORKING MEN**. Since the great Exhibition of 1851, much has been done to benefit the labouring classes by organisation. See *Artisan*.

*Working Men's Clubs* considered to have begun with the Working Men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the rev. H. Solly in . . . 1860  
The Westminster Working Men's Club, in Duck-lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper; opened in Dec. "

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union established by lord Brougham and others, . . . 4 June, 1862  
The Working Men's Club and Lodging-house, Old Pye-street, Westminster, was opened . . . 20 April, 1866  
*Working Men's Colleges, &c.* The first, established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederick D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854 (died 4 April, 1872); a third in Cambridge; and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in Bloomsbury, London, in 1856; Mr.

Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. Some of these colleges have been found to be self-supporting.  
A *Working Women's College*, begun at Queen's-square, Bloomsbury . . . 1864  
The two colleges amalgamated as the "New College for men and women," inaugural meeting . . . 12 Oct. 1874  
*Working Women's College*, Fitzroy-street, inaugurated . . . 16 Oct. "  
Act to establish councils of conciliation, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, passed . . . 20 Aug. 1867  
The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act passed . . . 6 Aug. 1872  
*Working Men's College*, for South London, opened with a lecture by professor Huxley . . . 4 Jan. 1868  
*Workmen's International Exhibition* proposed by the duke of Argyll, lord Elcho, and others, March, 1868; meeting for arrangements, 10 Jan. 1870, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington (16 classes and a fine arts department); opened by the prince of Wales, 16 July; closed by Mr. Gladstone . . . 31 Oct. 1870  
National trades societies congress meet at Manchester, 1868; at Birmingham . . . Aug. 1869  
Demonstration of working men in Hyde park against certain clauses relating to masters and servants in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, . . . 2 June, 1873  
*International Working Men's Association* (termed the *International*) owes its origin to some German socialists in London, 1847, and was much promoted by the foreign visitors to the great exhibition in 1862. It was definitely organised, 28 Sept. 1864, George Odger first president. Its professed object is the complete emancipation of labour from the tyranny of capitalists. It has held congresses at Geneva, Sept. 1866; Lausanne, Sept. 1867; Brussels, 6-13 Sept. 1868; Basel, 6-11 Sept. 1869; Barcelona, June, 1870; at the Hague, when great dissensions arose between the "authoritarians," who consider a government needful, and the "anarchists," who deny it. One party including the council seceded from the trade portion, and adjourned to New York, 3-10 Sept. 1872  
Four of its members were elected into the French national assembly . . . Feb. 1871  
The association took part in the communist insurrection at Paris . . . Dec. "  
It made a demonstration at New York . . . 18 Mar. 1872  
It is said to have about 2,500,000 members in all countries, and to be allied with several secret societies, such as Fenians, the Mary Anne, &c.  
A proposal from Spain that European governments should combine for its suppression, 9 Feb., was declined by Great Britain, 8 March. It was proscribed in France by the national assembly, . . . 14 March, "  
The British section met at McQueen's club-house, Parliament-street . . . 21 July, "  
One party took the name of International Association, and held annual congresses: Geneva, Sept. 1873; Brussels, 7 Sept. 1874; Berne, 1876; Verviers, 7 Sept. 1877. A congress of socialists met at Ghent (partly united the two divisions), Sept. 1878  
International congress Paris assembled 2-12 Sept. "  
Report of an alliance between conservative peers and the working men for the improvement of the condition of the latter, about 15 Oct.; explained by Mr. Scott Russell (*Times*, 14 Nov. 1871), who issued a programme . . . Jan. 1871  
*Workmen's Peace Association* held its first annual meeting in London . . . 20 Sept. 1871  
A "Workman's city," Shaftesbury Park, Clapham, was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury . . . 3 Nov. 1871  
Annual trade congress at Sheffield . . . 12-17 Jan. 1871  
Alex. Macdonald and Thos. Burt, working-men, elected M.P.'s for Stafford and Morpeth . . . Feb. "  
Royal commission on labour laws appointed (chief justice Cockburn, lord Winmarlegh, Messrs. Roebuck, T. Hughes, Alex. Macdonald and others) . . . March, "  
Dwellings of working classes protected from railway bills by new standing orders . . . 30 July, "  
Employers and Workmen Act passed . . . 13 Aug. 1871  
Annual trade congress at Glasgow . . . 11-16 Oct. "  
*Church of England Working Men's Society* founded at St. Alban's, Holborn . . . 5 Aug. 1871



*Working-Lads' Institutes, London*; meeting at the Mansion House to found them, 27 Oct.; first institute opened at Whitechapel 14 Nov. 1876

Workmen's Social Education League, founded 1879; professor J. R. Seeley, president, announced 10 June, 1879

Employers' Liability Act (to compensate workmen for injuries) passed 7 Sept. 1880

International conference of workmen at Paris closes 29 Oct. 1883

International trades union congress at Paris; main objects, shorter hours, safety and comfort; British, most moderate 29 Oct. *et seq.* 1883; again 23 Aug. 1886; London, (79 English and 44 foreign delegates) 6 Nov. 1888

Workmen, &c., of the United Kingdom, about 9,000,000; average wages each 19l. per annum (1835); about 13,000,000, average wages each nearly 42l. per annum (1885). *R. Giffen* 10 Jan. 1886

Working Men's Jubilee Festival held at the Crystal Palace 25 June, 1878

Accounts of a new International formed to replace the old one, which had gradually disappeared, were published in the autumn of 1888. It was stated to have branches in the United States, and in various cities in Europe.

The German parliament, influenced by prince Bismarck, passed bills to compel the working classes, with the assistance of their employers and the state, to provide for sickness (1883), for accidents (1884), for old age and infirmity 24 May, 1889

International congress of workers at Paris 14 July, *et seq.* "

See *Co-operative Societies, Employers, and Trades-Unions.*

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, see *Woods.*

WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers and Factories.*

WORKSHOP REGULATION ACT, supplement to Factory Acts, passed 21 Aug. 1867; amended, 1871.

WORLD, see *Creation, and Globe.* WORLD weekly newspaper began 8 July, 1874.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt. The Roman city, Borbetomagus, was plundered by the Alemanni, 354, and by Attila, 451; rebuilt by Clovis I. about 475. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Here was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, 4 April, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. When Spalatin sent to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." He appeared before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, 17 April, acknowledged his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year. The *edict* putting him under the ban of the empire was issued 26 May, 1521. Worms was burnt, by order of Louis XIV., 1689, the cathedral excepted; and was taken by the French, under Custine, 4 Oct. 1792. A memorial statue of Luther at Worms was uncovered, 25 June, 1868, in the presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. (*Gen. iv.*) "Meu began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. (*Gen. iv.*) The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idola-

tries owed their origin. Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C. *Usher.*

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455), who were pagans. The Roman catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation (*which see*). See *Hymns, Liturgies, Prayers, Public Worship, Ritualists.*

#### PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

	Places of Worship.	Sittings.
Church of England . . . . .	14,077	5,317,915
Wesleyan Methodists . . . . .	6,579	2,194,298
Independents . . . . .	3,244	1,067,760
Baptists . . . . .	2,789	752,343
Roman Catholics . . . . .	570	186,111
Society of Friends . . . . .	371	91,559
Unitarians . . . . .	229	68,554
Scottish Presbyterians . . . . .	160	86,692
Latter day Saints ( <i>Mormonites</i> ) . . . . .	222	30,783
Brethren ( <i>Plymouth</i> ) . . . . .	132 (?)	18,529
Jews . . . . .	53	8,438
New Church ( <i>Swedenborgians</i> ) . . . . .	50	12,107
Moravians . . . . .	32	9,305
Catholic and Apostolic Church } ( <i>Irvingites</i> ) . . . . .	32	7,437
Greek Church . . . . .	3	291
Countess of Huntingdon's Con- } nexion . . . . .	109	35,210
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists . . . . .	828	198,242
Various small bodies, some with- } out names . . . . .	546	105,557
June, 1884, total sittings in the metropolis (population 4,019,361), 1,388,792; Church of England, 677,645.		

See *Wesleyan Methodists, note.*

116 sects having 20,330 places of worship, Oct. 1871. *Certified Places of Worship*, 4 Nov. 1884, 23,341.

WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. *Anderson.* "A worsted-stocking knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakespeare.

WORTH, see *Worth.*

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men:—

Jews.	Died.
Joshna . . . . .	B.C. 1426
David . . . . .	1015
Judas Maccabæus . . . . .	161
Heathens.	
Hector of Troy . . . . .	1184
Alexander the Great . . . . .	323
Julius Cæsar . . . . .	44
Christians.	
King Arthur of Britain . . . . .	A.D. 542
Charlemagne of France . . . . .	814
Godfrey of Bonillon . . . . .	1100

In some lists, Gideon and Samson are given, instead of Hector and Arthur. In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOTHLYTYPE, see under *Photography.*

WOUNDED IN BATTLE, see *Geneva Convention, and Aid to Sick and Wounded.*

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry Act was passed in 1671; see *Coventry Act.* By lord Ellenborough's Act, persons who stab or

cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV., 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV., 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., 4 June, 1829, for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

**WRECKS.** The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists* that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The laws respecting wrecks were consolidated in 1846 and 1854. See *Seamen* (commission of inquiry).

British vessels wrecked in 1848, were, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; tonnage, 96,920. In 1851, there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers: the tonnage of the whole being 111,976.

The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded. Wrecks in 25 years (1854-79), 49,322; lives lost, 18,319.

Many vessels were lost in the great storms, 25, 26 Oct. 1859; 28 May, 1861; 19, 20 Oct. 1861; and 13, 14 Nov. 1862: by a cyclone, India, 5 Oct. 1864; in the West Indies, Oct. 1867.

See under *Life Boat*.

#### WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

	Vessels.	Lives lost.
1852 . . . . .	1115	920
1853 . . . . .	832	689
1854 . . . . .	987	1549
1855 . . . . .	1141	469
Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.	Vessels totally wrecked.	Lives lost.
1856 . . . . .	1153	521
1857 . . . . .	1143	532
1858 . . . . .	1170	340
1859 . . . . .	1416	1645
1860 . . . . .	1379	536
1861 . . . . .	1494	884
1862 . . . . .	1488	690
1863 . . . . .	1664	620
1864 . . . . .	1390	516
1865 . . . . .	1656	698
1866 . . . . .	1860	896
1867 . . . . .	2090	1333
1868 . . . . .	2114	824
1869 . . . . .	2147	933
1870 . . . . .	1502	774
1871 . . . . .	1575	626
1872 . . . . .	1958	590
1873 . . . . .	967 (Jan.-June)	—
1873-4 . . . . .	408	506
1874-5 . . . . .	3590	926
		(331 by Schiller.)
1875-6 . . . . .	3757	778
1876-7 . . . . .	4164	776
1877-8 . . . . .	3641	892*
1878-9 . . . . .	3002	490
1879-80 . . . . .	2519	231
1880-1 . . . . .	3575	984
1881-2 . . . . .	3660	1097
1882-3 . . . . .	3654	1020
1883-4 . . . . .	3647	661
1884-5 . . . . .	3764	478
1885-6 . . . . .	3596	396
1886-7 . . . . .	4224	645

\* 318 in *Eurydice*.

#### REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT.

<i>Mary Rose</i> , 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished.	20 July, 1545
<i>Coronation</i> , 90 guns, foundered off the Ramhead; crew saved: <i>Harwich</i> , 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgecombe; crew perished.	1 Sept. 1691
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> , 100 guns; burnt in the Medway.	29 Jan. 1696
<i>Stirling Castle</i> , 70 guns; <i>Mary</i> , 70 guns; <i>Northumberland</i> , 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; <i>Vanguard</i> , 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; <i>York</i> , 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men; <i>Resolution</i> , 60 guns, coast of Sussex; <i>Newcastle</i> , 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; <i>Reserve</i> , 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished; in the night of.	26 Nov. 1703
<i>Association</i> , 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly Isles (which see).	22 Oct. 1707
<i>Solebay</i> , 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished.	25 Dec. 1709
<i>Edgar</i> , 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished.	15 Oct. 1711
<i>Wager</i> : part of commodore Anson's South Sea expedition; wrecked on desolate island, lat. 47° S.	14 May 1741
<i>Victory</i> , 100 guns, near the isle of Alderney; all perished.	5 Oct. 1744
<i>Colchester</i> , 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 50 men perished.	21 Sept. "
<i>Namur</i> , 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; <i>Pembroke</i> , 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perished.	13 April, 1749
<i>Prince George</i> , 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48° N., on way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished.	13 April, 1758
<i>Lichfield</i> , 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished.	29 Nov. "
<i>Tilbury</i> , 60 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished.	25 Sept. 1759
<i>Ramilies</i> , 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; <i>Conqueror</i> , lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth.	15 Feb. 1760
<i>Duc d'Aquitaine</i> , 64 guns, and <i>Sunderland</i> , 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished.	1 Jan. 1761
<i>Raisonnable</i> , 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique.	3 Feb. 1762
<i>Repulse</i> , 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished.	1775
<i>Thunderer</i> , 74 guns; <i>Stirling Castle</i> , 64; <i>Defiance</i> , 64; <i>Phoenix</i> , 44; <i>La Blanche</i> , 32; <i>Laurel</i> , 28; <i>Shark</i> , 28; <i>Andromeda</i> , 28; <i>Deal Castle</i> , 24; <i>Penelope</i> , 24; <i>Scarborough</i> , 20; <i>Barbadoes</i> , 14; <i>Caneleon</i> , 14; <i>Endeavour</i> , 14; and <i>Victor</i> , 10 guns; all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in.	Oct. 1780
<i>Gen. Parker</i> , Indiaman, off Scheveling.	17 Feb. 1781
<i>Grosvener</i> , Indiaman, coast of Caffraria.	4 Aug. 1782
<i>Swan</i> , sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 drowned.	4 Aug. "
<i>Royal George</i> ; above 600 perished.	29 Aug. "
<i>Centaur</i> , 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; capt. Inglefield and 11 of the crew saved.	21 Sept. "
<i>Ville de Paris</i> , of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes; the <i>Glorieux</i> , of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies.	5 Oct. "
<i>Superb</i> , 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry roads, East Indies.	5 Nov. 1783
<i>Cato</i> , 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished.	"
<i>Count Belgioioso</i> , Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished.	13 March, "
<i>Menai</i> , ferry-boat, in the Menai Strait.	60 drowned, 5 Dec. 1785
<i>Halsewell</i> , E. Indiaman; 386 persons perished.	6 Jan. 1786
<i>Hartwell</i> , Indiaman, with immense wealth on board.	24 May, 1787
<i>Charlemont Packet</i> , from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned.	22 Dec. 1790
<i>Pandora</i> , frigate on a reef; 100 perished.	28 Aug. 1791
<i>Union</i> , packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before.	28 Jan. 1792



Winterton, E. Indiaman : many perished	20 Aug. 1792	Athénien, 64 guns, near Tunis ; 347 souls perished,	27 Oct. 1806
Impetueux, 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth	24 Aug. "	Glasgow, packet, off Farm Island ; several drowned,	17 Nov. "
Scorpion, 74 guns, burnt at Leghorn	20 Nov. 1793	Feliz, 12 guns, near Santander ; 79 souls lost	22 Jan. 1807
Ardent, 64 guns, burnt off Corsica	April, 1794	Blenheim, 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge, and	
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see Boyne)	4 May, 1795	Java, 23 guns, foundered near island of Rodriguez,	1 Feb. "
Courageux, 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near Gib-		East Indies	
raltar ; crew, except 124, perished	18 Dec. 1796	Ajar, 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos ;	14 Feb. "
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax ; 300 souls perished	16 Nov. 1797	250 perished	45 men
Proserpine frigate ; in the Elbe ; 15 lost	1 Feb. 1798	Blanche, frigate, on the French coast ;	4 March, "
Resistance, blown up in the straits of Banca,	24 July, "	perished	
Royal Charlotte, East Indiaman, blown up at Culpee,	1 Aug. "	Ganges, East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope,	29 May, "
H.M.S. Lutine, 32 guns, was wrecked off Vlieland,		Prince of Wales, Park-gate packet, and Rochdale,	
coast of Holland ; only one saved, who died be-	9-10 Oct. 1799	transport, on Dunleary point, near Dublin ; nearly	
fore reaching England		300 souls perished	19 Nov. "
Impregnable, 98 guns, wrecked between Langstone	19 Oct. "	Boreas, man-of-war, upon the Hannois rock in the	28 Nov. "
and Chichester		Channel	
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank ; 100 perished,	25 Oct. "	Anson, 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay ; 60 lives	29 Dec. "
Scéptre, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, cape of Good	5 Nov. "	lost	
Hope ; 291 of the crew perished		Agatha, near Memel ; lord Royston and others	7 April, 1803
Eithalion, frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks,	24 Dec. "	drowned	
Queen, transport, on Trefusis Point ; 369 souls	14 Jan. 1800	Astrea, frigate, on Anagada coast	23 May, "
perished		Frith, passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch ; 40	
Mastiff, gunbrig, on the Cockle Sands	19 Jan. "	persons drowned	13 Aug. 1809
Repulse, 64 guns, off Ushant	10 March, "	Foxhound, 18 guns, foundered on passage from	
Queen Charlotte (which see), burnt ; 673 perish	17 March "	Halifax ; crew perished	31 Aug. "
Queen, W. Indiaman, by fire, off Brazil	9 July, "	Sirius, 36 guns, and Magicienne, 36 guns, wrecked	
Brazen, sloop of war, off Newhaven ; all lost except		when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of	
one man		France	23 Aug. 1810
Invincible, 74 guns, near Yarmouth ; capt. John		Satellite, sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on	
Rennie, and the crew, except 126 souls, perished,	16 March, 1801	board perished	14 Dec. "
Margate, Margate-hoy, near Reculver ; 23 persons		Minotaur, of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank ;	
perished	10 Feb. 1802	360 persons perished	22 Dec. "
Bangalore, E. Indiaman, Indian Sea	12 April, "	Pandora, sloop of war, off Jutland ; 30 persons	
Active, West Indiaman, in Margate Roads	10 Jan. 1803	perished	13 Feb. 1811
Hindustan, East Indiaman, went to pieces on the		Saldanha, frigate, on the Irish coast ; 300 persons	
Culvers	11 Jan. "	perished	4 Dec. "
La Déterminée, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads, many		St. George, of 98, and Defence, of 74 guns, and the	
drowned	26 March, "	Hero, stranded on the coast of Jutland, adm.	
Resistance, 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent	31 May, "	Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons)	
Lady Hobart, packet, on an island of ice	28 June, "	perished, except 18 seamen	24 Dec. "
Seine, frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling	31 July, "	Manilla, frigate, on the Haak Sand ; 12 persons	
Antelope, capt. Wilson, off Pelew Islands	9 Aug. "	perished	28 Jan. 1812
Victory, Liverpool ship, at Liverpool ; 27 drowned,	30 Sept. "	Atalante ; H.M. frigate off Nova Scotia	10 Nov. 1813
Circe, frigate, 32 guns, off Yarmouth	16 Nov. "	British Queen, packet, from Ostend to Margate,	
Nautilus, E. Indiaman, on Ladrones	18 Nov. "	wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board	
Fanny, in Chinese Sea : 46 souls perish	29 Nov. "	perished	17 Dec. 1814
Suffisante, sloop, 16 guns, off Cork	25 Dec. "	Duchess of Wellington, at Calcutta, by fire	21 Jan. 1816
Apollo, frigate, on coast of Portugal	1 April, 1804	Seahorse, transport, near Tranmore Bay ; 365 persons,	
Cumberland Packet, on Antigua coast	4 Sept. "	chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, and most of	
Romey, 50 guns on Haak Bank, Texel	18 Nov. "	the crew, drowned	30 Jan. "
Venerable, 74 guns, at Torbay ; lost 8 men	24 Nov. "	Lord Melville and Boadicea, transports, with up-	
Severn, on a rock, near Gronville	21 Dec. "	wards of 200 of the 82nd regiment, with wives and	
Doris, frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay,	12 Jan. 1805	children, lost near Kinsale ; almost all perished,	
Abergavenny, East Indiaman, on the Bill of Port-			
land ; more than 300 persons perished	6 Feb. "	Harpooner, transport, near Newfoundland ; 200 per-	
Nalas, transport, on Newfoundland coast	23 Oct. "	sons drowned	10 Nov. "
Eneas, transport, off Newfoundland ; 340 perished,	23 Oct. "	William and Mary, packet, struck on the Willeys	
Aurora, transport, on the Goodwin Sands ; 300		rocks, near the Holmes lighthouse, Bristol Chan-	
perished	21 Dec. "	nel ; nearly 60 persons perished	23 Oct. 1817
King George, packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost		Queen Charlotte, East Indiaman, at Madras ; all on	
on the Hoyle bank ; 125 persons, passengers and		board perished	24 Oct. 1818
crew drowned	21 Sept. 1806	Ariel, in the Persian Gulf ; 79 souls perished,	18 March, 1820
		Blendon Hall, on Inaccessible Island, many perished,	23 July, 1821
		Earl of Moira, on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool	
		40 drowned	8 Aug. "
		Juliana, East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock ; 40	
		drowned	26 Dec. "
		Thames, Indiaman, off Beachey Head ; several	
		drowned	3 Feb. 1822
		Drake, 10 guns, near Halifax ; several drowned,	20 June, "
		Ellesmere, steamer ; 11 persons lost	14 Dec. "
		Alert, Dublin and Liverpool packet ; 70 souls	
		perished	26 March, 1823
		Robert, from Dublin to Liverpool ; 60 souls perished,	16 May, "
		Kent (which see) ; East Indiaman ; burnt	1 March 1825
		Fanny, in Jersey Roads ; lord Harley and many	
		drowned	1 Jan. 1828
		Venus, packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near	
		Gorey ; 9 persons drowned	19 March, "
		Newry, from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers ;	

\* *La Lutine* was a French ship captured by admiral Duncan. She contained much bullion and money, belonging to merchants ; a great loss to the underwriters at Lloyd's. The Dutch government claimed the wreck, and granted one third of the salvage in 1801 to the bullion fishers. After much discussion, and occasional recoveries, the king of the Netherlands ceded to Great Britain (for Lloyd's) half the remainder of the wreck. A Dutch salvage company began operations in Aug. 1857. At the end of 1859, Lloyd's had received 22,162l. 6s. 7d. About 99,893l. recovered ; about 1,175,000l. remaining. A chair and table at Lloyd's were made of the rudder recovered in 1859. *Martin's History of Lloyd's.*

- cast away near Bardsy, about 40 persons were drowned 16 April, 1830
- Lady Sherbrooke*, from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished; 32 only were saved 15 Aug. 1831
- Experiment*, from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais 15 April, 1832
- Hibernia*, burnt in W. long. 22°, S. lat. 4°; 150 persons (out of 232) perished 15 Feb. 1833
- Earl of Yemys*, near Wells, Norfolk: the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped 13 July, "
- Amphitrite*, ship with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, 3 only were saved 30 Aug. "
- United Kingdom*, W. Indianman, with rich cargo; run down by the *Queen of Scotland* steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend 15 Oct. "
- Watervitch*, steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned 18 Dec. "
- Lady Munro*, from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved, 9 Jan. 1834
- Cameleon*, cutter, run down off Dover by the *Castor* frigate; 13 persons drowned 27 Aug. "
- Earl of Eldon*; East Indianman; burnt 27 Sept. "
- Killarney*, steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished, 26 Jan. 1838
- Forfarshire*, steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved (see *Forfarshire*) 6 Sept. "
- Protector*, E. Indianman, at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished 21 Nov. "
- Diligence*, naval cutter, capt. sir J. Reid, bart., and 56 souls perish in the Irish channel 7 Jan. 1839
- William Huskisson*, steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the *Huddersfield* 11 Jan. 1840
- Lord William Bentinck*, off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished; the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked, most of her crew and passengers lost 17 June, "
- H.M.S. Fatry*, captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk 13 Nov. "
- City of Bristol*, steam packet, 35 perished 18 Nov. "
- Thames*, steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished 4 Jan. 1841
- Governor Fenner*, from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the *Nottingham* steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished 19 Feb. "
- Amelia*, from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand 26 Feb. "
- President*, steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on 11 March, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of, 13 March, "
- [In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]
- William Browne*, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her 19 April, "
- Isabella*, from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg 9 May, "
- Solway*, steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved 25 Aug. "
- Amanda*, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost 26 Sept. "
- James Cooke*, of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow 21 Nov. "
- Abercrombie Robinson and Waterloo* transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished 28 Aug. 1842
- Spitfire*, war-steamer, off Jamaica 10 Sept. "
- Reliance*, East Indianman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved 13 Nov. "
- Hamilton*, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished 15 Nov. "
- Conqueror*, East Indianman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost 13 Jan. 1843
- Jessie Logan*, East Indianman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost 16 Jan. 1843
- Solway*, royal mail-steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail 7 April, "
- Catherine*, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned 12 April, "
- Amelia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved 23 May, "
- Albert*, troop-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved 13 July, "
- Pegasus*, steam-packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons (including Mr. Elton, the actor), 7 only were saved 19 July, "
- Phoenix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost 26 Nov. "
- Elberfeld*, iron steam-ship, from Brielle 22 Feb. 1844
- Mancheville*, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven about 30 lives lost, 16 June, "
- John Lloyd*, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost 25 Sept. 1845
- Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost 22 Oct. "
- Tweed*, steamer; off Yucatan 12 Feb. 1846
- Great Britain*, iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum bay (see *Great Britain*) 22 Sept. "
- [Recovered by Brunel, &c., 27 Aug. 1847.]
- Tweed*, W. India mail-packet; 72 souls perished, 19 Feb. 1847
- Ermouth*, emigrant-ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned 28 April, "
- Carrick*, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished 19 May, "
- Avenger*, H.M. steam-frigate; off N. coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 200) lost 20 Dec. "
- Ocean Monarch (which see)* 24 Aug. 1843
- Forth*, steamer; off Capeachy 13 Jan. 1849
- Caleb Grimshaw*, emigrant-ship, fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped 12 Nov. "
- Royal Adelaide*, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, above 400 lives lost 30 March, 1850
- Orion*, steam-ship, off Portpatrick (see *Orion*), 18 June, "
- Rosalind*, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned 9 Sept. "
- Edmund*, emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland 12 Nov. "
- Amazon*, W. India mail-steamer (see *Amazon*), 4 Jan. 1852
- Birkenhead*, troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queenstown, 7 Jan. 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished 26 Feb. "
- Victoria*, steam-packet, wrecked near Wings beacon off Gottenburg; many lives lost 8, 9 Nov. "
- Lily*, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Calf-of-Man; by which more than 30 persons lost their lives 24 Dec. "
- St. George*, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; 51 supposed to have perished 24 Dec. "
- Queen Victoria*, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey lighthouse, near Dublin; mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lost out of 120 15 Feb. 1853
- Independence*, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore 16 Feb. "
- Duke of Sutherland*, steamer, from London to Aber-



deen; struck on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Edward Howling) and 16 (of the crew and passengers) perished 1 April, 1853  
*Rebecca*, on west coast of Van Diemen's Land, capt. Shephard and many lives lost 29 April, "  
*William and Mary*, an American emigrant ship; near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished 3 May, "  
*Aurora*, of Hull; sailed from New York, 26 April, and foundered; about 25 lives lost 20 May, "  
*Bourneville*, Australian emigrant vessel; struck on a reef near Torres Straits; the captain (Bibby) and six lives lost 3 Aug. 1853 "  
*Annie Jane*, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands, on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost 29 Sept. "  
*Harwood*, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered; six of the crew perished 5 Oct. "  
*Dalhousie*, foundered off Beachy Head; the captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished; the cargo was valued at above 100,000. 19 Oct. "  
*Marshall*, screw-steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished 28 Nov. "  
*Gayle*, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Lambay Island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost 20 Jan. 1854\* "  
*Favourite*, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Hesper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned 29 April, "  
*Lady Nugent*, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, 10 May, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers, and crew, in all 400 souls, perished May, "  
*Forerunner*, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives 25 Oct. "  
*Nile*, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all perished 30 Nov. "  
*City of Glasgow*, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in 13 Sept. "  
 In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000. indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340. "  
*George Canning*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe; 66 lives lost, and *Stately*, English schooner, near Neuwick, in a great storm 1 Jan. 1855 "  
*Mercury*, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship; passengers saved 11 Jan. "  
*Janet Boyd*, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost 20 Jan. "  
*Will o' the Wisp*, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay; 18 lives lost 9 Feb. "  
*Morna*, steamer on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost 25 Feb. "  
*John*, emigrant vessel, on the Muncles rocks off Falmouth; 200 lives lost 1 May, "  
*Pacific*, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York, with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg) 23 Jan. 1856 "  
*Josephine Willis*, packet-ship, lost by collision with the screw-steamer *Mangerton*, in the Channel; about 70 lives lost 3 Feb. "  
*John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost 20 Feb. "  
 Many vessels and their crews totally lost 1-8 Jan. 1857

*Violet*, royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished 5 Jan. 1857 "  
*Tyne*, royal-steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils 13 Jan. "  
*St. Andrew*, screw-steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 145,000. 29 Jan. "  
*Charlemagne*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton; passengers saved; loss, about 110,000. 20 March, "  
*H.M.S. Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on south-east coast of Macao 14 April, "  
*Catherine Adamson*, Australian vessel, wrecked 25 miles from Sydney, 20 lives lost about 3 June, "  
*Erin*, P. & O. Co's steamer, wrecked on coast of Ceylon June, "  
*H.M.S. Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca 10 July, "  
*Dunbar*, clipper wrecked on the rocks near Sydney: 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000., lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks 30 hours 20 Aug. "  
*Sarah Sands*, an iron screw-steamer, sailed from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On 11 Nov. the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of major Brett and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale; water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, 21 Nov., without losing a single life 11-21 Nov. "  
*Windsor*, emigrant-ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands 1 Dec. "  
*Ara*, Indian mail-steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board, wrecked near Ceylon 16 Feb. 1858 "  
*Eastern City*, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved 23, 24 Aug. "  
*Austria*, steam-emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 538 persons on board, only 67 were saved. The disaster due to carelessness 13 Sept. "  
*St. Paul*, captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, 30 Sept. 1858. The captain and eight of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner. The French steamer *Styz* was despatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, 25 Jan. 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives "  
*Czar*, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard; 14 lives lost 23 Jan. 1859\* "  
*Eastern Monarch*, burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably 2 June, "  
*Alma*, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 34 days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by *H.M.S. Cyclops*: sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers 12 June, "  
*Admella*, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold 6 Aug. "  
*Royal Charter*, screw-steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfra, on the Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000. and 800,000.; much of this has been recovered night of 25-26 Oct. "  
*Indian*, mail-steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost 21 Nov. "  
*Blervie Castle*, sailed from London docks for Adelaide; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on 25 Dec. "

\* *Arctic*, U.S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, 27 Sept. 1854.

† A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and 270*l.* to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, who saved the crew, 5-6 Jan. 1857.

\* *Pomona*, an American ship, captain Merrihew; 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York; was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar Light, only 24 persons saved, night of 27-28 April, 1859.

- Northerner*, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost . . . 6 Jan. 1860
- Endymion*, sailing-vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000l. . . 31 Jan. "
- Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast, \* 15-19 Feb. "
- On-line*, steamer; lost through collision with the *Heroine*, of Bideford, abreast of Beachey Head; the captain and about 50 persons perished 19 Feb. "
- Luna*, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Barfleur; about 100 lives lost . . . 19 Feb. "
- Hungarian*, new mail-steamer, wrecked off coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (205) lost on the night of 19-20 Feb. "
- Nimrod*, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head; 40 lives lost . . . 28 Feb. "
- Malabar*, iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and baron Gros; wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered . . . 22 May, "
- Lady Elgin*, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta* on lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son; morning of 8 Sept. "
- Arctic*, Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others . . . 5 Oct. "
- Connaught*, steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig, . . . 7 Oct. "
- Juanita*, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, *Joseph Fish*, 13 lives lost . . . 15 March, 1861
- Canadian*, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost . . . 4 June, "
- H.M.S. Conqueror*, stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost [the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty] . . . 29 Dec. "
- Harmony*, lost with all hands off Plymouth 27 Feb. 1862
- Ocean Monarch*, 2195 tons, sailed from New York, 5 March, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale . . . 9 March, "
- Upwards of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March, "
- Mars*, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford haven; about 50 lives lost . . . April, "
- Bencoolen*, East Indianman, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost . . . 19 Oct. "
- Lotus*, merchantman, off Chale Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two . . . 19 Oct. "
- Many vessels lost during storm . . . 19 Oct. "
- Colombo*, East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicoy Island; 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the *Ottawa* from Bombay, 30 Nov.) . . . 19 Nov. "
- Lifeguard*, steamer, left Newcastle, with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough head . . . 20 Dec. "
- Orpheus*, H.M.S. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons; commander Burnett; wrecked on Manakau bar, W. coast New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished . . . 7 Feb. 1863
- Anglo-Saxon*, mail steamer, captain Burgess, in dense fog, wrecked on reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 237, out of 446, lives lost, . . . 27 April, "
- All Serene*, Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 30 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji isles in a punt) 21 Feb. 1864
- Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta . . . 5 Oct. "
- H.M.S. Racehorse*, off Chefoo Cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost . . . 4 Nov. "
- The Stanley, Friendship, &c.*, in the gale off Tyne-mouth; and the *Dalhousie*, screw steamer, mouth of the Tay; same gale; 34 lives lost . . . 24 Nov. "
- H.M.S. Bombay*, burnt off Flores Island, near Montendos; 51 lives lost . . . 14 Dec. 1864
- Lelia*, cutter, off Great Orme's Head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat . . . 14 Jan. 1865
- Eagle Speed*, emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed . . . 24 Aug. "
- Duncan Dunbar*, wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, S. America; no lives lost . . . 7 Oct. "
- Samphire*, mail-steamer; collision with an American barque; several lives lost . . . 13 Dec. "
- Ibis*, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycorney bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork . . . 18 Dec. "
- London*, steamer, on her way to Melbourne; foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 220 persons perished (including captain Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the *Amalia* steamer went down with a cargo worth 200,000l.; no lives lost . . . 11 Jan. 1866
- Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales, especially off Torbay . . . 6-11 Jan. "
- Spirit of the Ocean*, steamer; wrecked on a rock near Dartmouth; all lost except 4 . . . 23 March, "
- General Grant*, on voyage from Melbourne to London, wrecked off Auckland isles; only 13 out of about 700 saved. . . May, "
- Amazon*, H.M. screw sloop, and screw steamer *Osprey*, sunk by collision near Plymouth; several passengers and sailors drowned . . . 10 July, "
- Brutier*, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Haswell*, off Aldborough; about 15 lives lost 19 Aug. "
- Bhina*, Indian steamer; foundered through collision with *Nana*, steamer, between Bombay and Suez; 19 lives lost . . . 11 Sept. "
- H.M.S. Berenice*, burnt in Persian Gulf; none perished . . . 13 Oct. "
- Ceres*, near Carnsoe, Ireland; about 36 lives lost [captain Pascoe censured for neglecting to sound] . . . 10 Nov. "
- Many wrecks in the Channel . . . 5, 6 Jan. 1867
- James Crosfield*, iron ship; wrecked off Langness, Isle of Man; all on board lost . . . 5 Jan. "
- Singapore*, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, struck on a sunken rock, and went down; no lives lost, . . . 20 Aug. "
- Rhone and Wye*, Royal Mail steamers, totally lost, and about 50 other vessels driven ashore; great loss of life by a hurricane, off St. Thomas (see *Virgin Islands*) . . . 29 Oct. "
- Hibernia*, screw steamer; the shaft of screw propeller broke, 600 miles off coast of Ireland; many lives lost . . . 24 or 25 Oct. or Nov. 1868
- Many wrecks on the Cornish coast during a gale, . . . 19-20 March, 1869
- Italian*, merchant steamer, struck on a rock near Finistère; about 26 lives lost about 21 March, "
- Carnatic*, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, wrecked off Shadwan in the gulf of Suez; about 25 lives lost, . . . 13 Sept. "
- Onelda*, American vessel, run down by collision with P. & O. steamer *Bombay* off Yokohama; about 115 lives lost (captain of *Bombay* suspended for 6 months) . . . 24 Jan. 1870
- City of Boston*, sailed from New York, long missing; a board stating that she was sinking found in Cornwall . . . 11 Feb. "
- Normandy*, S. W. company's steamer, by collision with the steamer *Mary*, off the Isle of Wight, sunk; the captain, C. B. Harvey, and 33 others perished, . . . 17 March, "
- H.M.S. Slaney*, wrecked by a typhoon near Hong Kong; about 42 lives lost . . . 9 May, "
- H.M.S. Captain*, iron-clad, sank in a squall off Finistère (see *Navy of England*) . . . 7 Sept. "
- Cambria*, iron screw-steamer, lost in a storm off Inishtrahul island, N.W. Ireland; about 170 lives lost . . . 19 Oct. "
- Queen of the Thames*, magnificent vessel, sailed from London to Sydney by the Cape in 58 days; returning, was lost by striking on sands off Cape Agulhas, Africa; 4 lives and valuable cargo lost; the captain was censured . . . 18 March. 1871
- Cornwall*, wrecked by collision with the *Himalaya* steamer off Hartlepool . . . 19 March. "
- Megera*, government iron screw-steamer, sailed with about 400 on board for Australia, Feb. 1871;

\* American barque *Lima*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur; above 100 lives lost, 17 Feb. 1860. On the same rock, on 25 Nov. 1120, was wrecked the *Blanche Nef*, containing the children of Henry I. and a large number of attendants; in all 363 persons perished.



sprang a leak, 8 June; when it was discovered that her bottom was nearly worn away by corrosion; she was beached on St. Paul's Isle, in the Indian ocean, 16 June; huts were erected, and the crew settled, and stores landed; lieut. Jones was taken on board a Dutch vessel, 16 July; the *Oberon* brought provisions, 26 Aug.; the crew was carried off during a storm, the stores being left behind, by the *Malacca* . . . 3 Sept. 1871

[The vessel was reported unfit for service in 1867; capt. Thrupp was tried and acquitted of blame, 17 Nov.; sir Spencer Robinson and various admiralty officials were censured by a government commission, 6 March, 1872.]

*Bangoon*, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, valued at 73,000*l.*, wrecked on Kadir rock, off Point de Galle; cargo lost; no lives lost . . . 1 Nov. "  
*Norfolk Hero*, fishing lugger, lost off Norfolk coast, . . . 2 Dec. "  
*Delaware*, large steamer; wrecked off Scilly rocks; only 2 out of 47 saved . . . 20 Dec. "  
 Severe gales; many wrecks, and lives lost. "  
*Kinsale*, steamer, off Waterford; *Albion*, schooner, off Looe; *Dee*, schooner, &c. . . 22-23 Nov. 1872 "  
*Royal Adelaide*, emigrant vessel; went ashore on Chesil beach, between Weymouth and Portland; 5 lost . . . 25 Nov. "  
*Germania*, mail packet; wrecked off La Rochelle; about 24 perished . . . 21 Dec. "  
*Northfleet*, vessel laden with railway iron for Van Diemen's Land, and railway navigators, run into by a foreign steamer (probably the *Murillo*, a Spanish vessel) off Dungeness, about 10.30 p.m.; about 300 lost . . . 22 Jan. 1873 "  
*Chacabuco*, iron ship; snnk in the Channel, 15 miles from Orme's head, by collision with the *Torch* steamer; 24 lost . . . 1 March. "  
*Bygone*, barque; wrecked off Mohilo bay, Cornwall; about 20 lost . . . 1 March. "  
*Atlantic*, steamer, of White Star company, struck on Meagher rock, west of Sambro; said to have fallen short of coals steaming for Halifax; 442 (including capt. Williams) saved; about 560 lost, 1 April, 1873; many on the rigging perished through cold and want. The case was investigated, and the captain was suspended for two years . . . 18 April. "  
*Elen*, ship, with 150 tons of gunpowder, sailing for Valparaiso; set on fire by her mad captain, and blew up: (the crew in a boat were rescued by the *Juanita*) . . . 7, 8 Nov. "  
*Nagpore*, from Calcutta, took fire and ran into Kingstown harbour, doing much damage till it went to pieces; the captain of the *Echo* and some sailors were drowned. . . 9 Nov. "  
*Lochearn* lost, through collision with the *Ville de Havre* (which see), 22 Nov.; quitted by her crew . . . 28 Nov. "  
*Ella*, London and Hamburg steamer; crew, 32; left Thames 14 Dec., supposed to have foundered in a gale . . . 16 Dec. "  
*Queen Elizabeth*, Glasgow steamer from India; went ashore near Tarifa; about 20 perished; middle of March, 1874 "  
*Tacna*, steamer, from Valparaiso; foundered; about 15 lost (see *Chili*) . . . March. "  
*Liberia*, British and African Steam-ship Co.; wrecked by collision with *Barton* steamer, off Scilly isles; probably all lost on board both vessels . . . about 13 April. "  
*British Admiral*, emigrant ship; wrecked on King's island, Pass's strait; about 80 out of 89 lost . . . 23 May. "  
*Milbanke*, iron steamer; laden with zinc from Carthagena; sunk through collision with *Hankow* steamer off Dungeness; 14 perish; 1.30 a.m. . . 28 July. "  
*Colcutta*, ship, from Shields to Aden; took fire; nearly all lost . . . about 11 Sept. "  
*Mulvern*, barque, from Sunderland; foundered off Singapore; all hands lost . . . 23 Sept. "  
*Kingsbridge*, iron ship, sunk off the Lizard, by collision with the *Candahar*, iron ship; the master,

his wife and daughter, and 8 of the crew perish . . . 14 Oct. 1874 "  
*Maji*, iron ship, of London; new clipper; wrecked off the Hebrides in a gale; crew, about 24, lost . . . 20 Oct. "  
*Chusson*, from Glasgow for Shanghai; sunk in a gale off Ardrossan; about 7 lost . . . 20 Oct. "  
*Cutter* of H.M.S. *Aurora* swamped in the Clyde; 15 lost . . . 19 Nov. "  
*La Plata*, steamer (capt. Dudden), 1600 tons; sailed from Gravesend with telegraph cable for Brazil, 26 Nov.; foundered in a gale in the Bay of Biscay; 17 escape out of 85 . . . 29 Nov. "  
*Cospatrick*, emigrant vessel (capt. Emslie), on her way to Auckland, New Zealand; took fire, midnight, 17-18 Nov.; only 5 or 6 (out of 476) escaped; picked up, 27 Nov.; arrived at St. Helena . . . 6 Dec. "  
*Japan*, Pacific Mail steamer, from Yokohama; took fire off Hong Kong; many lost . . . about 17 Dec. "  
*Delfine*, steamer; struck on sunken rock, west coast of Africa; nearly all lost "  
*Scorpio*, steamer, from Cardiff to Charente; not heard of, 30 Dec. . . 4 Dec. "  
*Cortes*, of London, foundered in Bay of Biscay; laden with coal for Aden; capt. E. King; about 25 lost . . . 16 Dec. "  
*Hong Kong*, steamer; wrecked on sunken rock near Aden; about 12 lost . . . 22 Feb. 1875 "  
*Stuart Hahnemann*, sailed from Bombay, 4 April; capsized; about 40 drowned; (some rescued by *Blandina*, Austrian barque, 27 April) . . . 14 April. "  
*Cadiz*, London steamer; wrecked on Wizard Rock, Brest; about 62 lost . . . 8 May. "  
*Vicksburg*, steamer, left Quebec, 27 May; struck on ice, 30 May; sank, 1 June; between 40 and 50 lost . . . 1 June. "  
*Strathmore*, emigrant vessel, wrecked in a fog near the Crozet isles, South Indian ocean, on way to New Zealand; 45 out of 89 lost . . . 1 July. "  
*Boyne*, mail steamer, from Brazil; ran on a rock during a fog, 15 miles off Ushant; 2 lives lost . . . 13 Aug. "  
*Mistletoe*, Mr. Heywood's pleasure yacht; sunk by collision with H.M.'s steamer, *Alberta* (the queen on board); in the Solent; near Isle of Wight; Miss Annie Peel and two others drowned . . . 18 Aug. "

[Coroner's inquest on Nathaniel Turner; verdict, accidental death, with a note alleging error of navigating officers, 10 Sept; another inquest, closed without verdict, 7 Dec. 1875; captain Welch, of the *Alberta*, was reprimanded; 3000*l.* paid to Mr. Heywood, and others compensated; announced, April, 1876.]

See under *Navy of England*.

H.M.S. *Vanguard*, double-screw iron-clad, 3774 tons; cost about 350,000*l.* (captain Dawkins) struck by ram of the *Iron Duke* during a fog off the coast of Wicklow; crew (about 400) saved; 50 m. past noon . . . 1 Sept. "  
*Pacific*, steamer, from Victoria, British Columbia, to California; foundered off Cape Flattery; above 150 lost . . . about 4 Nov. "  
*Goliath*, old man-of-war, fitted up as a training-ship for poor boys; burnt through a lamp falling on the dirty floor of the lamp-room; about a dozen lives lost out of about 500; the boys were highly commended for their courage and discipline under the command of captain Bouchier . . . 22 Dec. "  
 Many wrecks autumn and winter, 1875. † "  
*Warspite*, old training-ship of the Marine Society's boys, on the Thames between Woolwich and Charlton, burnt; no loss of life; good discipline shown . . . 3 Jan. 1876 "

\* *Schiller*, Hamburg mail steamer; wrecked in a fog, on rocks off the Scilly isles; about 331 drowned, 7 May, 1875

† *Deutschland*, fine Atlantic steamer, from Bremen to New York, during a gale, went on sandbank, the Kentish Knock, at mouth of the Thames; about 70 lost (many emigrants), 6 Dec. 1875. The *Liverpool*, tug steamer, saved a great many lives; on investigation, it was shown that there had been no delay in helping, and no robbery, 31 Dec. The captain censured for error in navigation, and want of judgment.

\* This vessel was captured near Dover, 22 Sept. and condemned by the court of admiralty to be sold; (the officers severely censured); 4 Nov. 1873.

*Strathclyde*, Glasgow steamer, sunk by collision with Hamburg ship *Franconia*, in Dover bay, in daylight; about 17 lost; (verdict of manslaughter against Kuhn, captain of *Franconia*\*) . 17 Feb. 1876

*Edith*, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Duchess of Sutherland* (both owned by the London and North Western Railway Company) off St. John's Point, Ireland; 2 lives lost. 8 Sept. "

*Shannon*, mail steamer; struck on a shoal, 8 miles S.S.W. of Port Royal, Jamaica; no lives lost, 8 Sept. "

*Western Empire*, in Gulf of Mexico; a leak sprang, 13 Sept.; vessel left (10 lost). 18 Sept. "

*Great Queensland*, with impure patent gunpowder, and ordinary gunpowder; 569 persons on board; sailed for Melbourne, 5 Aug.; supposed to have exploded (pieces of wreck found), near Finisterre after 12 Aug. "

[Verdict of wreck commission against owners, 21 July, 1877.]

*St. Lawrence*, troop-ship, capt. Hyde; ran aground in St. Helena's bay, Africa; no loss of life 8 Nov. "

*Ambassador*, steamer; sunk by collision with an American ship, *George Manson*, returning from Calcutta; lat. 58° 6' N., lon. 73° 27' E.; 23 lost (crew, 43) 25 Dec. "

*Cairo*, iron ship; bound for Australia; carried much gunpowder; (said to have been wrecked off Tristan or Gough island); disappeared about middle of Jan. 1877

*Cashmere*, steamer (British India Steam Navigation company); wrecked off Guardafui; 7 drowned 12 July, "

*Eten*, steam ship (English Pacific Steam Navigation company); wrecked about 70 miles N. of Valparaiso; about 100 (of 160) lost; many rescued by H.M.S. *Amethyst* 15 July, "

*Avalanche*, emigrant iron vessel; from London to New Zealand; above 100 on board; struck by *Forest* (of Windsor, Nova Scotia), 21 crew; both sank; about 12 lives saved; in channel, 15 miles S. by W. of Portland, 9.15 p.m. 11 Sept. "

Many losses by severe gale 14, 15 Oct. "

*Knappton Hall*, steamer; sank through collision with *Lochfyne*, to whose assistance she was coming; 9 perished 15 Oct. "

*Atacama*, steamer; wrecked 22 miles S. of Caldera, near Coplapo; about 104 lost . end of Nov. "

*European*, Clyde steamer, from Algoa Bay; wrecked off Ushant; diamonds, &c., lost; no lives 5 Dec. "

*Mispah*, steamer; sunk by collision with unknown vessel, 15 miles S.W. of Beachy Head; about 6 lost; early 6 Dec. "

*C. M. Palmer*, steamer, of Newcastle; lost by collision with *Ludworth* steamer, near Harwich; about 14 lives lost; fog, 10 a.m. 17 Feb. 1878

*Eurydice*, H.M.S., frigate; training ship; returning from Bermuda; founders off Dunnoose headland, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight; through a squall; capt. A. S. Hare, lieut. Tabor, and about 300 men perish 24 March, "

[Raised with much skill and labour, and taken into Portsmouth, Aug.]

*Childwall Hall*, Hull steamer; wrecked near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal; about 14 lost 11 April, "

*Princess Alice* (which see), run into by the screw steamer, *Bywell Castle*, in the Thames, near Woolwich, and sunk; between 600 and 700 lost; about 7.40 p.m. 3 Sept. "

*Fanny*, coastguard cruiser; run down by National steamer *Helvetia*, off Tuskar, Irish channel; 17 lost 31 Oct. "

Much damage and loss of life by gales 8-10 Nov.† "

*Mesopotamia*, steamer, run ashore at Peniche, coast of Portugal; 8 perished 18 Dec.‡ "

\* Verdict quashed on appeal; 7 judges (against 6), decide against British jurisdiction, 13 Nov. 1876.

† The German ironclad, *Grosser Kurfürst*, sunk by collision with *König Wilhelm*; about 300 lost, 31 May, 1878.

‡ *Pomerania*, Hamburg-American mail steamer, sunk off Folkestone, by *Moet Eilian*, iron bark, of Carnarvon; 162 saved by boats; about 48 missing; a little after midnight, 25 Nov., 1878.

§ French steamer, *Dyzantin*, sunk (losing above 200 lives) by collision with English steamer, *Rinaldo*, in Dardanelles, during a fearful gale, 18 Dec. 1878.

*Ava*, British India Navigation Steam Company steamer, sank by collision with sailing ship *Branhilda*, in the Bay of Bengal; capt. Dickenson and about 70 perish 24 April, 1879

*City of London*, Aberdeen steamer; run down and sunk by the *Vesta*, in the Thames, near Barking Reach; no lives lost 13 Aug. "

*Borussia*, a Dominion steamer, left Liverpool 20 Nov.; sprang a leak in the Atlantic after leaving Corunna, 1 Dec.; went down; about 160 lost; 10 out of 184 saved by boats 2 Dec. "

*Valentine* foundered in a gale near Falmouth; about 16 lost 8 Feb. 1880

Many wrecks in the North Atlantic during terrific gale (see *Atalanta*) 12-16 Feb. "

*Struthairn*, of Dundee; collision with *Edith Hough*, steamer, off Ushant; all lost 13 Feb. "

*Hindoo*, steamer, from New York; loaded with grain, which shifted; abandoned; three officers lost and much cattle 22 Feb. "

*Vingorla*, steamer; sprang a leak 70 miles N. of Bombay; captain and 65 persons perish; announced 1 March, "

*Barita*, British steamer, sunk in a fog by collision with an Australian mail steamer near Galatz; 16 perish 9 April, "

*American*, steamer (Union Steamship Company), capt. Maclean Wait, foundered off Cape Palmas; all passengers and crew escaped in boats (picked up by vessels, and carried to Madeira, St. Paul de Loanda, the Canaries, &c.) 23 April, "

*Hydaspes*, sailing ship; sank by collision with *Centurion*, screw steamer, off Dungeness, in a fog; both blamed; no lives lost 17 July,† "

*James Harris*, steamer, loaded with iron; sunk by collision with the *Andalusia*, steamer, off the Ferne Isles 14 April, 1881

H.M.S. *Doterel* destroyed by explosion in the Straits of Magellan (see *Navv*) 26 April, "

*Victoria*, steamer, on the Thames, Canada; overloaded; upset; several hundreds drowned; between 600 and 700 on board 24 May, "

Ten fishing boats sunk off the Shetland isles in a storm; about 58 lives lost 20 July, "

*Teuton*, Union Company's mail screw steamer, struck on a rock near Cape Agulhas, Cape of Good Hope; and foundered a few hours after; of above 200 persons, not many saved; capt. E. Manning and most of the officers lost 30 Aug. "

[Inquiry: attributed to the captain's imprudent navigation 19 Sept.]

*Gerino*, British steamer; about 13 perished, 7 Oct. "

130 wrecks (105 British) with great loss of life and property by the gales 10-15 Oct. "

*Corsica*, steamer; stranded near mouth of the Tagus; 21 deaths 11 Oct. "

[The captain exonerated, 8 Nov.]

*Cyprian*, iron steamer, lost in Carnarvon bay; capt. Strachan and another drowned 14 Oct. "

—, Glasgow steamer, wrecked in the Irish sea; many lost about 20-22 Oct. "

*Clan Macduff*, steamer, capt. Webster; foundered off the Irish coast (over-loaded) 32 lives lost [captain censured] 21 Oct. "

*Albion*, steamer, wrecked on the Atlantic coast of Columbia; 32 lost 5 Nov. "

*Crown*, British steamer, stranded near Jutland; 7 drowned 15 Nov. "

*Solway*, channel steamer, capt. W. Fry; during a storm off the Skerries; greatly burned through ignition of naphtha oil flooding the decks through bursting of casks, about 14 burned, and 5 drowned, who escaped in a boat (the steamer got back to Kingston harbour); officers exonerated of blame 16 Nov. "

*Culzean*, iron steamer; capt. Pirnie, while being towed to be repaired during a gale, stranded on rocks in the sound of Java; crew of 17 lost 22 Nov. "

\* *Arrogante*, French ironclad battery, sank off Hîrères isles; 47 drowned; 19 March, 1879.

† *Vera Cruz*, U.S. steamer; foundered through hurricane in N. Atlantic, 30 miles from shore; 11 out of 82 saved; 4 Sept. 1880.

‡ *Onclé Joseph*, French steamer, sunk by collision with *Ortigia*, Italian steamer, off Spezia; about 50 out of 300 saved; 24 Nov. 1880.



Many wrecks with loss of life and property during a gale	26-27 Nov.	1831	79 wrecks on British coasts reported through violent gale	1-2 Sept.	1833
<i>Kildare</i> , barque, stranded off Aberdeen coast in gale	Dec.	"	<i>Holyhead</i> , L. & N. W. railway's cattle steamer and German barque, <i>Alhambra</i> , sailing vessel, sunk by collision between Dublin and Holyhead; 15 deaths; midnight	31 Oct.	"
<i>Helenside</i> , barque, collision with <i>Catalonia</i> , Cunard steamer; 9 of the crew lost	25 Dec.	"	<i>Iris</i> , sunk off Cape Villano; about 35 perish; announced	8 Nov.	"
<i>Lanarkshire</i> , screw steamer, stranded off Codling Bank, Wicklow; some of the crew lost	15 Jan.	1832	<i>Auk</i> , Liverpool steamer, at South Henden; 23 lives lost	11 Dec.	"
<i>Baham's</i> , steamer, foundered between Porto Rico and New York; 20 lives lost	4 Feb.	"	<i>Simla</i> , wrecked by collision with the <i>City of Lucknow</i> , both Glasgow Australian sailers, near the Needles, English channel; about 20 perish; 3 p.m.	25 Jan. 1834*	"
<i>Kosmos</i> , steamer, sank off Killia; captain and 20 of crew drowned	Feb.	"	Very many wrecks	23-27 Jan.	"
<i>Livadia</i> , steamer, from Shields, sunk off Yarmouth; 23 lives lost	28 Feb.	"	<i>Nokomis</i> , barque, struck on Black Rock, Antrim; 16 perish	26 Jan.	"
<i>Douro</i> , royal mail steamer; collision with Spanish steamer, <i>Yurac Bal</i> , both sunk; about 23 English and 36 Spanish lost, about 11 p.m. (captain of <i>Douro</i> blamed)	1 April.	"	<i>Juno</i> , iron ship, stranded in the Mersey by a gale; the crew (30) perish	26, 27 Jan.	"
<i>Novara</i> , ship; on voyage from Newcastle to San Francisco, burned; 19 missing	13 April.	"	<i>State of Florida</i> , Glasgow steamer, and <i>Ponema</i> , barque, sunk by collision in mid-ocean off Canada coast; about 123 perish	18 April,†	"
<i>Alexandrooos</i> , Liverpool ship, wrecked off Swansea; crew all lost	early in May.	"	<i>Laxham</i> (capt. Lothian), English steamer, and <i>Gijon</i> , Cuban steamer, sunk by collision in a fog off Cape Finisterre; about 130 perish; many picked up by <i>Santo Domingo</i>	night, 21 July.	"
<i>Peru</i> , iron steamer; foundered 30 miles S.W. Cape Race; about 10 men lost	10 June.	"	<i>Dione</i> , steamer, sunk by collision with <i>Camden</i> , steamer, near Gravesend; about 17 drowned; soon after midnight	2-3 Aug.	"
<i>Escambia</i> , British screw steamer, wrecked at Escambia, near San Francisco; crew (about 20) lost, announced	20 June.	"	[capt. of the <i>Dione</i> punished for reckless navigation, Aug.]		"
<i>Alice</i> , steam-tug, wrecked on Bondecas rocks, Northumberland; 16 lives lost	29 June.	"	<i>Wasp</i> , H.M. gun-boat (see under <i>Navy</i> ).		"
<i>Fleures Castle</i> , steamer, run aground, near Cape Guardafui, N.E. Africa; several perished, 9 July.	9 July.	"	<i>Little Beck</i> , stranded near the mouth of the Maas; 14 drowned	26 Oct.	"
<i>Ethiopia</i> , African mail steamer, run on a reef 28 July.	28 July.	"	<i>Indus</i> , P. & O. company's steamer wrecked on coast of Ceylon	8 Nov.	"
<i>Armenian</i> , Liverpool steamer, lost in the Baltic; crew about 23 perish, announced	23 Aug.	"	<i>Durango</i> , screw steamer, run down by <i>Luke Bruce</i> , iron barque, in the English channel; 20 lives lost	27 Nov.	"
<i>Panama</i> , Glasgow iron ship, foundered off Yarmouth; about 20 perish, announced	9 Sept.*	"	<i>Pochard</i> , steamer, foundered off Holyhead; crew lost	7 Dec.	"
<i>Constantia</i> and <i>City of Antwerp</i> , steamers, sunk by collision off the Eddystone; about 14 lives lost	16 Oct.	"	<i>Mignonette</i> , yacht; sailed from Southampton to Australia, 19 May; foundered in a storm about 1600 miles from the Cape; 3 men and a boy escaped in a boat, without provisions, 5 July; proposed killing of one by lot rejected by Brooks, boy (Richard Parker) killed by captain, and eaten, 20th day, <i>et seq.</i> ; men picked up by German barque, <i>Montezuma</i> , 24th day, and carried to Falmouth; capt. Thos. Dudley, and Edwin Stephens, mate, tried for murder at Exeter; facts affirmed, 6 Nov.; affirmed by lord chief justice and other judges in Queen's bench, 4 Dec.; sentence of death passed, 9 Dec.; reprieved, 6 months' imprisonment without labour	13 Dec.	"
<i>Winton</i> , lost off Ushant; 24 perish	16 Nov.	"	<i>Admiral Moorsom</i> , L. and N. W. R.'s steamer, sunk near Holyhead by collision with <i>Santa Clara</i> (American); capt. Weeks, and about 4 perish	15 Jan. 1835	"
<i>Wearmouth</i> , steamer, lost off Magdalen Island	21 Nov.	"	<i>Cheerful</i> , Liverpool steamer, collision with H.M.S. <i>Heda</i> in the Bristol channel, 13 lives lost in a fog, 4 a.m.	21 July.	"
<i>Cambronne</i> , steamer, sunk by collision with <i>Marion</i> , near Lundy	26 Nov.	"	<i>Yarra Yarra</i> , Liverpool barque, 27 lives lost, announced	11 Sept.	"
<i>St. George</i> , steamer; lost off Portreath, Cornish coast; 11 perish	29 Nov.	"	<i>Dolphin</i> , steamer (Gen. Nav. St. Co.), sunk by collision with the <i>Brenda</i> , eight perish, 18 Sept.		"
<i>Cedar Grove</i> , steamer, lost off Cape Canto, Nova Scotia; 17 persons missing	about 30 Nov.	"	<i>Merchantman</i> , on Sand Heads; about 70 lives lost, Sept.		"
Many wrecks, with loss of life	Dec.	"	<i>Albula</i> , British ship, wrecked during typhoon off Loochoo islands, 10 perish	14 Oct.	"
<i>Langrigg Hall</i> , barque, wrecked off Wexford; 24 deaths	15 Dec.	"	<i>Algoma</i> , Canadian steamer, foundered in lake Superior; 45 lives lost	7 Nov.	"
35 wrecks during a storm off Newfoundland	about 19 Dec.	"	<i>Corinth</i> , Union line steamer, sunk by collision with H.M.S. <i>Firebrand</i>	March, 1836	"
<i>British Empire</i> , ship, burnt off Alleppy; several persons perish	5 Jan.	1833	<i>Oregon</i> , Cunard steamer, foundered (without loss of life), by collision with an unknown schooner near Long Island in America; schooner sunk with all on board	14 March,	"
<i>City of Brussels</i> , sunk by collision with the <i>Kirby Hall</i> , in the Mersey; 10 drowned	7 Jan.†	"			
<i>Kenmore Castle</i> , steamer, wrecked in Bay of Biscay; 30 drowned	about 1 Feb.	"			
<i>King Arthur</i> , Hull steamer, sunk near the mouth of the Bosphorus; 14 lost	22 Feb.	"			
Wrecks during gales in North sea, 382 lives lost,	6 March.	"			
<i>Naxarre</i> , Scotch steamer; sunk near Christiansand; about 45 lost	7 March.	"			
<i>Dunstaffnage</i> , Liverpool ship, wrecked off Aberdeen; 23 perished	17 March.	"			
<i>Wykeham</i> , steamer, of Whitby, foundered near Lisbon; 22 drowned; sailed from Cardiff March.		"			
<i>British Commerce</i> , sunk by collision with <i>County of Aberdeen</i> , off Selsey Bill; 25 perish	24 April.	"			
<i>Grappler</i> burnt near Bute Inlet (Vancouver Island) about 70 perish	about 3 May.	"			
H.M.S. <i>Lively</i> stranded on rocks off Stornoway	7 June.	"			

[Commander Parr dismissed, 28 June.]

*Waitara*, sunk by collision with *Hurunui* (New Zealand Steamship Co.) off Beachy Head; 25 perish

*Daphne*, coasting steamer, heeled over, during launch in the Clyde; about 124 drowned 3 July,

\* *Asia*, N.W. transit service steamer, foundered between Ontario and Saule Sainte Marie; about 98 lost, 14 Sept. 1832.

† *Cimbria*, Hamburg steamer, sunk by collision with English steamer, *Sultan*, off coast of Holland, about 454 perish, 19 Jan. 1833.

\* *City of Columbus*, U.S. passenger ship; ran on reef, coast of Massachusetts; 29 lives saved; about 97 perish: alleged negligence; 18 Jan. 1834.

† *Daniel Steinmann*, White Cross steamer, struck on rock off Sambre Isle, Nova Scotia: about 120 perish, about 3 April, 1834.

*Senorine*, French brig, wrecked off Great Bank, Newfoundland about 62 perish, 6 May, 1834.

- Ly-ee-Moon*, an iron steamer, Australasian steam navigation company, wrecked off Green Cape, between Melbourne and Sydney; 76 persons drowned . . . 30 March, 1886
- Fernatower*, British steamer, foundered near Saigon; about 50 lives lost . . . 26 Aug. "
- Malleny*, Liverpool iron steamer, foundered on the Tuskar reef, Bristol channel; all hands lost in the gale (about 20) . . . 15 Oct. "
- Many vessels lost, many injured, and great loss of life during a severe gale . . . 14-16 Oct. "
- Teviotdale*, steamer of Glasgow, lost on the Carnarthen coast; 18 lives lost . . . 15 Oct. "
- Keilavarra* and *Helen Nicholl* collision (42 lives lost) off the coast of Queensland; announced . . . 9 Dec. "
- Sultan*, British ironclad, and *Ville de Victoria*, French steamer, collision in Lisbon harbour; the latter vessel sunk; 35 lives lost . . . 23 Dec. "
- Kapunda*, emigrant ship for Australia, said to have foundered by collision with *Ada Melmore* off Brazil; about 298 perish, 3 a.m. 20 Jan., officers of the *Ada Melmore* censured . . . 29 March, 1887
- Victoria*, London & Brighton company's steamer, during fog struck on rock at Point D'Ally; no fog horn sounded, about 16 lives lost out of 90 passengers through panic and recklessness; the rest saved by skill and courage of the captain and officers . . . 13 April, "
- Tasmania*, P. & O. steamer wrecked on Monachi rocks, Corsica; 23 lives lost including captain Perrin . . . 17 April, "
- Volta*, Eastern Telegraph company's steamer, wrecked off Myconos, Greece; 12 lives lost, . . . 18 April, "
- Benton*, steamer, of Singapore, foundered, with collision; about 150 lives lost, announced . . . 28 April, "
- Destruction of a Pearl fishing fleet, N.E. coast of Australia, with a loss of 550 lives, in a hurricane on 22 April; reported . . . 28 April, "
- John Knox*, British steamer, wrecked at St. John's; 27 lost . . . 4 May, "
- City of Montreal* (cotton ship), Inman steamer, burnt 400 miles off Newfoundland on her way from New York to Liverpool . . . 10 Aug. "
- Monarch*, pleasure yacht, founders near Ilfracombe; 11 lives lost . . . 26 Aug. "
- Falls of Bruar*, of Glasgow, sunk off Yarmouth; 24 lives lost . . . 2 Sept. "
- Lydia*, British schooner, lost in a hurricane in the North Atlantic; 15 lives lost . . . Sept. "
- H.M.S. Wasp*, gunboat, disappeared since 7 Oct.; probably lost in a typhoon in the China sea on . . . 17 Sept.\* "
- Lanoma*, iron barque, wrecked near Weymouth; 12 lives lost . . . 8 March, 1888
- City of Corinth* sunk by collision with *Tasmania* near Dungeness . . . 9 March, "
- Smyrna*, sailing vessel, loses 12 men by collision with the *Moto*, steamer, off Dorset coast, . . . 28 April, "
- Trevelyan*, emigrant ship, sunk off Cape Agulhas, all on board lost . . . 3 June, "
- Star of Greece* wrecked in Aldinga Bay, near Adelaide; 17 lives lost . . . 13 July,† "
- Earl of Wemyss and Arden*, Glasgow barques, collision, 16 lives lost . . . 8 Sept. "
- Collision between *La France* (French) and *Sud America* (Italian) off the Canary Islands; about 87 lives lost . . . 13 Sept. "
- Collision between Glasgow steamer *Neptune* and Russian steamer *Archangel* at Christiania; 18 lives lost . . . 19 Oct. "
- Nor*, Norwegian barque, and *Saxmundham*, steamer from the Tyne; collision; 12 lives lost, 4 Nov. "
- Steamer *Hartlepool* wrecked on a rock at Nuaileig; 17 lives lost . . . 6 Dec.\* 1888
- British steamer, *The Priam*, wrecked near Cape Finisterre; about five lives lost . . . 12 Jan. 1889
- Nereid*, steamer, of Newcastle, collision with the Scotch ship *Killochan* off Dungeness; 23 lives lost . . . 3 Feb. "
- Collision of the *Largo Bay* with steamer *Glencoe* which founders off Beachy Head; all hands lost, . . . 4 Feb. "
- Wreck of the Grimsby fishing fleet; 73 lives lost, . . . 9 Feb.† "
- German and American war vessels wrecked off Samoa (see *Storms*) . . . 16 March,† "
- Cotopaxi*, Pacific steamer, struck on unknown reef, Smyth's channel, straits of Magellan, and foundered; no lives lost . . . 15 April, "
- Altimore*, British steamer, struck on rocks off Fiji islands; about 12 persons drowned, 22 April, "
- The German Emperor, screw steamer, ran into the *Beresford*, anchored off Dover, in a fog, and sank; nine missing . . . 21 May, "
- Gettysburg*, barque, of Aberdeen, wrecked on a coral reef off Morant Cayes, 33 miles from Jamaica, with a crew of 16 hands, 30 March-1 April; by very great exertions, the captain and part of the crew succeeded in getting on the desolate isle, where they stayed, living on shell-fish, &c. On 22 April two men on a raft started for Jamaica and landed seven miles from Morant Bay, 24 April. On their reaching Kingston, H.M.S. *Forward* was sent off, and brought the captain and the rest of the crew to Kingston 27 April, whence they were conveyed to England having lost seven of their number, where they arrived . . . 18 May, "
- Isaac Houston*, British schooner, foundered in a storm off Milwauke; 16 lives lost; reported . . . 14 June, "

**WRECK COMMISSION**, a new court established to inquire into the causes of shipwrecks; first sat, 30 Oct. 1876, Mr. H. C. Rothery, president.

**WREXHAM**, S. E. Denbighshire, the Saxon Wrihtesham, given to earl Warren by Edward I.; made a borough by the reform act, 1832. An exhibition of art treasures of North Wales, and the border counties, was opened here by the duke of Westminster, 22 July, 1876. Musical festival here 1883, cf *seq.*

**WRITING**. Pictures are considered to be the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Theophrastus*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius*. The

\* *John Hanna*, steamer, laden with cotton, burnt on the Mississippi; about 20 persons perish, 24 Dec. 1888.

† *The Comtesse de Flandre* cut in half by collision with the *Princess Henriette*, both Belgian mail boats; the captain and 14 others killed, prince Napoleon Bonaparte escapes; about 1.45 p.m. 20 March, 1889.

‡ *Danmark*, Danish emigrant vessel sank in the Atlantic about 800 miles from Newfoundland; captain Murrell of the *Missouri*, Atlantic transport line, and his crew, with great energy rescued all on board (735), 6 April, 1889.

[He landed part on the Azores and part in Philadelphia.]

At the Mansion House, on 24 May, 1889, captain Murrell, in the presence of distinguished company, received from the lord mayor a silver salver with an inscription, and a purse of money (about 500*l.*) from the citizens of London; the officers and crew also received testimonials.

\* *W. A. Scholten*, Dutch steamer, sunk by collision with *Rosa Mary* of Hartlepool, at anchor off Dover; about 130 persons perish, many saved by the crew of the *Ebro* of Sunderland, 19 Nov. 1887.

† *Alfred D. Snow*, American vessel, wrecked off Waterford; 28 perish, 4 Jan. 1888.

‡ Collision between *Thingvalla* and *Geiser*, German steamers, off Sable Island, N. Atlantic; 105 lives in the *Geiser*, lost 14 Aug. 1828.



commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used wax table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known; see *Papyrus*, *Parchment*, *Paper*. Thos. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784; Natalis de Wailly's "Elémens de Paléographie," 1838; see *Diplomatics* and *Type-Writers*.<sup>\*</sup>

The Palæographical Society was founded in 1873; Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, president.

**WROXETER** (in Shropshire), the Roman city *Uriconium*. Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. New discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on 11 Nov. 1858. Excavations were commenced in Feb. 1859, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug. 1859, with the view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of the late Beriah Botfield, M.P. The investigations, stopped through want of funds, were resumed for a short time in 1867. Mr. Thomas Wright published "*Uriconium*" in 1872.

**WURSCHEN**, see *Bautzen*.

**WÜRTEMBERG**, originally part of Swabia, was made a county for Ulric I., about 1265, and a duchy for Eberhard in 1494. The dukes were protestants until 1722, when the reigning prince became a Roman catholic. Würtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by armies, particularly since the great French revolution of 1793. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, 23 Oct. 1796. The political constitution is dated 25 Sept. 1819. Würtemberg opposed Prussia in the war, June, 1866, but made peace, 13 Aug. following; in Oct. 1867, joined the Zollverein (*which see*), but sent a contingent to Prussia in the war, 1870. Population of Würtemberg in 1871, 1,818,539; 1880, 1,971,118; 1885, 1,995,185.

#### DUKES.

- 1494. Eberhard I.
- 1496. Eberhard II.
- 1498. Ulric; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.
- 1550. Christopher the Pacific.
- 1568. Louis the Pious.

<sup>\*</sup> "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed." *Dr. Parr*.

- 1593. Frederic I.
- 1608. John Frederic; joined the protestants in the Thirty years' war.
- 1628. Eberhard III.
- 1674. William Louis.
- 1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland; and with the English armies on the continent.
- 1733. Charles Alexander.
- 1737. Charles Eugene.
- 1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).
- 1795. Frederic I., makes peace with France, 1796.
- 1797. Frederic II. marries the princess royal of England, 18 May; made elector of Germany, 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king in 1805.

#### KINGS.

- 1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1816.
- 1816. William I., 30 Oct.; son; born 27 Sept. 1781. He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857; was the oldest living sovereign, 1862; died 25 June, 1864.
- 1864. Charles I., son; born 6 March, 1823; married princess Olga of Russia, 13 July, 1846. No issue.

*Heir presumptive*: William, born 25 Feb. 1843.

**WÜRZBURG** (in Bavaria), was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Würzburg to promote union amongst them, 21-27 Nov. 1859. Near here the archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, 3 Sept. 1796; and the Prussians defeated the Bavarians, 28 July, 1866.

**WYATT'S INSURRECTION**, see *Rebels*, 1554.

**WYCLIFFITES**, see *Wickliffites*.

**WYOMING**, a western territory of the United States of America, constituted in 1868, capital, Cheyenne. Lynch Law has not long been superseded. Women have been enfranchised. It includes Yellowstone park (*which see*). The desolation of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, by an incursion of Indians allied with the British, 3 July, 1778, forms the subject of Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming" published 1809. Wyoming abounds in iron, coal, natural soda, mineral oil, &c. Population 1880, 20,789.

# X.

## XANTHIAN MARBLES.

## XYLOTECHNOGRAPHICA.

**XANTHIAN MARBLES**, see *British Museum*.

**XANTHICA**, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 392 B.C.

**XANTHUS**, Lycia, Asia Minor, was taken by Harpagus for Cyrus, about 546 B.C., when the inhabitants buried themselves in the ruins. It was besieged by the Romans under Brutus 42 B.C. After a great struggle the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 150 were saved. *Plutarch*.

**XENOPHON**, see *Retreat of the Greeks*.

**XERES DE LA FRONTERA** (S.W. Spain), the *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending 5 Jan. 1852, to 3,904,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, 26 July, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

**XERXES' CAMPAIGN**. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the marines and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, 7-9 Aug. 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, 20 Oct. 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, who, with an army of 300,000 men, was defeated and slain at Platæa, 22 Sept. 479 B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

**XIMENA** (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, 10 Sept. 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

**XYLOTECHNOGRAPHICA**, a process for staining wood various colours, invented and patented by Mr. A. F. Brophy; announced early in 1875.



## YACHT.

**YACHT** (from the Dutch *jaght*); a light vessel for pleasure or races.

**YACHT RACES.**—The *America*, an American yacht schooner, built on the wave principle, 171 tons; at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight, open to all comers, came in first by 8 miles, gaining the Royal Yacht's Squadron's international queen's cup worth 100*l*. 22 Aug. 1851

Three American yachts, the *Henrietta*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing*, sailed from New York, 11 Dec. 1866, at 1 P.M. The *Henrietta* arrived at Cowes at 5.40 on 25 Dec., the quickest voyage ever made in a sailing vessel. Her rivals were only a few hours after her

In a contest off the Isle of Wight, between the American vessel *Sappho* and the English cutters *Aline*, *Cambria*, *Oimara*, and *Condor*, the *Oimara* won 25 Aug. 1868

In a triangular race between *Sappho* and *Cambria*, *Sappho* won, 10 May; no race, 14 May; won 17 May, 1870

In a yacht race off Staten island, New York, for the squadron or queen's cup, the *Magic* won, *Cambria* being the 8th in 16 Aug. "

In a series of matches off Staten island between Mr. Ashbury's *Livonia*, and the vessels of the New York Club, she was beaten by the *Columbia*, 16, 18 Oct.; by the *Damless*, 21 Oct. The two vessels were disabled by a gale in attempting the race 25 Oct. 1871

In consequence of the collision of Mr. Heywood's yacht, *Mistletoe*, with her majesty's steam yacht, *Alberta*, 18 Aug. 1875 (see under *Wrecks*), a letter was written on behalf of the queen to the marquis of Exeter, commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, desiring yachts not to be brought too near to her majesty's, whether from loyalty or curiosity Sept. 1875

Yacht Racing Association formed as a court of appeal 17 Nov. "

Death of George Inman, of Lympington, head of the firm which built the *Alarm*, and many other swift sailing yachts 20 Oct. 1883

Match between the British *Genesta* and the American *Puritan*; the *Puritan* won by 14 minutes 16 Sept. 1885

*Genesta* beat the *Damless* in a race, 26-28 Sept. 1885; the *Mayflower* beat the *Galatea*, 11 Sept. 1886.

Ocean yacht race from New York to Roche's Point, Queenstown, Ireland, between *Coronet* and *Damless* (American), 12 March; *Coronet* arrives at Roche's Point, 0.50 a.m. 28 March; *Damless* arrives 6.45 p.m. 28 March, 1887

Jubilee yacht race; twelve yachts start from Southend, 14 June; the *Genesta* (sir Richard Sutton) arrives at Dover at 5 a.m.; the *Seuth-hound* 11.45 p.m. 27 June; first prize 1,000*g*s.

Race between the Scotch yacht *Thistle* and American yacht *Volunteer* for American cup over the New York yacht club course; *Volunteer* wins first race 27 Sept.; second race 30 Sept. "

**Yacht clubs.**—Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, 1812; Royal Albert, 1864; Alfred, 1864; Barrow, 1871; Channel Islands, 1863; Cinque Ports, 1872; Clyde, 1856; Cork, 1720; Cornwall, 1871; Dartmouth, 1866; Dorset, 1875; R. Eastern, 1835; R. Forth, 1868; R. Harwich, 1843; R. Highland, 1881; R. Irish, 1846; R. London (Arundel), 1838; 1849; R. Mersey, 1844; R. Northern, 1824; R. Portsmouth, 1830; R. St. George, 1838; R. Southampton, 1875; R. Southern, 1843; R. Thames, 1823; R. Torbay, 1875; R. Ulster, 1867; R. Victoria, 1844; R. Welsh, 1847; R. Western of England, 1827; R. Yorkshire, 1847; and a few others.

**YANKEE**, from "Yengees," a corruption of

## YEAR.

"English," the name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the colonists: applied solely to the New Englanders by the British soldiers in the American war (1775-81); afterwards by foreigners to all natives of the United States; and latterly by the confederates of the south to the federals of the north during the war 1861-64.

**YARD.** The word is derived from the Saxon *geard*, or *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or from *gyrdan* to enclose, being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm; see *Standard Measures*.

**YARMOUTH, GREAT** (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book, 1086. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and did much havoc again in 1579 and 1664.

Theatre built 1778  
Nelson's pillar, a fluted column 140 feet in height, erected 1817

Suspension chain bridge over the Bure, built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l*.; owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on it to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives (mostly children) were lost 2 May, 1845

Yarmouth disfranchised for bribery and corruption by the Reform Act Aug. 1867

The prince of Wales opened a new grammar school, 5 Sept. 1876

Aquarium and winter garden opened 6 June, 1873  
New municipal buildings opened by the prince of Wales 31 May, 1882

Returns one M.P. by Act of 1885.

**YASHGAR**, a country, Central Asia; Yakoob, its able despotic chief, was contending with China and Russia, 1875.

**YEAR.** The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year introduced by Romulus, 738 B.C.; corrected by Numa, 713 B.C.; and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. (see *Calendar*).

The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C.

The lunar year (twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes) was in use amongst the Chaldeans, Persians, and Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately: and the month added triennially was called *Ve-Adar* or the second *Adar*. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

The *sideral* year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds.

The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March, and civil year in September; the Athenians began the year in June; the Macedonians on 24 Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on 29 or 30 Aug.; and the Persians and Armenians on 11 Aug. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on 1 January.

In France, the Merovingian kings began the year with March; the Carolingians sometimes began the year with Christmas, 25 Dec.; and sometimes with Easter, which, being a movable feast, led to much confusion. Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to

come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from 1 January.

The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrating the birth of Christ, 25 Dec.; his circumcision, 1 Jan.; his conception, 25 March; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This prince having been crowned on 1 Jan. gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. *Stow*. Until the act for altering the style, in 1752 (see *Style*), when the year was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, it did not legally and generally commence in England until 25th March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1745. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say the "revolution of 1688," as that event was completed in February, 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller:—"23 June, snow melts. 1 July, snow gone. 9 July, fields quite green. 17 July, plants at full growth. 25 July, plants in flower. 2 Aug., fruits ripe. 10 Aug., plants shed their seed. 18 Aug., snow." The snow continues upon the ground from 18th Aug. of one year to 23rd June of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

See *New Style*, *Platonic Year*, *Sabbatical Year*, *Mohometanism*, *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

YEAR OF OUR LORD; see *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records; see *List of Kings under England*.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, and in many cases establishes and fixes a right; as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YEAR-BOOKS contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta*." In 1863 *et seq.* various year-books of Edward I. (1292-1304) edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the *Chronicles and Memorials*, were published at the expense of the British government.

YEAST, a substance causing fermentation, was discovered by Cagniard de la Tour and Schwann, independently, in 1836, to be a vegetable cell or fungus.

YELLOW FEVER, an American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at

New York in the beginning of Aug. 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July 1793; carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie*. It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It reappeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year. Yellow fever raging in the southern of the United States. Sept. Oct. 1878; at Memphis, autumn, 1879; in Florida (especially in Jacksonville) and other southern states, autumn 1888. Mr. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, died of it at New York on his way from Florida to England, 12 Sept. 1888; the epidemic abating Oct. 1888; 4,583 cases, and 396 deaths in Jacksonville from Nov. 17, 1888.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, about 3300 square miles, in territory of Wyoming.

It includes Yellowstone lake, about 330 square miles, with numerous geysers, volcanic and other grand natural phenomena, rugged mountains, forests, meadows, rivers, and much beautiful scenery. Its formation was authorised by congress in March, 1872. It was visited by president Arthur in 1883.

YELVERTON CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

YENIKALE, see *Azoff*.

YEOMANRY, see under *Volunteers*.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were called beef-eaters, a corruption of *buff-tiers*, being attendants on the king's buffet or sideboard; see *Battle-Axe*. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. *Ashmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Beaton's Pol. Index*.

YERMUK (Syria). Near here the emperor Heraclius was totally defeated by the Saracens, after a fierce engagement, Nov. 636. Damascus was taken, and his army expelled from Syria.

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were seven yew-trees, called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088; the circumference of the largest thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851 a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but tradition states that there are some yews in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned



in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649, is said to be still existing.

**YEZIDIS**, an eastern tribe, living near the Euphrates, visited by Mr. Layard in 1841: see *Devil Worship*.

**YEZDEGIRD**, or **PERSIAN ERA**, was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th June, 632, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jeleledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

**YINGLINGS** (youths, or off-shoots), descendants of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 830, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Trætela, being expelled, led to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

**YOKE** is spoken of as a type of servitude. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B.C.; see *Caudine Forks*. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies. *Dufresnoy*.

**YOKOHAMA**, see *Japan*.

**YORK** (N. England), a town of the Brigantes, named Eborac, settled by the Romans during the second campaign of Agricola, about 79, and named *Eboracum* or *Eburacum*, and became the metropolis of the north. See *Population*.

The emperor Severus died here	4 Feb.	211
Here Constantius Chlorus died, and his son Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor	25 July,	306
Abbey of St. Mary's, founded by Seward the Dane		1050
York burnt by the Danes, allies of Edgar Atheling, and all the Normans slain		1069
The city and many churches destroyed by fire	3 June,	1137
Massacre and suicide of many Jews		1190
York received its charter from Richard II., and the mayor was made a lord		1389
The Guildhall erected		1446
Richard III. crowned again here	8 Sept.	1483
At a parliament held here Charles I. professed his intention to govern legally	13 June,	1642
York taken for the parliament, after the battle of Marston-moor	16 July,	1644
Injured during the civil war by Fairfax	April,	"
The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor		1728
The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt as a gaol		1741
The York petition to parliament, to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances	Dec.	1779
Yorkshire Philosophical Society established		1822
First meeting of the British Association held here	27 Sept.	1831
British Association (2nd time)		1844
Population, 45,385		1861
Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed	27 Sept.	"
Social Science Association met here	22 Sept.	1864
Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened	24 July,	1866
Visit of prince and princess of Wales	9-11 Aug.	"
Meeting of the Church Congress	9 Oct.	"
The provincial mayors gave a festival to the lord mayor of London, &c., at York	25 Sept.	1873

Permanent Fine Art Exhibition opened by the archbishop	7 May,	1879
British Association jubilee meeting	31 Aug.-8 Sept.	1881
Royal Agricultural Society's annual meeting,	16 July,	1883
Yorkshire Institute, memorial stone laid by the prince of Wales	18 July,	1883
opened by the marquis of Lorne	10 June,	1883
Yorkshire college of science opened	26 Oct.	1874
new building opened by the prince of Wales,	15 July,	"
Population, 50,761, 3 April, 1871; 59,596, 4 April, 1881.		

#### DUKES.

1385. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.); created duke, 6 Aug.; died 1402.
1406. Edward (his son), was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew,
1415. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415); became regent of France in 1435; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454: his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.
1460. Edward (his son) afterwards king Edward IV.
1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII.
1605. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.

#### DUKES OF YORK AND ALBANY.

1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
1716. Ernest (brother of George I.); died 1728.
1760. Edward (brother of George III.); died 1767.
1784. Frederic (son of George III.), born 16 Aug. 1763
Marries princess Frederica of Prussia, 29 Sept. 1791
Commands the British forces at Antwerp, 8 April, 1793
Present at the siege of Valenciennes 23 May, " Defeated at Dunkirk 7 Sept. " At Bois-le-Duc, 14 Sept.; and at Bostel, 17 Sept. 1794
Appointed commander-in-chief 1798
Defeated near Alkmaar, 19 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1799
Accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage; he resigns 27 Jan. 1809
Becomes again commander-in-chief 1811
Strongly opposes the catholic claims 1825
Dies 5 Jan. 1827

See *Albany*.

**YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF.** The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partly established in England. The bishop Eborius was present at the council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, and was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus is said to have been consecrated archbishop, 21 July, 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of all England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the church of

Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII. 1546, at 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum. *Beatson.* Present income 10,000*l.*

## ARCHBISHOPS.

1501. Thomas Savage, died, 3 Sept. 1507.  
 1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, 14 July, 1514.  
 1514. Thomas Wolsey, died, 29 Nov. 1530.  
 1531. Edward Lee, died, 13 Sept. 1544.  
 1545. Robert Holgate, deprived, 23 March, 1554.  
 1555. Nicholas Heath, deprived.  
 1561. Thomas Young, died, 26 June, 1568.  
 1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, 10 Jan. 1576.  
 1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died, 10 July, 1588.  
 1589. John Piers, died, 28 Sept. 1594.  
 1595. Matthew Hutton, died, 16 Jan. 1606.  
 1606. Tobias Matthew, died, 20 March, 1628.  
 1628. George Mountaigne, died, 24 Oct. 1628.  
 " Samuel Harsnet, died, 25 May, 1631.  
 1632. Richard Neyle, died, 31 Oct. 1640.  
 1641. John Williams, died, 25 March, 1650.  
 " [See vacant ten years.]  
 1660. Accepted Frewen, died, 28 March, 1664.  
 1664. Richard Sterne, died, 18 June, 1683.  
 1683. John Dolben, died, 11 April, 1686.  
 " [See vacant two years.]  
 1688. Thomas Lamplugh, died, 5 May, 1691.  
 1691. John Sharp, died, 2 Feb. 1714.  
 1714. Sir William Dawes, died, 30 April, 1724.  
 1724. Launcelot Blackburn, died, 23 March, 1743.  
 1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1747.  
 1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March, 1757.  
 1757. John Gilbert, died, 1761.  
 1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died, 10 Dec. 1776.  
 1777. William Markham, died, 3 Nov. 1807.  
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died, 5 Nov. 1847.  
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died, 4 May, 1860.  
 1860. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury (from Durham), 1862.  
 1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester.

**YORK MINSTER** (dedicated to St. Peter). The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, about 625, and of stone about 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas, of Bayeux. It was once more burnt down in 1137, with St. Mary's abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger built the choir, 1154-81; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, archbishop Romanus, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. The minster was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, 2 Feb. 1829; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832 under sir Robert Smirke. An accidental fire broke out, and in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, 20 May, 1840. This was restored by Sidney Smirke, at a cost of 23,000*l.*, 1841.

**YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF**, see *Roses*.

**YORK** (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, 27 April, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

**YORKSHIRE** Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, opened at Leeds, by the duke of Edinburgh, 13 May, 1875. The Yorkshire Registries Act passed 7 Aug. 1884.

**YORK TOWN** (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781; but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, 19 Oct. 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. The centenary was celebrated 16 Oct. 1881 *et seq.* On 19 Oct. the British flag was saluted generally. The town was strongly fortified by the confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862.

**YOUNG ENGLAND**, a name given to a number of young tory gentlemen earnestly opposed to the repeal of the corn laws and other liberal measures, and very desirous of reviving the old relations between the upper and lower classes mixing in rural sports, &c., yet preserving the due distinctions (1842-6). Lord John Manners (Duke of Rutland, 1888), and the hon. G. Smythe, were eminent leaders, and their ideas were favoured by Mr. Disraeli (lord Beaconsfield) in his novel "Coningsby," published 1844.

**YOUNG ITALY**, see *Italy*, 1831.

**YOUNG IRELAND**, see *Ireland, Young*.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**, for improvement of young men by means of classes, meetings, &c., founded 1844. Exeter-hall, Strand, was bought for the association about July, 1880. It met there, 29 March, 1881. The Young Men's Christian Institute bought the Polytechnic Institute, about Dec. 1881.

**YTTRIUM**, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

**YUCATAN**, Mexico, discovered by Hernandez Cordova, 1517; conquered by Bernal Diaz, 1522; declared for independence, 1813. Its ancient cities are described in works by the American traveller Stephens, 1838 and 1842.

**YVRES** (now IVRY, N. W. France), where a battle was fought, 14 March, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.



# Z.

## ZAGRAB.

**ZAGRAB** (Hungary). Here Andrew II. defeated the invader Charles Martel, to whom the pope had assigned his crown, 1292.

**ZÄHRINGEN** (Baden), the seat of dukes, ancestors of the grand dukes of Baden, descended from Herman I., margrave, 1074; see *Baden*.

**ZAMA** (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

**ZAMBESI**, river of E. Africa, explored by Livingstone 1851-6, 1858-64. His book published, Nov. 1865.

**ZAMORA** (Spain). Here Alphonso the Great defeated the Moors, in 901.

**ZANTE**. One of the Ionian Islands (*which see*).

**ZANZALEENS**. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized by fire, with the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

**ZANZIBAR** or **ZANGUEBAR**, an island, east Africa, metropolis of the possessions of the Imaum of Muscat, and chief market for ivory, gum, coral, and cloves, and also for slaves. At the death of the Seyyid (or lord), miscalled "imaum" and "sultan," of Muscat, 1856, his dominions were divided between his sons; see *Muscat*. Majid obtained Zanzibar, after a contest with his brother, Barghash Seyyid, who, however, succeeded at his death, 7 Oct. 1870. An expedition for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade was sent to Zanzibar, under the command of sir Bartle Frere, 20 Nov. 1872, arrived about 12 Jan. 1873. After some delay and negotiation by Dr. Kirke, a treaty was signed, abolishing the trade, 5 June, 1873. The contract for the mail to Zanzibar was censured as too expensive in July, 1873, and altered. The Seyyid Barghash visited England in 1875, arrived 9 June; received by the queen, 21 June; received freedom of London, 12 July; sailed for France, 15 July. He decreed confiscation of slaves brought to Zanzibar, 18 April, 1876. The sultan made knight of St. Michael and St. George, 14 Sept. 1883. Territorial disputes with the German East African company, May; settled, reported, Aug. 1885.

Treaty with Germany comes into force, 19 Aug. 1886. The Sultan's rights recognized by Anglo-German treaty . . . 29 Oct. & 1 Nov. 1886  
Rupture with Portugal respecting non-cession of territories (see *Mozambique*) . . . Feb.-March, 1887  
Seyyid Barghash died; succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifah . . . 26 March, 1888  
Dispute with Italy respecting cession of territories by the late Sultan . . . 6 June, "  
A party of German men-of-war's men land at Bagamoyo and kill 100 natives, 23 Sept.; native rising along the coast . . . Sept. "  
Collapse of the German settlement attributed to

## ZEND-AVESTA.

the action of the Arab slave dealers; announced Oct. 1833  
Lieut. Cooper captures a dhow but is killed: much regretted . . . 17 Oct. "  
The universities' mission warned to retire from the mainland of Africa by government on account of operations against slave traders by England and Germany . . . Oct. "  
The coast blockaded by Germany and England, 2 Dec.; the Germans make war on the chiefs who burn Bagamoyo and retire . . . 7 Dec. "  
The Arab slave dealers attack some German stations and carry off the freed slaves; eight missionaries killed . . . 11-13 Jan. 1839  
Mr. Brooks and 26 others, missionaries, murdered near Saadani . . . 21 Jan. "  
Captain Wissmann appointed imperial commissioner in east Africa, 21 Feb.; arrives with Dr. Peters, 31 March, "  
The Germans defeat the Arabs at Bagamoyo, 6 March, "  
German attack on Saadani . . . 22 March, "  
German flag hoisted at Consulate; capt. Wissmann assumes command . . . 5 April, "  
Dr. Peters organizing his Emin Pasha relief expedition; men and camels engaged, March-April, "  
Captain Wissmann, aided by 200 German sailors, defeats Bushiri, and destroys his camp, with little loss; Bushiri's loss 80 killed and 20 prisoners, 8 May, "  
Admiral Deinhard bombards Saadani, the natives flee, and capt. Wissmann burns Wingi; reported 7 June; captures Pangani . . . 8 July, "

**ZARA**, capital of Dalmatia, a Roman colony under Augustus. It revolted from Venice and was recaptured, 18 Nov. 1202; unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks 1572, 1577; given up to Austria, 1791.

**ZE, ZOW, ZIERES**, for *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

**ZEALAND**, one of the 13 provinces which formed the League of Utrecht, 1579; see *Holland*, and *New Zealand*.

**ZELA**, N.E. Asia Minor, where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing his victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record). This battle ended the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

**ZELL** (Hanover), see *Denmark*, 1772.

**ZEND-AVESTA**, ancient sacred books of the Parsees; of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771; edition by Eugene Burnouf, 1829-43.

**ZENO** or **ZENON**, see *Stoics*.

**ZENOBIA**, Queen of the East, see *Palmyra*.

**ZENTA**, in Hungary, the scene of a battle where the Germans, under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, 11 Sept. 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified January, 1699.

**ZETETICAL SOCIETY**, established in 1878, to afford opportunities for the unrestricted discussion of a variety of questions.

**ZETUNIUM**. After defeating Samuel king of Bulgaria here, 29 July, 1014, the emperor Basil II. blinded his 15,000 prisoners, except one in a hundred, to whom he left one eye. The king died of grief.

**ZIDON**, see *Sidon*.

**ZINC**. The ore of zinc, calamine or spelter, known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is mentioned by Paracelsus (died 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after lithography became known in England, in 1817; see *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years; see *Photozincography*.

**ZINC OBTAINED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

	tons.	value.
1875. . . . .	6,713 . . .	162,790l.
1880. . . . .	7,162 . . .	123,544l.
1882. . . . .	16,130 . . .	286,710l.

**ZIRCONIUM**, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

**ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS**. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub (Christ's Thorn) was brought from Africa before 1596; see *Flowers*.

**ZODIAC**. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos. *Sir W. Jones*. The zodiacal light was observed by Tycho Brahe, Descartes, and others, and named by Cassini, 1683.

**ZOLLVEREIN** (*Customs' Union*), the name given to the German commercial union, projected by Prussia 1818, and gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria. On 19 Feb. 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on 5 April, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made. By the treaty of 8 July, 1867, between the North German confederation, and the southern states (Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse), various changes were made, and by other treaties signed in Oct. these states agreed to send delegates to a customs parliament to be held at Berlin. A session of this parliament was opened by the king of Prussia, 27 April, and closed 23 May,

1868. Federal chancellor, the count von Bismarck. Imports, 1882, valued at 158,235,000*l.*; exports, 1882, 162,235,000*l.*

**ZOOLOGY** (from *zōon*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals; Aristotle (322-284 B.C.) the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1628-1705), Charles Linné (1707-78), G. Buffon (1707-88), and George Cuvier (1769-1832).

*Linnaeus* divided the animal kingdom into six classes—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1741.

Cuvier (died in Paris, 13 May, 1832), in his great work, *Règne Animal*, published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (back-boned); the *Mollusca* (soft-bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre).

In 1859, professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

The **ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON** (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826; the society was mainly founded by sir Stamford Raffles, sir H. Davy, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered 27 March, 1829. 2072 animals in the gardens, 31 Dec. 1871; about 500 animals from India given by the prince of Wales, May, 1876.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prosector," 3 May, 1865. New reptile house opened, 6 Aug. 1883.

On the demolition of Exeter 'Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened, 1832.

*Zoological Station* for study, open to the public, established at Naples by professor Anton Dohrn, opened 1 Oct. 1873.

Wombwell's (latterly Edmonds') great collection of trained animals sold, 29, 30 July, 1884. Bought by Mr. R. T. Barnum, Jan. 1888.

See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*, &c.

**ZOOPRAXISCOPE**, optical apparatus invented by Mr. Eadward J. Muybridge to exhibit photographs of moving animals, about 1881.

The apparatus was successfully employed at the Royal Institution (in the presence of the prince of Wales) 13 March, 1882, and again in March and May, 1889; also at the Royal Society and other places in the same year. His great work on the subject was published in 1887-9.

**ZORNDORFF**, Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians was about 11,000: 25, 26 Aug. 1758.

**ZOUAVES** and **FOOT CHASSEURS**. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of daring Arab tribes. In time, numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c.: eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added. Among their colonels were Lamoricière and Cavaignac. The French *Zouaves* formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.\*

\* The Zouave organization and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellesworth, early in 1861. He was assassinated on 24 May same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.



**ZUG**, the smallest canton of Switzerland, joined the confederation, 1352, and the Sonderbund, 1846. Many persons killed by fall of about 27 houses into the lake of Geneva . . . 5-7 July, 1837

**ZUIDER ZEE, or SOUTH SEA**, a gulf in the Netherlands, formerly a lake, united with the North Sea by inundations in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1875, the Dutch chamber voted 9,500,000*l.* to reclaim the submerged land by drainage, and to erect a dyke, 26 feet high above the water, and 25 miles long; thus adding 759 square miles to the country. The Dutch Texel fleet here surrendered to admiral Mitchell, 30 Aug. 1799.

**ZUINGLIANS**, the followers of the reformer, Ulrich Zuingli, who at Zurich declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished 1519. Zuingli died in arms, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents, 11 Oct. 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

**ZULLICHAU** (Prussia). Here the Russians, under Soltikow, severely defeated the Prussians under Wedel, 23 July, 1759.

**ZULPICH**, see *Tolbiae*.

**ZULU CELIBATE MILITARY SYSTEM**, founded by Godongwana, confirmed by Chaka and Dingaan; completed by Cetywayo.

**ZULULAND**, South-east Africa; near the British colony, Natal. In the last century, the Zulus were a peaceful pastoral people.

Godongwana, a chief, (termed Dingiswayo, "the Wanderer," from his early life,) began a military organisation by forming a celibate army; killed in battle and succeeded by his vigorous and merciless ally, Chaka, styled king, by whom Zulu supremacy was mainly established over the Fingoes and other tribes . . . about 1812

Chaka assassinated; succeeded by his brother Dingaan, crafty, treacherous, and cruel; at first friendly with the British at Natal (*which see*); made treaty with capt. Allen Gardiner, 6 May, 1835

Massacres Retief, 70 Boers, and their servants (who had recovered his stolen cattle), 2 Feb., and about 600 afterwards; defeats the British and Dutch in several encounters; but is severely beaten by Andries Pretorius . . . Dec. 1838

Dingaan again defeated; killed by one of his chiefs; succeeded by his brother Umpanda, peaceful and crafty; who keeps peace with the English and Dutch . . . 1840, *et seq.*

Cetywayo (pronounced Ketchwayo) his eldest son, kills his brothers; succeeds at his father's death; organizes still further his army, named by Frere "the celibate man-slaying war-machine" . . . Oct. 1872

Recognized on behalf of the British by Mr. Shepstone; crowned . . . 1 Sept. 1873

Opposes missionaries; organizes armed resistance to the British; when remonstrated with for outrages, defies them . . . 1876

Sir Bartle Frere, governor of the Cape, requests help from England; 90th regiment and a battery sent . . . Jan. 1878

Cetywayo refuses to give up leaders of a raid on British territory (in July); and tenders a fine; sir Bartle Frere, demands, as an ultimatum their surrender within 30 days . . . Dec. "

The time (extended) having elapsed, 11 Jan., the British, under lord Chelmsford, cross the Tugela and enter Zululand . . . 12 Jan. 1879

Col. Pearson defeats the Zulus and advances to Echowe (which he fortifies) . . . 21 Jan. "

British camp at Isandula or Isandlwana, about 10 miles from Rorke's Drift (on the Tugela), sur-

prised and attacked by about 15,000 Zulus; 5 companies of the 24th regiment, and many natives killed; with cols. Durnford and Pulleine, and other officers; total loss about 837; 2000 Zulus said to have been killed; (lieuts. Melville and Coghill said to have perished while preserving the colours) . . . 22 Jan. 1879

Rorke's Drift severely attacked; successfully defended by lieuts. Chard and Bromhead . . . 22 Jan. "

Zulus attack Inkanyana; defeated by col. Evelyn Wood . . . 24 Jan. "

Reinforcements requested; troops rapidly sent off from England . . . 19 Feb. *et seq.* "

Prince Louis Napoleon requesting to join the British, permitted to go as a guest; sails 27 Feb. "

Arrival of the *Tamar* with 800 men, &c., at Pietermaritzburg . . . 11 March, "

British convoy near Itombi river cut to pieces by Zulus; waggons and stores captured; capt. David Moriarty killed . . . 12 March "

Cetywayo's brother Ohama, with 600 men, joins the British; announced . . . 13 March, "

Col. Evelyn Wood attacks the Zulus on the Zlobani mountains; suffers much loss, 28 March; gains victory at Kambula . . . 29 March, "

British advance to relieve Echowe . . . 29 March, "

Zulus defeated at Ginghamlovo . . . 2 April, "

Col. Pearson marches out of Echowe . . . 2, 3 April, "

Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed commander-in-chief, governor of Natal, &c., sails for the Cape . . . May, "

British total loss; 1186 killed; 86 died of disease; announced . . . 27 May, "

Cetywayo said to have suppressed an insurrection, and retired to his kraal (or village) at Ulundi, May, "

Reconnoitring party, under capt. J. Brenton Carey, on Imbabani, near the Mozani river, surprised; prince Louis Napoleon (acting as commander) killed . . . 1 June, "

Ultimatum sent to Cetywayo, requiring restitution of cannon, and total submission; time expired, 12 June, "

Sir G. Wolseley arrives at the Cape . . . 23 June, "

Stafford House South African aid committee formed, June, "

Zulu raid on cattle; which are recovered 25 June, "

Sir Garnet Wolseley sworn in as high commissioner at Pietermaritzburg . . . 28 or 29 June, "

Cetywayo totally defeated at Ulundi (*which see*); 4 July, "

Sir G. Wolseley receives chiefs . . . 12 July, *et seq.* "

Lord Chelmsford resigns . . . 15 July, "

Sentence upon capt. Carey, respecting death of prince Napoleon, quashed . . . 22 Aug. "

Pursuit of Cetywayo: captured by major Richard Marter . . . 28 Aug. "

Meeting of Sir G. Wolseley with Zulu chiefs; settlement by treaty; Zululand to be divided into 13 independent districts; John Dunn to be a chief; lands reserved for the British; British residents in each district (to be eyes and ears); celibate military system abolished; no arms to be imported; ancient laws and liberties retained; [John Dunn, 20 years in Zululand; conformed to Zulu ways] . . . 1 Sept. "

Sir G. Wolseley's despatch, announcing end of the war, dated . . . 3 Sept. "

Cetywayo (dignified) arrives at Cape Town 15 Sept. "

His petition to the Queen for restitution declined, about 11 July, 1881

John Dunn energetically subdues a revolting chief about 30 July, "

Cost of Zulu war, 4,922,141*l.* . . . "

Sir Evelyn Wood visits Zululand and makes important changes . . . Sept. "

Reported fighting among the chiefs . . . Nov. "

The country reported quiet by John Dunn . . . Dec. "

Cetywayo lands at Plymouth and proceeds to London . . . 3 Aug. 1882

Visited Mr. Gladstone 9 Aug.; received by the Queen, 14 Aug.; by the prince of Wales 16 Aug. "

His restoration to part of his kingdom with restrictions, proposed by the British government Aug.; sails from Southampton . . . 1 Sept. "

Changes made in the territories previous to Cetywayo's return, announced . . . 29 Dec. "

Cetywayo's restoration accepted; proclaimed at Ulundi . . . 29 Jan. 1883

Struggle between Cetywayo and chiefs, announced 25 April, 1883  
 Cetywayo defeated by Oham and others with heavy loss, announced 16 May, "  
 Mr. Fynn, British resident, resigns, announced June, "  
 Cetywayo is attacked at Ulundi, by Usibepu, 20 July; and said to be killed 21 July, "  
 Usibepu said to be all-powerful, Cetywayo a living fugitive, announced 8 Aug. "  
 Great battle; Usibepu defeated by Cetywayo's supporters, announced 16 Aug. "  
 Cetywayo demands a British enquiry into his treatment, announced 20 Aug. "  
 Cetywayo surrenders to Mr. Osborn, and is taken to Durban, about 15 Oct.; at Ekowe 5 Nov. "  
 Defeats of Usibepu by other chiefs 5 Nov. "  
 Flight, and recapture of Cetywayo 27, 28 Jan. 1884  
 Zibedu defeats Usutis about 31 Jan. "  
 Cetywayo dies of heart disease 8 Feb. "  
 Much warfare March-May, "  
 Dinizulu, son of Cetywayo, crowned king by the Boers, in presence of 10,000 people; grants an amnesty, and promises fidelity to the British 21 May, "  
 Usibepu, severely defeated by the Boers and Usutis, flies, announced 14 June, "  
 A Boer republic established; Joubert, president Aug. "  
 British flag hoisted at St. Lucia's bay Dec. "  
 Quietness in Zululand reported Jan. 1886  
 Proposed annexation of Zululand to Natal declined, Oct.; British protectorate over the Zulu territories planned by government Nov. "  
 Agreement with the Boer republic announced, 4 Nov. "  
 Annexation of Zululand as a British possession; the governor to rule by proclamation, May; proclaimed at Durban 21 June, 1887  
 Troubles with Dinizulu announced 5 Nov.; his uncle Undabuko and others submit to sir Arthur Havelock, announced 7 Nov.; military preparations; Dinizulu submits, 13 Nov.; Usibepu reinstated in his lands 15 Nov. "  
 The chiefs attacked by the police and military for stealing cattle 2 June, 1888  
 ulu rebels under Ishingana defeated after a severe conflict 2 July, "  
 Rebellion of Dinizulu announced 11 July, "  
 Somkeli, the rebel chief, surrenders; announced 1 Aug. "  
 Dinizulu and about 1,000 rebels with cattle enter into the Transvaal territory, 10 Aug.; revolt ended; reported 29 Aug. "  
 Dinizulu surrenders conditionally to the Transvaal government Sept. "  
 Surrender of Undabuko, 19 Sept.; his trial began 27 Sept. "  
 Ishingana, rebel chief, surrenders 12 Nov. "  
 Trial of Undabuko and Somkeli for treason, began 15 Nov. "  
 Dinizulu surrenders to the British Nov. "

Somhlolo sentenced to five years' hard labour for high treason 22 Nov. 1888  
 Several chiefs convicted of high treason and sentenced to imprisonment for five years, 1 Dec. "  
 Dinizulu sentenced to ten years', Undabuko to 15 years', and Ishingana to 12 years' imprisonment, 27 April, 1889

ZURICH was admitted a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, 1351, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome; see *Zuinghians*. A grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which 8 persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, 4 Sept. 1776. The French, under Massena, after repelling an attack of the Austrians, retired from Zurich, 5 June, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, 25, 26 Sept. 1799; see *Switzerland*. A new democratic constitution was adopted, 18 April, 1869.

On 24 June, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on 12 July following.

A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place at Zurich, on 3 Aug.

After many delays a treaty was signed 10 Nov. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved.

The formation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 annulled the treaty of Zurich.

Swiss National exhibition, 1 May—27 Dec. 1883.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here 22 Sept. 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of "Arcadia," was mortally wounded. He died 7 Oct. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

ZUYDER ZEE, see *Zuider Zee*.

ZUYPER SLUYS (Holland). Here sir Ralph Abercromby defeated an attack of the French under Brune; the latter suffered great loss, 9 Sept. 1799.

ZWITTAU, Moravia. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians and captured provisions, 10 July, 1866.



# INDEX.

[The references are to *articles* in the body of the work; the *italics* refer to articles in this Index. The year given is A.D. when B.C. is not mentioned; two dates after the name, thus, 1508-82, signify the year of the person's birth and death; *b.*, born; *d.*, died; *f.*, flourished; *m.*, murdered; *k.*, killed. The year of the birth and death is given of many eminent persons who are not mentioned in the body of the work.]

(*Vincent's* DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY was expressly compiled to give further details than those found in this Index.)

- ABBADIES expl. Ethiopia, 1837-45  
 Abbas, Persia  
 Abbot, abp.; Canterbury, 1611  
 Abbot, Charles; speaker, 1802  
 Abbot & Moulin; Thessalonica, 1876  
 Abbott, E.; concordance to Pope, 1875  
 Abd-el-Kader; Algiers, 1835  
 Abderahman I.—V., caliphs, 755-1023  
 Abdul-Medjid, Turkey, 1839-61  
 Abdul-Aziz, Turkey, 1839  
 Abdul-Rahman (or Abdur-rahman); Afghanistan, 1863-81  
 Abdul-Hamid; Turkey, 1774, 1876  
 Abdul-Kerim, Russo-Turkish War, II, 1877  
 Abel, sir F. A., glyoxiline, 1866, gun cotton, explosives, Imperial Inst.  
 Abel Oghlan, Dzoungaria, 1864  
 Abeland, d. 1142; Abeland, theology  
 Abercorn, Jas. marquis of, 1811-1885; Ireland, Id. lieutenant, 1866; (duke) 1874  
 Abercromby, Jas., speaker, 1835  
 Abercromby, sir R., 1738-1801; Trinidad, Alexandria  
 Aberdeen, earl of, 1784-1860; Aberdeen adm., *note*; Gladstone Adm. 1836  
 Abernethy, J., surgeon, 1764-1831  
 Abingdon, earl of; trials, 1794  
 Abinger, Id., att.-gen., 1827; exchequer  
 Abney, capt.; photography, 1832  
 Abou Saoud; Egypt, 1872  
 About, Edm. F. C., Nov. 1828-85; France, 1872  
 Abrantes, duke of; see *Junot*  
 Absalom, killed 1023 B.C.  
 Abubeker; Ali, 632  
 Acacius, Acacians, henoticon, 482  
 Accum, F.; adulterations, 1822  
 Achilli v. Newman; trials, 1852-3  
 Achmet; see *Admed*  
 Acilius; statues, temples  
 Ackermann, R.; lithography, 1817  
 Acron; acromatics, 473 B.C.  
 Acton, Mrs., Royal Inst., 1838  
 Actuarius; purgatives, 1245  
 Adair, serj.; Junius, 1769  
 Adalbert, St.; Prussia, 997  
 Adam; duels, 1779  
 Adam, R. and bros., architects 1723-92  
 Adam, W. M.; mensuration  
 Adam, W. P.; Madras, 1830, whip Gladstone adm., 1830  
 Adams v. Coleridge, trials, 1836  
 Adams, J. C., mathemat.; Neptune, 1845; J. (1797) and J. Q. (1825), United States (*presidents*)  
 Adams v. Dundas; trials, 1831  
 Adderley, Mr.; Birmingham, 1856  
 Adderley, sir C.; Disraeli administration, 1874  
 Addington, H., 1757-1844; Addington  
 Addison, Joseph, 1672-1719, Spectator, 1711; Stanhope administration, 1717; allegory, Clio, clubs  
 Adelaide; Adelaide; England, queens (Henry I., William IV.)  
 Adeodatus; pope, 672  
 Adolphus, Frederic; Sweden, 1751  
 Adrian, Rome; emperor, 117; edicts, persecutions; popes  
 Aëtians, Aëtians  
 Aëgeus; Athens, 1283 B.C.  
 Aëgineta, Paulus; surgery, 640  
 Aëgisthus; Mycenæ, 1201 B.C.  
 Aemilianus; Rome, 146 B.C.  
 Aëneas; Italy, Alba, 1182 B.C.  
 Aëschines, Gk. orator, 389-314 B.C.  
 Aëschylus, Greek tragedy, 525-456 B.C.; drama  
 Aëso; fables (about 600 B.C.)  
 Afranio, bassoon  
 Africanus; see *Scipio*  
 Agamemnon; Mycenæ, 1201 B.C.  
 Agathocles, d. 289 B.C.; Carthage, Sicily, Syracuse  
 Age, proprietor of; trials, 1844  
 Agesander; Laocœon  
 Agesilaus; Sparta, 398 B.C.  
 Agis; Sparta, 427 B.C.  
 Agnew, Mr. Vans; India, 1848  
 Agnoides; midwifery  
 Agricola; Britain, d. 93; Lancaster, Caledonia, Roman wall  
 Agricola, John, d. 1566; Antinomians  
 Agrippa, d. 12 B.C.; Pantheon, 27 B.C.  
 Ahmed I.—III.; Turkey, 1603, *et seq.*  
 Ahmed Vefik, Turkey, 1878  
 Aholiab; sculpture  
 Ainsworth, W. H., Nov. 1805-32  
 Airy, Sir G. B., d. 1801; Greenwich, 1835; pendulum, standard, Royal Society, 1871; Albert medal, 1876; sun  
 Aislabie, Mr.; Sunderland administration, 1718; South Sea  
 Akbar, India; 1556  
 Akenside, Mark, poet, 1721-70  
 Alacocque, M. M.; sacred heart  
 Alamayou, Abyssinia, 1863  
 Alaric, d. 410; Rome, France  
 Albemarle, Geo. Monk, duke of, 1668-70; administration, 1660  
 Alberoni, card., 1664-1752; Spain, 1715  
 Albert; Austria, Bohemia, Germany Hungary  
 Albert I., assassination, 1308  
 Albert (prince consort), 1819-61; England, 1840; regency bill, duelling  
 Albert Edward; England (royal family), Wales  
 Albertus, Magnus; automaton  
 Alboin the Longobard, killed 573  
 Albrecht; Austria, 1866; Custozza  
 Albuquerque (viceroys), d. 1515; India, 1503  
 Alcantara, gen.; Venezuela, 1876  
 Alcibiades, killed 404 B.C.; Athens  
 Alcippe; Areopagite  
 Alcock, Mr.; duelling, 1807; sir R., Japan  
 Alcuin (theologian), about 725-804  
 Aldebert; impostors, 743  
 Aldhelme; Salisbury, 795; ballads  
 Aleetus; Britain, 204  
 Aleko pasha, Roumelia  
 Alençon, duc d'; Agincourt, 1415  
 Alexander of Paris; Alexandrine  
 Alexander the Great, 356-323 B.C.; Macedonia, Egypt, Gordon, Tyre, Memphis  
 Alexander Severus; Rome, em., 222  
 Alexander I., d. 1825; Russia, 1801; Austerlitz, 1805; Leipsic, 1813  
 Alexander II., Russia, 1855, assassinations  
 Alexander III.; Russia, 1881  
 Alexander; Scotland (kings); Pope  
 Alexander, sir W.; Nova Scotia, 1722  
 Alexius, East (emperors), 1081-1203  
 Alfieri, Victor, Ital. poet, 1749-1803  
 Alfred the Great, 849-901; Ashdown, England, councils, clocks, crown, militia  
 Alfred, prince; Godwin, 1053  
 Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, d. 1844; aquarium, England (royal family), music, Plymouth  
 Aliband; France, 1836  
 Alice, princess, 1843-78; England; royal family; Hesse; diphtheria  
 Ali Pacha; Rosetta; Turkey, 1820; Albania  
 Alison, Arch., hist., 1792-1867; — sir A. (soldier), Ashantees, 1874; Egypt, 1882  
 Allard v. Skinner, trials, 1887  
 Allen, R., post-office, 1720  
 Allen and others; Fenians, 1867  
 Alleyne, Edwd., d. 1617; Dulwich  
 Almagro; Abancay, 1537  
 Almansour; Bagdad, 762

- Almeida, L.: Madagascar, 1506  
 Alphonso; Sicily, Spain, Portugal (kings)  
 Alsop, Joseph; trials, 1839  
 Althorp, visc.; Grey administration, 1830; Melbourne, 1835  
 Alunayd, Abyssinia, 1868-79  
 Alva, duke of, 1568-82; Antwerp, Holland  
 Alvanley, lord; duel, 1835  
 Alvinzi, marshal; Arcola, 1796  
 Alyattes; Lydia, 761 B.C.  
 Alypius of Alexandria; dwarfs  
 Amadeus, Savoy; annunciation  
 Amadeus, duke of Aosta, b. 1845; king of Spain, 1870-3  
 Amalie, pantheism  
 Ambrose, St., d. 397; anthems, Te Deum, liturgies  
 Ambrosius; Stonehenge  
 Amenophis; Egypt, 1821 B.C.  
 Americus Vesputius, 1451-1516; America, note  
 Amherst, lord; China, 1816; India, 1823  
 Ammianus Marcellinus, Lat. hist., d. 390  
 Amontons, W.; 1663-1705, telegraphs  
 Amos, prophecies about 787 B.C.  
 Ampère, O. M., 1775-1836; electricity (galvanism and telegraph)  
 Amulius; Alba, 974 B.C.  
 Amurath; Turkey, Beyrout  
 Amyntas; Macedon, 540 B.C.  
 Anacharsis, 592 B.C.; anchors, bellows  
 Anacletus; pope, 78  
 Anacreon, Gr. poet, fl. abt. 557 B.C.  
 Anastasius; pope; East; emperors  
 Anaxagoras, 480 B.C.; earthquakes  
 Anaximander, 547 B.C.; maps  
 Anaximenes, 548 B.C.; air  
 Andersen, Hans C., Dan. novelist, 1805-75  
 Anderson, J.; slavery (in United States), 1853; Wizard of the North, masquerade, 1856  
 Anderson, Mrs. physic, 1865  
 Anderssen, chess, 1851-70  
 Anderwert, M.; Switzerland, 1880  
 Andrássy; Hungary, 1867  
 André, maj.; United States, 1780  
 Andrew; Hungary, kings  
 Andrews, H., d. 1820; almanacs  
 Andrews v. Salt; trials, 1873  
 Andronicus, 240 B.C.; drama  
 Andronicus; Eastern empire, 1113, 1328  
 Angela, St.; Ursuline nuns, 1537  
 Angerstein, J., d. 1823; National Gallery  
 Anglesey, Henry, marquis of, 1768-1854; Ireland (lord-lieutenant), 1828, 1830  
 Angus, earl of; Linlithgow  
 Anjou, Plantagenet, Jarnac, 1569; Naples, 1266  
 Ankerström (kills Gnstavus III.), Sweden, 1792  
 Anna, Santa; Mexico, 1853-76  
 Anne of Brittany, d. 1514; maids of honour  
 Anne of Austria, d. 1666; Iron mask  
 Anne, queen, b. 1664; England, 1702-14; semper eadem  
 Ansell, G.; fire-damp, 1865  
 Anselm, abp.; Canterbury, 1093  
 Anson, admiral; Acapulco, 1744; naval battles, 1747  
 Anson, general; India, 1857  
 Anthony; monachism, 4th century; —anson, 1871  
 Antigonus; Ipsus, 301 B.C.; profiles  
 Antiochus I.—X., 280-65 B.C.; Syria, Jews, 170 or 168 B.C.  
 Antipater; Cranon, 322 B.C.  
 Antisthenes; cynics, 396 B.C.  
 Antonelli, card. 1806-76; Rome, 1848  
 Antonelli case, Italy, 1877-8  
 Antoninus Pius, Rome, emperors, 138; Roman wall  
 Antony, Mark, d. 30; Rome, 43 B.C.; Armenia, Philippi, 42 B.C.; Actium, 31 B.C.  
 Anvil, col., killed; Parma, 1859  
 Apelles, painter, 352-308 B.C.  
 Apollodorus; Trajan's pillar, 114  
 Apollonius; Syria, 168 B.C.  
 Appian, hist., fl. about 147  
 Appian Claudius; Rome, 449 B.C.; aqueducts, decemviri, Virginia  
 Applegath; printing machines  
 Apries; Egypt, 571 B.C.  
 Apsley, ld.; North adminis., 1770  
 Apuleius, Latin novelist, d. 174  
 Aquinas, Thos., theol., d. 1274  
 Arabi Bey; Egypt, 1881-2  
 Arago, D. F., nat. phil., 1786-1853  
 Aram, Eugene; trials, 1759  
 Aratus; Achaia, 245 B.C.  
 Arbogastes; Aquileia, 394  
 Arcadius and Honorius; eastern and western empire, 395  
 Arch, J.; agriculture, 1872  
 Archdale, J., quaker, 1699  
 Archelaus; Cappadocia, 20 B.C.; Macedon, 413 B.C.  
 Archemorus; Nemean games  
 Archer, F. S.; collodion, 1851  
 Archidamus; Sparta, 648 B.C.  
 Archilochus, 708 B.C.; iambic verse  
 Archimedes, 287-212 B.C.; circle, cranes, mechanics, mensuration, organs, reflectors, screw, spheres  
 Archytas; math., about 400 B.C.; automaton, pulley  
 Ardesoif, Mr.; cockfighting, 1788  
 Ardillan, lord; Disraeli adm., 1874  
 Aretin, Gni; musical notes, 1025  
 Arfatus, chancellor, 1067  
 Arfwedson, Mr.; lithium, 1817  
 Argyll, duke of; Dunblane, 1715; — Gladstone adm., 1868, 1880  
 Ariarathes; Cappadocia (kings)  
 Ariobarzanes, 322 B.C.; Cappadocia, 93 B.C.  
 Ariosto, L. Ital. poet, 1474-1533  
 Aris, gov.; prisons, 1800  
 Aristarchus, 156 B.C.; sun, globe  
 Aristates; conic sections, 330 B.C.  
 Aristides the Just, d. 468 B.C.; Athens  
 Aristippus; Cyrenaic sect, 392 B.C.  
 Aristocrates; Arcadia, 715 B.C.  
 Aristodemos; biarchy, 1102 B.C.  
 Aristophanes, d. 380 B.C.; comedy  
 Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.; Aristotelian philosophy, acoustics, botany, Macedon, mechanics, metaphysics, philosophy  
 Arius, d. 336; Arians  
 Arkwright, R., 1732-92; cotton, Manchester, spinning  
 Arles-Dufour; see Dufour  
 Arlington, lord; cabal, 1670  
 Armati; Rome, 1875  
 Arminius, or Hermann; Teutoburg, 9  
 Arminius, J., d. 1609; Arminians, Dort  
 Armitage, sir E.; Manchester, 1876  
 Armstrong, sir W. G.; electricity, 1840; cannon, 1859  
 Arne, T. music composer, 1710-78; Rule Britannia  
 Arnim, H.; Germany, Prussia, 1874-81  
 Arnold, gen.; United States, 1780  
 Arnold, Matthew, poet, 1822-88; culture  
 Arnold, Dr. Thos., hist., 1795-1842  
 Arnott, Neil, 1788-1874; stove, 1821; bed, 1830; ventilators  
 Arrian, hist., fl. 148  
 Arsaces; Arsacide, Parthia, 250 B.C.  
 Arsenius, Arsenians, 1261  
 Artabazus; Pontus, 487 B.C.  
 Artaxerxes; Persia (kings)  
 Artemisia; mausoleum, 350 B.C.  
 Artemon; battering-ram, 441 B.C.  
 Arthur, king; Britain, 506  
 Arthur, prince; Connaught, 1874  
 Artois, count d.; duelling, 1778  
 Arundel, abp.; Canterbury, 1307-9  
 Arundel, Henry, earl of; adminis-trations, 1547; Thos., Arundelian marbles  
 Ascanius; Alba, 1152 B.C.  
 Ascham, Roger, 1515-1568; archery  
 Asdrubal; see Hasdrubal  
 Aselli, G.; lacteals (1622), lymphatics  
 Ash, Dr.; Birmingham, 1766  
 Asgill, Mr.; translation, 1703  
 Ashbourne, ld. chancellor, (Ireland), 1885-1886  
 Ashburton, lord; Ashb. treaty, 1842  
 Ashe, gen.; Briar's creek, 1779  
 Ashford, Mary; appeal, 1818  
 Ashley, lord; cabal, 1670  
 Ashley, sir Arthur; cabbages  
 Ashton, colonel; Wigan, 1643  
 Aske; pilgrimage of grace, 1536  
 Aslett, Rob.; exchequer bills, 1803  
 Aspendu, J.; Portland cement  
 Aspinall; trials, 1876  
 Assheton, Win.; clergy charities  
 Astley, lord; Nasely, 1645  
 Aston, sir A.; Drogheda, 1649  
 Astyages; Media, 594 B.C.  
 Athanasius, d. 373; Athan. creed  
 Athelstan; England (king), 924; mint, 928  
 Athenæus, Greek, fl. 228, quotations  
 Atherton, sir Wm., att. gen., 1861  
 Athol, duke of; Man, sold by, 1765  
 Athotics; hieroglyphics, writing  
 Atlay, bp., Hereford, 1868  
 Atossa; marriage by sale  
 Attalus, d. 107 B.C.; seven churches (Pergamus), parchment  
 Atterbury, bp. F.; banished, 1723  
 Attia; Hungary, Chalons, 451  
 Attwood, B.; hospitals  
 Attwood, T.; chmists, 1838  
 Atwood, G., d. 1807; Atwood's machine  
 Atwell, W.; trials, 1857  
 Auber, D. music composer, 1784-1871  
 Anchmuty, sir Samuel; Batavia, 1811; Monte Video, 1807  
 Auckland, ld. bp.; Bath and Wells, 1854  
 Auckland, lord; Grey administration, 1830; India, 1835  
 Audiffret, see D'Audiffret  
 Audubon, J. J., 1780-1851; birds  
 Auerbach, B., Ger. Nov., 1805-82  
 Augereau, gen.; Castiglione, 1796  
 Augustenburg, duke of; Denmark, 1863  
 Augustin, St. (of Hippo), 354-430  
 Augustin the monk, abp. Canterbury, 602; Rochester  
 Augustus (emperor); Rome, 27 B.C.; praetorian guards; calendar  
 Aulus Gellius, Latin misc., fl. 169  
 Aumale, duc d.; France, 1871-72; Orleans; assassinations  
 Aurelian; Rome, emp. 270; Alcmanni  
 Aurelius; Rome, emp. 161  
 Aurélie de Paladine, Franco-German war, d. 1877  
 Aurngzebe; India, 1658  
 Ausonius, Lat. poet, d. 394 (?)  
 Austin; see Augustus  
 Austin, capt.; Franklin  
 Austin, W.; trials, 1855  
 Austria, John of; Lepanto, 1571  
 Auerroes, med. writer, fl. 1149-1198  
 Avicenna, med. and phil., 980-1037  
 Avisá; queens (John)  
 Aysha, Mahomet's widow; camel, d. of, 656  
 Ayob or Ayon Khan; Afghanistan, Herat, and Candahar



Ayrton, A. A.; Gladstone adm., 1868  
— W. harmonica  
Azeglio, marchese d'; Italian patriot,  
1860-66  
Azim; Afghanistan, 1863

B.

Babbage, C., 1792-1871; calculating  
machine  
Babcock, general, United States, 1876  
Baber; India, 1525  
Babeuf, d. 1791; agrarian law  
Babrius; fable  
Babyngton (*which see*), 1586  
Bach, A.; resonator  
Bach, J. Sebastian; passion music;  
music, 1685-1750  
Bachelier, M.; encaustic, 1749  
Bacciochi, princes Piombino  
Bachmeier, A.; pagigraphy, 1871  
Bach, G.; north-w. passage, 1833  
Bacon, F., lord, 1561-1626; lawyers,  
aeronautics  
Bacon, sir Nicholas; keeper, 1d.,  
1558; baronet  
Bacon, John, sculptor, 1740-99  
Bacon, Roger, 1214-1292; astrology,  
camera lucida, loadstone, magic-  
lantern, magnet, optics, spectacles  
Bacon, T. F.; trials, 1857  
Badcock, Mr.; vaccination  
Baez, B.; Hayti, 1859-68  
Baffin, W. M.; Baffin's Bay, 1616  
Bagehot, Walter, essayist, 1826-77  
Baggallay, sir R.; solicitor-general,  
1873; attorney-general, 1874; jus-  
tices, lords, 1875  
Bagnal, lieutenant; duel, 1812  
Bagot, bishop; Oxford, 1829  
Bagot will case, trials, 1878  
Bagratiun, pr.; Mohilows, 1812  
Bagster, Miss M.; trials, 1828; E. lon-  
gevity, 1877  
Bailey, rev. W.; trials, 1843  
Baillie, col.; Arocl, 1780  
Baillie, general; Alford, 1645  
Baillie, Joanna, poet, 1762-1851  
Baillly, M., philos., executed, 1793  
Bainbrigg, abp.; York, 1508  
Bain, A.; education society  
Bainbridge, W.; flageolet  
Baines, M. T.; Palmerston adm. 1855  
Baird, sir David; Cape, 1806; Seringa-  
patam, 1799  
Bajazet; Turkey, 1389  
Baker, B.; Forth bridge  
Baker, colonel; Bull's Bluff, 1861  
Baker, H.; Bakerian lecture, 1765  
Baker, sir S. W.; Africa, 1864; Egypt,  
slave trade, 1869-74; col. V.,  
trials, 1875; Russo-Turkish war,  
1811; 1878; Egypt, 1882; Soudan,  
1883-4  
Baker v. Loder; trials, 1872  
Baker, gen.; Char-asiab  
Baker pasha; Turkey, 1879; Egypt,  
Soudan, 1883-4  
Balard, M.; amylene, 1844  
Balchan, admiral; Alderney, 1744  
Baldwin I.—V.; Jerusalem, 1100-85;  
East Flanders  
Baldwin, prof.; balloons, 1837-8  
Bales, P.; caligraphy  
Balfie, M. W., mus. comp., 1808-70  
Balfour, A. J.; Salisbury adm.,  
1835, 1886  
Balfour, John; Scotland, 1679  
Ball, J. T.; chancellor (Ireland), 1874  
Ballarat, Melbourne, 1854  
Ballard, John; Babyngton's con-  
spiracy, 1586  
Ballasteros, gen.; Ximena, 1811  
Balliol, Edw.; Scotland, kings, 1329  
Balliol, John; Scotland, 1293; Ox-  
ford, Dunbar  
Balmain, W. H.; luminous paint

Balmerino, lord; rebellion, Scotland,  
1745; trials, 1746  
Baltimore, lord; America, 1632;  
trials, 1768  
Bancroft, abp.; Canterbury, 1604  
Bancroft, G., Am. hist., d. 1800  
Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs., theatres  
(Haymarket)  
Bandmann, M.; trials, 1878  
Banks, sir J., 1743-1820; hort. soc.,  
Royal Institution, 1799  
Bannerman, H. C.; Gladstone adm.,  
1880, 1886  
Bannister, Mr., actor; retired, 1815  
Bar, due de; Agincourt, 1415  
Baradeus; Eutychians, Jacobites  
Baranelli, L.; trials, 1855  
Barante, A. G. de, Fr. hist., 1787-1866  
Baranz, north-west passage, 1594  
Barbarossa, Fred. I.; emp. Germany,  
1152-90  
Barbarossa, d. 1546; Tunis, Algiers  
Barbault, Mrs. A. L., 1743-1825  
Barber, Fletcher, Saunders, and  
Dorey; trials, 1844, and *note*  
Barberini; Portland vase  
Barbey, M.; France, 1883  
Barbou; printers, 1539-1813  
Barbour, J.; trials, 1853  
Barbour, John, Scot. poet, 1316-95  
Barclay, capt.; pedestrianism, 1809  
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.; porter  
Barclay, Rob., 1648-90; quakers  
Barham, lord; admiralty, 1805  
Baring, Alex.; Peel administ. 1834;  
sir F.; London Inst. 1805; Russell  
adm. 1846  
Baring, Mr.; Egypt, 1879  
Baring, sir Evelyn; India, 1880;  
Egypt, 1883  
Barker, J. T.; Beaumont trust  
Barker, Robert; panorama, 1783  
Barkly, sir H.; cape, 1870  
Barlaam; Barlaamites, 1337  
Barlow; clocks, 1676  
Barlow, rev. J.; Royal Institute, 1842  
Barlow, sir G.; India (governors), 1805  
Barlowe, William; compass, 1608  
Barnard, general; India, 1857; Judge,  
United States, 1872  
Barnardo, Dr., Barnardo's homes,  
coffee-palaces  
Barnes, T., 1785-1841; Times  
Barnett, Geo.; trials, 1816  
Barnum, P. T., d. 1810; American  
showman, elephants, menagerie  
Baroux, M.; scrutiny  
Barraud and Lund; clocks, 1878  
Barré, Isaac; Rockingham adminis-  
tration, 1782  
Barrett; Cumberland, naval battles,  
1811; Fenians, 1868  
Barrie, capt.; naval battles, 1811  
Barrington, bp.; Durham, 1791  
Barrington, Mr.; duel, 1788  
Barrington; trials, 1790  
Barrios, gen. R.; Guatemala, 1873;  
America. Central, 1885  
Barrot, Odilon, 1791-1873; France,  
1848  
Barrow, Isaac, theol. and philos.,  
1630-77  
Barry, sir Charles, architect, 1795-  
1860; parliament, *note*; Reform Club  
Barth, Dr.; Africa, 1849  
Barthelémy, E.; trials, 1855  
Bartholdi, M., sculptor; United  
States, 1884  
Bartlet, W. M.; trials, 1822  
Barton, Bernard, poet, 1784-1849  
Barton, Dr.; insurance, 1667  
Barton, Elizabeth; impostor, 1534  
Baschi, Matt.; Capuchins, 1525  
Basil, St., d. 380; Basilians  
Basil; East. emp. 867; Russia  
Basilowitz; Russia, czars, 1462  
Bass, M. T., Derby  
Bastendorff; trials, 1879

Bastian, Dr., spontaneous generation  
Bateman, J. F.; Glasgow, 1859; tun-  
nels, 1869; water, 1867  
Bates, M. van Buren; giants, 1871  
Bates, W.; United States, 1872  
Bath, earl of; Bath admin., 1746  
Bathou; Transylvania, 1851, &c.  
Bathurst, bp.; Norwich, 1805  
Bathurst, earl; Liverpool administra-  
tion, 1812  
Bathyllos; pantomimes  
Batman, J.; Victoria, 1835  
Batthyany; Hungary, 1848  
Battus; Cyrene, 631 B.C.  
Baudin, M. Chas.; France, 1851  
Banninbos, C. E.; intuitives, 1876  
Baudé, areometer, 1768  
Baumgarten; aesthetics, 1750  
Bavaria, elector of; Ranilles, 1706  
Baxter, sir D. 1793-1872; Dundee, 1863  
Baxter, miss M. A.; Dundee, 1882  
Baxter, G.; printing in colours, 1836  
Baxter, Rd., theologian, 1615-91  
Baxter v. Langley; trials, 1868  
Bayard, chevalier, killed, 1594  
Bayle, P., d. 1706; dictionary, 1697  
Bayard, lieutenant; duel, 1818  
Baynard, Geoffrey; combat  
Bazine, marshal, 1811-1888; Mexico,  
1863-6; Franco-Prussian war,  
1870-1; Metz; France, 1873-4;  
1883  
Bazilgette, J. W., b. 1819; sewers,  
Thames  
Beach, sir M. II., Disraeli adm. 1878;  
Salisbury adm., 1885, 1886  
Beaconsfield; see *Disraeli*  
Beadon, bishop; Bath, 1802  
Beaunish, capt., trials, navy, 1871  
Bean aims at the queen; trials, 1842  
Beaton, carl.; assassinations, 1546  
Beattie, Jas.; poet, 1735-1803  
Beaulere, lord Charles, drowned  
while assisting at a wreck, 1861  
Beauchamp, Henry de; Wight  
Beauchamp, John de; barons  
Beaufort, cardinal, d. 1447  
Beauharnais, Eugene, 1781-1824;  
Italy, 1805; Mockern—Hortense,  
"Partant pour la Syrie"  
Beaulieu, general; Lodli, 1796  
Beaumont, sir G., painter, 1753-1827;  
National Gallery  
Beaumont, Mr.; duel, 1821-1826  
Beaumont; viscount, 1440  
Beau Nash; Bath, ceremonies  
Beauregard, P. G., b. 1818; United  
States, 1861  
Beaupaire, gen.; Verdun, 1794  
Beauvois, sir J. de; trials, 1835  
Beers, Dr.; la Crosse  
Beek, T.; volunteers, 1881  
Beckett, T., m. 1170; Becket  
Becket (Denison), sir E.; bells, locks  
trials, 1881  
Beckford, W.; Fonthill abbey  
Beekwith, Agnes; swimming, 1876  
Bedborough, A.; aquarium, 1876  
Bede, Venerable, d. 735  
Bedford, duke of; duel, 1822; Ireland,  
lord-lieutenants, 1490-1757; France,  
1422; admiralty, 1744; nobility, 1470  
Beddingfield, Ann; trials, 1763  
Beeby, William; longevity  
Becher, rev. H.; United States,  
1874-5  
Beeching, J.; lifeboat, 1851  
Beethoven, L., mus. comp., 1770-1827;  
sonata  
Begum charge; Chunar, 1781  
Behem, Martin; Azores  
Behmen; see *Böhme*  
Behnes, Wm., sculpt., 1800-64  
Behring, d. 1741; Behring's straits  
Bela; Hungary, kings  
Belaysse, lord L.; adm., 1687  
Belcher, sir E., 1799-1877; circum-  
navigation, 1836; Franklin

- Belcredi, count Rd., b. 1823; Austria, 1865  
 Belisarius, d. 565; Africa, east emp.  
 Belknap, gen.; United States, 1876  
 Bell, And., 1752-1832; Lancasterian schools  
 Bell, sir C., 1774-1842; nerves  
 Bell, Henry; steam, 1812  
 Bell, John Any Bird, the boy; trials, 1831.  
 Bell, Mr.; cattle, 1873  
 Bell, A. Melville; visible speech  
 Bell, A. Graham; telephone, 1877; photophone, graphophone, phonograph  
 Bell, rev. Patrick; reaping machine, 1826  
 Bellamont, lord; duel, 1773  
 Bellamy; trial, 1844  
 Bellamine, card., 1542-1621  
 Bellingham, Perceval adm., 1812  
 Bellingham, sir Daniel, (mayor of Dublin), 1665  
 Bellini; Ital. music., 1802-35  
 Bellot, lieut., d. 1853; Franklin  
 Belochus; Assyria, 1446 B.C.  
 Belt v. Lawes; trials, 1881 *et seq.*, 1886  
 Belus; Assyria, 2245 B.C.  
 Belzoni, J. B., traveller, d. 1823  
 Ben, gen. Joseph, d. 1850; Hungary  
 Benbow, adm.; naval battles, 1702  
 Benedek, L., 1804-81; Königsgrätz  
 Benedict, Benedictines; popes, 574-1758  
 Benedict, sir Julius, mus. 1804-85  
 Bennett, James; Africa, 1872  
 Bennett, sir John; alderman, 1877; London, 1877  
 Bennett, sir Wm. Sterndale; *mus.*, 1816-75  
 Benson and others; trials, 1877  
 Benson, bp.; Truro, 1877; Canterbury, 1883  
 Bentham Jer. (1748-1832); savings' banks; deontology; panopticon; utilitarianism  
 Bentinck, lord G., 1802-1848; protectionists.  
 Bentinck, G. A. F. C.; judge advocate, 1875  
 Bentinck, ld. W.; Assam, India, 1827; Suttee  
 Bentley, Rd., scholar, 1662-1742  
 Beranger, J. P. de, poet, 1780-1857  
 Berengaria, queen (of Richard I.), d. 1230  
 Berengarius; fête de Dieu  
 Berenger, Butt, lord Cochrane, and others; trials, 1814  
 Beresford, lord; Albuera, 1811  
 Beresford, lord J.; suicide, 1841  
 Beresford, Wm.; Derby adm., 1852  
 Beresford, lord C.; Sondan, 1885  
 Berg, gen.; Poland, 1863  
 Bergeret, gen.; France, 1871  
 Beriot, Ch. A. de; *mus.*, 1802-70  
 Berkeley; trials, 1811, 1858  
 Berkeley, hon. C.; duel, 1842  
 Berkeley, G.; Antigua, Leeward Isles, 1874  
 Berkeley, lord; admiralty, 1717  
 Berkeley, lord; America, N., 1644; Brest, 1694; Carolina  
 Berlioz, L. H., Fr. *mus.*, 1803-69  
 Bernadotte, 1764-1844; Denmark, Sweden (king)  
 Bernard, Claude, Fr. physiologist, 1813-78  
 Bernard, St., 1091-1153  
 Bernard, S.; trial, 1858  
 Bernard, sir Thomas; British Inst., 1805; Royal Institution, 1799.  
 Bernini, G. L., Ital. artist, 1598-1680  
 Berri, duke and duchess of; France, 1820 & 1833, assassinations  
 Berrington, rev. J.; trials, 1871  
 Berry, lieut.; trials, 1807  
 Berry, G.; Victoria, 1875  
 Berryer, P. A., Fr. advt., 1790-1868  
 Berthelot, P. M., b. 1827; acetylene, olefiant gas, 1862  
 Berthier, gen.; marshal, 1753-1815  
 Berthollet, C. L., Fr. chemist, 1748-1822; chlorine  
 Berthou, rev. E. L.; life-boat, 1882  
 Bertie, lady G. C.; lord great chamberlain  
 Berwick, duke of, d. 1734; Landen, Almanza, Newry  
 Berzelius, Jas., 1779-1848; chemistry, silicon  
 Besant, Mrs. A.; trials, 1877  
 Bessel, F.; stars  
 Bessemer, H.; iron, steel, steam, steam-gun  
 Bessus; Persia, 331 B.C.  
 Best, capt.; duel, 1804; Surat, 1611  
 Bethell, F.; trials, 1869  
 Bethell, bp.; Gloucester, 1824  
 Bethell, commander, marriage, 1888  
 Bethell, sir R., solicitor-gen., 1852, attorney-gen., 1859 (see *Westbury*)  
 Bethencourt; Canaries, 1400  
 Betty, master; theatres, 1804; Roscius  
 Beulé; France, 1874  
 Beust, F. F. v., 1809-1886; Austria, 1866  
 Bevern, prince; Breslau, 1757  
 Bewick, T., 1753-1828; wood engraving  
 Bexley, Vansittart, lord; Liverpool administration, 1812  
 Beza, Theodore, theologian, 1519-1605  
 Bialobrzanski, abp.; Poland, 1861  
 Bianconi, C., d. 1875; carriages  
 Bickersteth, R., bp.; Ripon, 1856  
 Bickersteth, E. H., bp.; Exeter, 1885  
 Biddulph, sir R.; Cyprus, 1881  
 Bidwells and others; trials, 1863  
 Bidwell, S.; telephotography  
 Biela, W. von, comet, 1826  
 Big Sam; giants, 1809  
 Bingley, lord; Oxford adm. 1711  
 Binney, rev. Thos., 1798-1874  
 Birch, J. W.; Straits, 1875  
 Birch, S., 1813-85; biblical  
 Bird, I.; Japan  
 Bird, W.; canon  
 Birkbeck, Dr. G., 1776-1841; mechanical institutes  
 Biscoe, capt.; southern continent, 1832  
 Bishop; burking, 1831  
 Bishop, A.; derrick, 1857  
 Bishop, sir H., 1788-1855; music, ancient concerts; home  
 Bishop, Irving; thought reading  
 Bishop, J. F.; Italy, 1862  
 Bismarck, O. von, b. 1813; Prussia, 1862-76; France, 1870-3; Franco-Prussian War, Germany.  
 Black, dr.; duel, 1835  
 Black, Jos.; chemist, 1728-99; magnetism, air, balloon  
 Blackburn, abp.; York, 1724  
 Blackall, Mr.; Queensland, 1868  
 Blackstone, sir W., 1723-80; law  
 Blackwood, S. A.; post-office secretary  
 Blaine, James; Panama, United States, 1884, 1886  
 Blair, Hugh, 1717-1800; rhetoric, verse;—John, chronologist, d. 1797  
 Blake, adm. R., 1599-1657; Algiers, Dover straits, Portland Isle, Santa Cruz  
 Blakesley, Robt.; trials, 1841  
 Blanc, Louis, 1811-82; France, 1848  
 Blanchard; balloon, 1784-1819  
 Blanchard, Laman; suicide, 1845  
 Blanchard, T.; timber bending, 1855  
 Bland's Silver Bill, U. States, 1878  
 Blandy, Miss; trials, 1752  
 Blanqui, France, 1872-79  
 Bligh, captain; bread fruit tree; Adventure bay, Bounty mutiny  
 Bligh, captain, v. Mr. Wellesley Pole; trials, 1825  
 Bligh, Mr.; trials, 1806  
 Blizard, sir W.; Hunterian soc.  
 Blomfield, bp.; Chester, 1824; London, 1828  
 Blondin; crystal palace, 1861  
 Blood, col., d. 1680; Blood, crown  
 Blood, Mr.; trials, 1832  
 Bloomer, Mrs.; dress, 1849  
 Bloomfield, R., poet, 1766-1823  
 Blucher, marshal, d. 1819; Janvilliers, Ligny, Waterloo  
 Blum, R., shot in 1848  
 Blumenbach, J. F.; physiol., 1752-1840  
 Blundell, lieut., d. 1813  
 Blunt, Wilfred; Egypt, 1882-3  
 Boadbill, Abencerrages  
 Boddica, d. 61; Britain, Iceni  
 Boardman, captain; duel, 1811  
 Boeacacio, 1313-75; Decamerion  
 Boccold, John, anabaptists, 1534  
 Boddington; trials, 1797  
 Boden, col.; Sanscrit, 1832  
 Bodley, T.; Bodleian lib., 1602  
 Boehm, J. E., Tyndale mem.  
 Boerhaave, H., med. writ., 1668-1738  
 Boethius, killed, 524  
 Boettcher (Böttcher); Dresden china, 1700  
 Bogle v. Lawson; trials, 1841  
 Böhmé, or Behmen, J., mystic, 1612  
 Bohemia, king of, "Ich Dien," Crecy, 1346  
 Boileau, Nic., Fr. poet, 1636-1711  
 Bois de Chêne, Mdle.; beards, 1834  
 Bolam, Mr.; trials, 1839  
 Bolekew, H. W.; Middlesborough  
 Boldero, capt.; duel, 1842  
 Boleslas; Poland (kings), 992  
 Boleyn, Anne; England (queen Hen. VIII.)  
 Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire; administrations, 1532  
 Bolingbroke, lord; Oxford administration, 1711; deism; schism act, 1713  
 Bolivar, gen., 1783-1830; Columbia  
 Bolland, Acta Sanctorum, 1643  
 Bonaparte family; France  
 Bonaparte, P.; France, 1870;—Napoleon, Jerome; France, 1859-72  
 Bonar, Mr. and Mrs.; trials, 1813  
 Bonaventura, 1227-74; conclave  
 Bonavisa, Anthony; distaff, 1505  
 Bond; magnetism, 1668  
 Bond, E. A.; Brit. Museum, 1878  
 Bond, prof.; photography, 1851  
 Bonelli; electric loom, 1854  
 Bonheur, Rosa, Fr. painter, b. 1822  
 Bonnechese, Emile de, Fr. hist., 1801-74  
 Bonner, bishop of London; administrations, 1554  
 Bonnet, C., Fr. naturalist, 1720-93.  
 Bonnet-Duverdier; France, 1877  
 Bonycastle, J., mathematician, d. 1821  
 Bonpland, A., naturalist, 1773-1858  
 Bontou and others; France, 1882  
 Bonwell, rev. J.; trials, 1860  
 Boole, G.; logic  
 Boon, colonel; America, 1754  
 Boosey; copyright, 1854; Dunmow, 1876  
 Booth, B.; book-keeping, 1789  
 Booth, Wilkes, assassin; U. States, 1865  
 Booth, Mr.; theatres, 1817  
 Booth, W.; salvation army  
 Bopp, F., Ger. linguist, 1781-1867  
 Borde, Andrew; Merry-andrew  
 Borden, Gall; milk, meat



- Borelli; mechanics, 1679  
 Borghese, H.; diamond  
 Borgia, Caesar, killed, 1507  
 Boromih, Brian; Ireland, 1014  
 Borowlaski, c.; dwarf, 1739-1837  
 Borington, lady; trials, 1808  
 Borromeo, abp. Carlo, 1538-84; Milan, 1576  
 Borrowes, major; trials, 1888.  
 Borton, sir A.; Malta, 1878  
 Boscan, Span. poet, abt. 1496-1544  
 Boscawen, adm., 1711-60; Lagos  
 Bosquet, marshal, 1810-61; Inker-mann, 1854  
 Bossuet, J., Fr. theol., 1627-1704  
 Boswell, sir A.; duel, 1822  
 Boswell, James, 1740-95, biography  
 Bosworth, rev. Jos., Ang.-Sax. scholar, 1790-1876  
 Bothwell, earl of; Scotland, 1567  
 Bottle conspirators; trials, 1839  
 Bouch, sir T.; Forth; Tay bridge  
 Bouchet, Anthony; illuminati  
 Bouchier; Canterbury, abp. 1454  
 Bouffiers, Fr. marshal; 1644-1711  
 Bougainville, d. 1811; circumnaviga-tion, New Hebrides  
 Bouillé, marquis de; Eustatia, 1781  
 Boulanger; France, 1887-9  
 Boulby, Mr.; China, 1860  
 Boulton, Mat., d. 1809; Birmingham  
 Boulton and others, trials, 1871  
 Boulton and Watt; coinage, 1788  
 Bourbaki, gen.; Franco-Pruss. war, 1870-1  
 Bourbon family; Bourbon, duke of; duels, 1778  
 Bourgeois, sir F.; Dulwich, 1813  
 Bourke, sir R.; Victoria, Australia, 1831  
 Bourmont, marshal; Algiers, 1830  
 Bourne, Sturges; Canning adminis-tration, 1827  
 Bousfield, W.; executions, 1856  
 Bovill, sir W., 1814-73; com. pleas, 1866; trials, 1871-72  
 Bowdler, C. A.; balloons, 1874  
 Bowen, sir G. F.; Queensland, 1859; Victoria, 1873  
 Bower, Mr. Elliott; trials, 1852  
 Bower, G.; gas light, 1834  
 Bowes, Miss; Strathmore, 1766  
 Bowley, R.; crystal palace, 1870  
 Bowman, sir William; Royal Insti-tution  
 Bowring, sir John, scholar, &c., 1792-1872; Canton, China, Siam  
 Bowstead, bishop; Lichfield, 1843  
 Bowyer, bp.; Ely, Chester, 1812  
 Boxall, sir W.; national gallery  
 Boyd, captain; duel, 1808  
 Boyd, Hugh; Junius  
 Boydell, ald., d. 1804; British In-stitution  
 Boyle, earl of Orrery; orrery  
 Boyle, Rob., 1626-91; phosphorus, Royal Society  
 Boyle, Henry; Godolphin adminis-tration, 1702  
 Boyton, capt., life-boatt, &c., 1875  
 Brabant, duke of; merchants, 1296  
 Braddock, gen.; Fort Duquesne  
 Brabazon, lord, hospital Saturday, 1874; playgrounds  
 Bradbury, H.; nature-printing, 1855-6  
 Bradlaugh, C.; Northampton, 1874; trials, 1877, et seq.; parliament, 1880-4; oaths, 1880-9  
 Bradley, admiral; trials, 1814  
 Bradley, G. G.; Westminster (dean), 1884  
 Bradley, Jas., 1693-1762; aberration, astronomy, Greenwich  
 Bradwardine, abp.; Canterbury, 1349  
 Brady, capt.; China, 1874  
 Braganza, John of; Portugal, 1640  
 Bragg, gen.; United States, 1862-3-76  
 Braham, John, singer, 1774-1856; theatres  
 Brahe, Tycho, 1546-1601; astronomy, globe  
 Braidwood, Jas.; fires, k. 1861  
 Bramah, J., 1749-1814; hydrostatics, planing-machine, lock (*addenda*)  
 Bramwell, sir Frederick J.; Royal Institution  
 Brand, H. B., speaker, 1872-84; viset. Hampden, 1884  
 Brande, W. T., chemist, 1788-1866; Royal and London Institutions  
 Brandreth, the Luddite; Derby trials, 1817  
 Brandt, count; Zell, 1772  
 Brandt; cobalt, phosphorus, 1667  
 Brantome, P., historian, 1527-1614  
 Brassey, lady, book (cheap); d. 1887  
 Brassey, Thos.; rail. eng., 1805-70  
 Brasidas; killed, Amphipolis, 422 B.C.  
 Braun, K. nephoscope, 1868  
 Bravo case, Bravo, 1876  
 Bray, Dr.; Bray's associates  
 Breadalbane peerage; trials, 1866-7  
 Breakspeare, Nicholas; pope, 1154  
 Bremerode, H. de; gueux, 1566  
 Brenner, sir Gordon; China, 1840  
 Breiner, Fred., novelist, 1802-65  
 Brendon, St.; Cloufret, 558  
 Brenn, captain; Hibernia, 1833  
 Brennus; Rome, 390 B.C.  
 Breton, col.; Bristol, 1832  
 Bretoner cases; railways, 1881-4  
 Bressa, C. A.; Bressa prize  
 Bresson, count; suicide, 1847  
 Brett, J. W.; submarine telegraph, 1845  
 Brett, sir W. B., solie. gen. 1868; master of rolls, 1883  
 Brewster, sir David, nat. phil., 1781-1868; kaleidoscope, British asso-ciation; lithoscope  
 Bridges, Mr.; pecul. people  
 Eric, Mr.; duel, 1826  
 Bridgewater, earl; admiralty, 1699  
 Bridgewater, duke of, 1736-1803; Bridgewater Canal  
 Bridport, lord; L'Orient, 1795  
 Brienne, M. de; notables, 1788  
 Bright, corpulency, 1809  
 Bright, John, 1811-89; England; Anti-corn-law league, Adullam, agitators, peace congress; Glad-stone adm., 1868, 1880  
 Bright, sir Charles T.; electrician, 1832-88  
 Bright, T.; shorthand  
 Brindley, Jas., 1716-72; tunnels, Bridgewater canal, Barton  
 Brinklett; trials, 1828  
 Brinvilliers, madame de, executed, 1676; poisoning  
 Bristol, mayor of; trials, 1832  
 Bristol, John, earl of; administ. 1621  
 Brock, C. F., fireworks  
 Brodie, sir B. C., surgeon, 1783-1862; —(son) chemist, b. 1817; graphite, 1862; ozone  
 Broglie, duc de; France, 1873, 1879  
 Broke, captain; Chesapeake, 1813  
 Brome, Adam de; Oriol, 1337  
 Bromley, sir Thomas; administra-tions, 1579  
 Brongniart, A., geol., 1770-1847  
 Brooke, sir James, 1803-68; Borneo  
 Brooks, prof.; oysters  
 Brothers, R., d. 1824  
 Brough, M. A.; trials, 1854  
 Brougham, H., 1779-1863; chancellor, charities, impeachment, social science  
 Broughton v. Knight, trials, 1873  
 Broughton, lord, 1786-1869; Russell adm., 1846, 1851  
 Brown, gen.; Prague, 1751  
 Brown, H., trials, 1858  
 Brown, sir J.; iron, 1867  
 Brown, captain John; United States, 1859  
 Brown, Mrs.; fountain, 1875  
 Brown, R., d. 1630; Brownists, independents  
 Brown, Rob., botanist, 1773-1858; Brownian  
 Brown, W., 1783-1864; Liverpool, 1857  
 Browne, American gen.; Chippawa, 1814; Fort Erie  
 Browne, col. H., China, 1874  
 Browne, George; Dublin, 1554  
 Browne, Hannah; trials, 1837  
 Browning, R., poet, b. 1812  
 Browning; Mrs. E., 1809-1861  
 Brownrigg, Eliz.; trials, 1767  
 Brownrigg, gen.; Candy, 1815  
 Bruck, baron; Lloyd's, note  
 Bruce, David; Scotland, king, 1328; Nevill's cross, 1346  
 Bruce, Edward; Dundalk, 1318  
 Bruce, H. A.; Gladstone adm. 1868  
 Bruce, Michael; Lavalette, 1816  
 Bruce, Robert, d. 1329; Scotland, king, 1306; Bannockburn, 1314  
 Bruce, com.; Lagos, China, 1851  
 Bruce, V., traveller, 1730-94; Africa, Bruce, Nile, Palmyra  
 Brucher, Antonio; coinage, 1553  
 Brudenell; trials, 1834  
 Brueys, admiral; Nile, 1798  
 Brunnck, anthology, 1772-6  
 Brunel, I. K., 1769-1849; blocks, steam, Thames tunnel  
 Brunel, I. K., Jun., 1806-59; steam  
 Brunetti, prof.; burning dead, 1874  
 Bruno, d. 1101; Benedictines, Char-trouse, Cologne, turnery  
 Brunswick, duke of; Valmy, 1792; Quatre Bras, 1815  
 Brunt, Davidson, Thistlewood, Ings, and Tidd; Cato-street, 1820  
 Brush, C. F.; electric light, 1878-9  
 Brutus, Lucius Junius; consuls, Rome, 508  
 Brutus and Cassius; Philippi, 42 B.C.  
 Bryan (or Brian) Boromih; harp, Clontarf, Ireland, 1014  
 Bryant, Wm. C., Am. poet, 1784-1878  
 Bryce, James; Ararat, United States, 1888  
 Bubb; opera-house, 1821  
 Buccleuch, duke of; Granton  
 Buchan, captain; N.-W. passage, 1819-22  
 Buchan, M.; Buchanites, 1779  
 Buchanan, J., 1791-1868; pres. U. States, 1856  
 Buchanan v. Taylor; trials, 1876  
 Buchanan, Thomas, lord; adminis-trations, 1599  
 Buckhurst peerage; trials, 1876  
 Buckingham, Stafford, duke of; constable, 1521  
 Buckingham, G. Villiers, duke of; administrations, 1615, 1621; dress; killed, 1628  
 Buckingham, duke of; cabal ministry, 1670; Peel administrations, 1841; duel, 1822; —(b. 1823); Disraeli adm., 1868; Madras, 1875  
 Buckingham, marquis of; Ireland, lord lieutenant, 1787  
 Buckinghamshire, earl of; Liverpool administration, 1812  
 Buckland, F.; fisheries, 1863  
 Buckland, rev. W.; geologist, 1784-1866  
 Buckle, H. T.; historian, 1822-62  
 Buckle, capt., Amosful, 1874  
 Buffalmo; caricatures, 1330  
 Buffet; France, 1873-6  
 Buffon, G., 1707-83; geology, zoology, 1749  
 Bugeand, marshal, 1784-1849; Mo-rocco, 1844

- Bulkeley, bishop; Bangor, 1553  
 Bull, J., "God save the King," 1606  
 Bull, G., bishop, 1634-1710  
 Bulwer, see *Lytton*, *ld.*  
 Bulwer, sir H. E.; Natal, 1875  
 Bunbury, E. H.; geography  
 Bunning, J. B.; coal-exchange, 1849  
 Bunsen, baron C. J.; Germ. hist. and phil., 1791-1860  
 Bunsen, R.; voltaic pile, 1842; spectrum, 1860  
 Bunyan, J., 1628-88; Bedford, allegory, pilgrim's progress  
 Buonarroti, Michael Angelo, 1474-1564  
 Burbage, James; plays, drama  
 Burdett, sir F., 1770-1844; duel, 1807; riots, trial, 1820. See *Coutts*  
 Burdock, Mary Anne; trials, 1835  
 Burdon, M.; trials, 1841  
 Burdwan, rajah of; Calcutta, 1878  
 Büttinger, C.; Germ. poet, 1748-94  
 Burgers, T. F.; Transvaal, 1872  
 Burgess, bishop; David's, St. 1825; Salisbury  
 Burgh, Hubert de; Whitehall  
 Burgoyne, gen.; Saratoga, 1777; sir J. F. 1782-1871; capt. H., Captain, 1870  
 Burke, Edmund, 1729-97; Rockingham administrations, 1782; Canada, Junius  
 Burke, sir J. B., b. 1815; armorial bearings, heraldry  
 Burke, R.; Fenians, 1867-8  
 Burke and Wills; Australia, 1860-3  
 Burleigh, lord; administrations, 1558  
 Burlington, Rd. earl of, 1695-1753  
 Burmann, P., thesaurus  
 Burn, H. & others, trials, 1886  
 Burnaby, col. F. A.; balloons, 1874; Khiva; Soudan, 1885  
 Burnes, sir A., murdered; India, 1841  
 Burnet, Dr.; antediluvians  
 Burnet, bp. Gilbert, 1643-1715  
 Burnett, Mr., d. 1884; Burnett prizes  
 Burns, R., Scot. poet, 1759-96  
 Burnside, gen. A.; U. States, 1862  
 Burr, colonel; duel, 1804  
 Burrows, gen. J.; Afghanistan, 1880; Maiwand  
 Burton, F. W.; national gallery, 1874  
 Burton, Robt. (*Anat. of Melancholy*), 1576-1640; quotations  
 Burton, Richd. F.; Midian  
 Bury, Richard de; libraries, 1341  
 Bute, earl of, 1713-92; Bute adm.  
 Butler, bp. S.; Lichfield, 1840  
 Butler, bp. J., 1692-1752  
 Butler, captain; Silistria, 1854  
 Butler, Sam. (*Hudibras*), abt. 1612-80  
 Butler, gen. B.; New Orleans, 1862  
 Butt, Mr.; trials, 1871  
 Butt, I., 1873-79; Ireland, home-rule, 1871-8  
 Buttevant; viscount, 1385  
 Button, sir Thomas; N.-W. passage, 1612  
 Buxton, Mr.; trials, 1829  
 Buxton, sir T. P., 1786-1845; prisons, 1815  
 Buxton, E. N., metropolitan school board, 1881  
 Byng, adm. J., exec. 1757; Gibraltar, Byng, 1757  
 Byrne, Miss; riot, 1819  
 Byron, comm.; port Egmont, 1765  
 Byron, George, lord, poet, 1788-1824; Greece, Missolonghi, swimming; Byron national memorial, 1875  
 Bysses, Dr.; music (festivals)
- C.  
 Cabot, Sebastian and John; America, 1497  
 Cabral, Alvarez de; Brazil, 1500  
 Cabrera, general; Raimon, 1810-77; Spain, 1840  
 Cade, Jack; Cade's insurrection, 1450  
 Cadell, Captain; Australia, 1867  
 Cadmus, 1453 B.C.; alphabet, Boeotia  
 Cadogan, earl; Salisbury adm., 1886  
 Cadogan, captain; duels, 1809  
 Cadwallader; Britain, 678  
 Cæcilius Isidorus; slavery in Rome, 12 B.C.  
 Cædmon; Anglo-Saxons, 680  
 Cæsar, Julius, 100-44 B.C.; Rome, Britain, calendar, ides, Dover, Pharsalia, Rubicon, Zela  
 Cæsar, Octavius, 63 B.C.-14 A.D.; Rome, Actium, massacres, triumvirate, Philippi, emperor  
 Cæsalpinus; blood, circulation, 1569  
 Cægiostro, d. 1795; diamond necklace  
 Cailletet, air, gases, 1877; hydrogen  
 Caird v. Syme; trials, 1887  
 Cairns, Hugh, earl, 1810-85, att.-gen. 1866, lord chan. 1868-1874  
 Cairns, W. W.; Queensland, South Australia  
 Cairol ministry, Italy, 1878, 1879-81  
 Calithness, earl of; steam-carriage, 1860  
 Calaphilus; wandering Jew  
 Calas, J., judicially murdered, 1761  
 Calder, sir Robt.; naval batt., 1805  
 Calderon, P., Span. dramatist, 1601-87  
 Calderon, Peru, 1881  
 Calépin; dictionaries, 1500  
 Calhoun, Mr.; temperance soc., 1818  
 Caligula; Rome, emperor, 37  
 Calippus; Calippic period, 330 B.C.  
 Calixtus, pope; Calixtins, 1056  
 Callaghan, T.; Falkland isles, 1876  
 Callan; trials, 1874, 1880  
 Calleoet, J. W.; music, 1766-1821, glee-club  
 Calligraphs; calligraphy  
 Callimachus; abacus, architecture, Corinthian, 540 B.C.  
 Calliurus; Greek fire, wildfire  
 Callisthenes; Chaldean, Macedon, 328 B.C.  
 Calonne; notables, 1788  
 Calthorpe, ld.; Birmingham, 1857  
 Calverly; pressing to death, 1605  
 Calvert, F. Crace, d. 1873; carbolic acid  
 Calvert and Co.; porter, 1760  
 Calvin, John, 1509-64; Calvinism  
 Cambacères; directory, 1799  
 Cambridge, dukes of; Cambridge  
 Cambridge, George, duke of, b. 1819; com.-in-chief, 1856; army, 1872  
 Cambysses; Egypt, Persia, 525 B.C.  
 Camden, lord; chancellor, Perceval adm., 1809; exchequer, Ireland (lord-lieut.)  
 Camden, W., antiquary, 1551-1623  
 Camelford, lord; duel, 1804  
 Cameron, H. I.; trials, 1838  
 Cameron, V. L.; Africa, 1872  
 Cameron, consul; Abyssinia, 1863  
 Camillus, Rome; 391 B.C.  
 Camoens, Port. poet, 1524-79  
 Campbell, bishop; Bangor, 1859  
 Campbells; disciples of Christ, 1812  
 Campbell, sir C.; see *Clyde*  
 Campbell, John, lord 1781(?)-1861; attorney-general, king's bench, chancellor, Palmerston  
 Campbell, J. F., sunshine recorder  
 Campbell, Rev. J.; trials, 1863; Campbellites, 1831  
 Campbell, major; duel, trials, 1808  
 Campbell, capt.; marriages, forced, 1690  
 Campbell, Thos., poet, 1777-1844  
 Camper, Peter, 1722-89; facial angle  
 Campton; trials, 1857  
 Campos, M. Carthagena, 1873; Spain, 1874, Cuba  
 Canaris; Greece, 1863-4-77  
 Canaletti, Ven. painter, 1697-1768  
 Canby, gen.; killed, Modoc, 1873  
 Canning, George, 1770-1827; Canning, duel, 1809; grammarians, king's speech  
 Canning, viscount, 1812-62; India, 1855  
 Canova, A., sculptor, 1757-1822  
 Canovas del Castillo, A.; Spain, 1874-6  
 Cantillon; wills (Napoleon's), 1821  
 Canton, J., d. 1772; phosphorus, phosphorescence, magnetism  
 Cantor, Theod.; Cantor lectures, 1853  
 Canute; England, 1017; Alney  
 Cape Town, Gray, bp. of; Africa, 1866; Church of England  
 Capel, H.; admiralty, 1679  
 Capet family; France, 987  
 Capo d'Istria, count; Greece, 1831  
 Car; augury  
 Caracalla; Rome, emp. 211; Ale-manni  
 Caracci, L., painter, 1555-1619; An., 1568-1609  
 Caraccioli, adm., executed, Naples, 1799  
 Caractacus; Britain, 50  
 Caraffa, bishop; Theatines, 1524  
 Carapanos, M.; Dodona  
 Carausius; Britain, 281  
 Cardan, J., 1501-76; algebra  
 Carden, Mr.; trials, 1854  
 Cardigan, lord; duel, 1840; trials, 1841 and 1863; Bulaklava, 1854  
 Cardross case; trials, 1861  
 Cardwell, Edward, visct., b. 1813; Palmerston adm., 1855-59; Gladstone adm. 1868; army, 1872  
 Carey, bishop; St. Asaph, 1830  
 Carey, James; Ireland, 1883  
 Carleton, sir Guy; U. States, 1782  
 Carlingford, lord; Gladstone adm., 1880  
 Carlier, fire-annihilator  
 Carille, R.; atheist; trials, 1819, 1831  
 Carlisle, earl of; Ireland, lord-lieutenant, 1859  
 Carlos, don; Spain, 1833-73  
 Carlyle, Thos., phil. and hist., 1795-1881; Carlyle  
 Carnarthen, marquis of; administrations, 1680  
 Carnarvon, earl of; Salisbury adm., 1885; Disraeli adm., 1874  
 Carnot, L., French mathematician, 1753-1823  
 Carnot, M. Sadi; France, 1886  
 Caroline; queen (George II.), parks  
 Caroline; queen (George IV.), Brandenburgh-house, delicate investigation  
 Carpenter, W. B., physiologist, 1813-85; deep sea  
 Carpenter, W. Boyd; bp. Ripon, 1884  
 Carpenter, gen.; Preston, 1715  
 Carr, bishop; Worcester, 1831  
 Carr, Howell; national gallery, 1824  
 Carroll, balloons, 1878  
 Carré; congelation, 1860  
 Carstares, rev. W.; thumb-screw  
 Carte, D'Oyly; Savoy  
 Cartier, Richard; alchemy, 1476  
 Carteret; circumnavigator, 1766  
 Carteret, lord; Walpole adm., 1721



- Carthage, St.; Lismore, 636  
 Cartwright, major; trials, 1820  
 Carvilius, Spurius; divorces, 231 B.C.  
 Casella, L.; thermometer, 1861  
 Cashin, Miss; quackery, 1830  
 Cashman; Spaffields, riots, 1816  
 Casimir; Poland  
 Cassagnac, P. de; duels, France, 1877  
 Cassander; Macedonia, 316 B.C.  
 Cassibelaunus; Briton, 54; chariots  
 Cassini, 1625-1712; astronomy; Bologna, latitude, Saturn, 1655  
 Cassius; Philippi, 42 B.C.  
 Castanos; Spain, 1852  
 Castel, M.; Dartmouth, 1404  
 Castelar; Spain, 1869-73  
 Castillo, Spain, 1879  
 Castlereagh, lord; union with Ireland, 1800; Pitt admin., 1804; Liverpool admin., 1812; duel, 1809; suicide, 1822  
 Castner, H. Y.; Solium, Aluminium  
 Catesby, Rob.; gunpowder, 1605  
 Catch v. Shaen, trials, 1870  
 Cathcart, Id.; Copenhagen, 1807  
 Cathcart, general; Kaffraria; Inkermaun, 1854  
 Catherine; England (queens, Hen. V., VIII., Charles II.)  
 Catherine; Russia, 1725; Odessa; Sebastopol  
 Cato (the censor); agriculture; 149 B.C.; —(the tribune), kills himself, 46 B.C.  
 Catullus, poet, d. abt. 47 B.C.  
 Catulus; Cimbri, 101 B.C.  
 Caulaincourt; Chatillon, 1814.  
 Caus, S. de; steam engine, 1615  
 Cautley, sir P., 1802-71; Ganges, 1854  
 Cavagnari, L.; Afghanistan, 1878-9  
 Cavaignac, general; France, 1848  
 Cavalier, camisards  
 Cavaliere, Emilio di; opera, recitative, 1600  
 Cave, S., judge-advocate, 1874; Egypt, 1875-6  
 Cavendish, circumnavigator, 1586; "Whist"  
 Cavendish, H., 1731-1810; balloons, electricity, chemistry, nitrogen, hydrogen, water  
 Cavendish, John de; judges, 1382  
 Cavendish, lord Frederick; Gladstone adm., 1880; murdered, Ireland, 1882  
 Cavendish, lord John; Portland administration, 1783  
 Cavendish, W.; Devonshire, 1618  
 Cavill, Mr.; swimming  
 Cavour, Camille de, 1809-61; Sardinia, Austria, Italy  
 Caxton, Wm., about 1412-91; printing  
 Cayley, sir G.; heat  
 Caylus, count; encaustic painting, 1765  
 Cecil, Wm.; administrations, 1572  
 Cecrops; Athens, 1556 B.C.  
 Celeste, madame; theatres, 1844  
 Celestin; popes, 1143  
 Celsus; midwifery, &c., 37  
 Cerdic; Britain (Wessex)  
 Cerinthus; apocalypse  
 Ceruschi, H.; bi-metallism  
 Cervantes, M. S., 1547-1616; don Quixote  
 Cespedes, C. M. de; Cuba, 1868  
 Cetywayo, (Zulu chief); Transvaal, Zululand, 1872-81, Ulundi  
 Chabannes, écorcheurs, 1438  
 Chacornac; planets, 1853  
 Chad, St.; baths, 667  
 Chaffers, Alexander, statutory declaration  
 Chaffoner, T.; alum, 1608  
 Chalmers, Dr. T., 1780-1847  
 Chamberlain, Joseph, Gladstone adm., 1880, 1886; bankrupts; Merchant shipping Act; fisheries, United States, 1887, radical programme  
 Chamberlain, sir N.; Afghanistan, 1878, Khyber  
 Chambers, W. O., fish, 1884  
 Chambers, bishop; Peterborough, 1541  
 Chambers, encyclopedia, 1728, 1859; Chambers' journal; —R., 1802-71; —W., 1800-83; Edinburgh, 1883  
 Chambers, sir T.; recorder, 1878  
 Chambers, sir William; Somerset-honse, 1775  
 Chambord, comte de, 1820-83; France, 1870-6; flag  
 Chancellor, R.; north-east passage  
 Changarnier, general, 1793-1877; France, 1851, 1873  
 Channing, W., 1780-1842  
 Chantrelle, E. M.; trials, 1878  
 Chantrey, F., sculpt., 1782-1841; Royal Academy  
 Chanzy, Fr. gen., 1823-83; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1; Algiers, 1878  
 Chaplin, H.; Salisbury adm., 1885  
 Chapman, Mr.; armada sermon  
 Chappe, M.; telegraphs, 1793  
 Chappell, Thos.; James's, St., Hall, 1859  
 Chard and Broughhead, lieuts.; Zululand, 1879  
 Chares; colossus, 268 B.C.  
 Charlemagne, 742-814; academy, coniers, Avars, Bavaria, Christianity, France, Germany, Navarre  
 Charles Albert; Sardinia, 1831; Novara, 1849  
 Charles; England, France, Spain, Savoy, Germany, Sweden, Sicily, &c.  
 Charles V.; emperor, 1500-58; Spain, Austria, Germany, Spire  
 Charles V.; Bastille, 1369  
 Charles VI.; piquet, 1390  
 Charles XII., 1682-1718; Sweden, Frederickshald  
 Charles the Bald, Fontenaille  
 Charles the Bold; Burgundy, 1468, Nancy, Liege  
 Charles, archduke, 1771-1847; Asperne, Eckmühl, Essling  
 Charles of Anjou; Naples, 1266  
 Charles of Lorraine; Lissa, 1757  
 Charles of Hohenzollern, prince of Roumania, b. 1839; Dannbirk principalities; Russo-Turkish war II. 1877  
 Charles Stuart, prince; pretender, Culloden, 1746  
 Charlesworth, J. C.; trials, 1861; —Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs.; convalescent, 1866  
 Charlotte, queen, England (Geo. III.)  
 Charlotte, princess of Wales, 1796-1817; Claremont  
 Charlton v. Hay and others; trials, 1875  
 Charteris, col.; trials, 1730  
 Chassé, gen.; Antwerp, 1832  
 Chateaubriand, viscount, French writer, 1768-1848  
 Chatham, earl of, 1708-78; Newcastle admin., 1757; Chatham admin., 1766; Walcheren, 1809  
 Chatterton, T., poet, 1752-70  
 Chancer, G., 1328-1400; Canterbury tales  
 Chaves, marq. of; Portugal, 1826  
 Chelmsford, Id.; Derby adm., 1858; Zululand, 1879, Ulundi  
 Cheltenham Chronicle; trials, 1873  
 Cherubini, music. comp., 1760-1842  
 Chesham, Sarah; trials, 1851  
 Cheshire rioters; trials, 1842  
 Chesney, col.; Assyria, 1835; Euphrates, 1850  
 Chetwind, capt.; oil on waters  
 Chetwynd, sir G. x. Durham; trials, 1889  
 Chevallier, M., 1806-79; Albert medal, 1875, Liverpool, 1875  
 Chevreul, E., chemist, &c., 1786-1889; candles, glycerine, Albert medal, 1873  
 Chicheley, archbishop; Canterbury, 1414-1443  
 Child, H. L.; dissolving views  
 Childeric; France (kings)  
 Childers, H. C., admiralty; Gladstone adms., 1868, 1880, 1886; Greenwich schools, 1870; nat. debt  
 Chillingworth, W., theol., 1602-44  
 Ching Nong; China, wine, 1998 B.C.  
 Chisholm, H. W.; weights, 1877  
 Chladni, E., 1756-1827; acoustics  
 Cholsen, E., due de, 1719-85  
 Cholmeley, sir R., Highgate  
 Cholmondeley, gen.; horseguards, 1693  
 Chopin, F., Hung. mus., 1810-49  
 Chosroes I.; Persia, 537  
 Christian; Denmark, Sweden, 1448  
 Christian IV.; Christiania, 1624  
 Christian VII.; Denmark, 1775, Oldenburg  
 Christie, life-raft, &c., 1875  
 Christie, W. H.; Greenwich (astronomer royal)  
 Christina; Sweden, 1633; Spain, 1833  
 Christine, M., twins  
 Christophe; Hayti, 1811  
 Christopher; Denmark (kings), 1252, 1320  
 Christopher, Robt. Adam; Derby adm., 1852  
 Chrysostom; fathers, 354-407  
 Chubb, Mr., locks (addenda)  
 Church, dean, Church of England, 1881  
 Churchill, C.; satires, 1731-64  
 Churchill, Id. R.; fourth party, 1880; Salisbury adm., 1885  
 Cialdini, gen.; Italy, 1860; Castel Fidardo, Gaëta  
 Cibber, C., 1671-1757; poet-laureate  
 Cicero, 106-43 B.C.; Athens, Rome, Catiline, Philipppes  
 Cid (Spanish hero), d. 1099  
 Cimabue, painter, 1240-1300  
 Cimarosa, musician, 1754-1801  
 Cimon; Eurymedon, 466 B.C.  
 Cincinnatus, dictator, 458 B.C.  
 Cinna, consul, killed, 84 B.C.  
 Clanny, Dr. Reid; safety lamp, 1817  
 Clanricarde, marq. of; postmaster, 1846; Russell administration, 1851; Palmerston administration, 1855  
 Clapperton, Hugh, traveller, 1788-1827  
 Clare, John, poet, 1793-1864  
 Clare, earl of; duel, 1820  
 Clarence, duke of; Anjou, Clarenieux; rebellion, 1478; admiralty, 1827  
 Clarendon, earl of (Hyde), 1608-74; administrations, 1660, 1685; —earl of, G. F. Villiers, 1800-70; —Ireland, lord-lieut.; Aberdeen, Palmerston  
 Clark, sir James, phys., 1788-1870  
 Clarke, Adam, theol., 1760-1832; —Sam., theol., 1675-1729; —Edw. D., traveller, 1768-1822  
 Clarke, sir Andrew; Straits, 1874  
 Clarke, sir E.; sol. gen., 1836  
 Clarke, M. A.; trials, 1814  
 Clarke, gen.; Cape, 1795  
 Clarke, J. Algernon; automaton  
 Clarke, M. C., b. 1809; Shakspeare, concordance, 1847  
 Clarkson, Thos., 1760-1846; slave-trade, slavery

- Claude Lorraine, painter, 1600-82  
 Claudian, Latin poet, *d.* about 408;  
 archery  
 Claudius; Rome, emperor, 41; II.,  
 Goths, 269; Naissus  
 Claudius, App.; decemviri, 451 B.C.  
 Claughton, bp.; Rochester, Albans, St.  
 Clausel, marshal; Algiers, 1836  
 Clausius, R. J., physicist, 1822-28  
 Claussen, chev.; flax, 1851  
 Claverhouse; Bothwell, 1679  
 Clay, F., mus. comp., *b.* 1840  
 Clay, Mr.; slavery, U. S., 1820;  
 Liberia; whist  
 Clayton, Mr.; duel, 1830  
 Clayton, Dr.; gas, 1739  
 Cleaver, bishop; Bangor, St. Asaph,  
 1806-1815  
 Cleisthenes; ostracism, 510 B.C.  
 Clémenceau, M., Fr. polit.; France,  
 1882-4  
 Clemens Romanus; popes, 662;—  
 Alexandrinus, *d.* abt. 213  
 Clement; popes, 91; IV.; conclave,  
 1268;—VII.; pontiff, benefices,  
 Clementines, 1378;—VIII.; index;  
 —XIV. (Ganganelli), 1769; Jesuits  
 Clement, Jacques; France, 1589;—  
 Joseph; planing machine, 1825;—  
 Julian; midwifery, 1663  
 Clementi, M., music, *d.* 1832; sonata  
 Cleombrotus; Sparta, 380 B.C.  
 Cleomenes; Sparta, 520 B.C.  
 Cleon, Athenian demagogue, killed  
 422 B.C.; Amphipolis  
 Cleopatra; Egypt, 69-30 B.C.; rose  
 Cleveland, Grover, *b.* 1837; president  
 United States, 1884  
 Clifford, C.; life-boat, 1856  
 Clifford, J.; trials, 1870  
 Clifford, lord; Roman Catholics,  
 1829;—sir Tho., cabal, 1670  
 Clinton, H. Fynes, 1781-1852; chrono-  
 logic  
 Clinton, sir H.; Yorktown, 1781  
 Clinton, Geoffrey de; Kenilworth,  
 1120  
 Clive, Robt., lord, 1725-74; Arcot,  
 India, Plassey  
 Cloncurry, lord, *v.* Piers; trials, 1807  
 Close, Mr.; duels, 1836  
 Clotaire; France (kings), 558  
 Clovis (Chlodowig, Ludwig, Ludo-  
 vicus, Louis); France, 481; Nor-  
 mandy, Paris, Clovis, Salique,  
 fleur-de-lis, Alemanni  
 Cloots, Anacharsis, exec. 1794  
 Clouet; gas  
 Clune, &c.; trials, 1830  
 Cluseret, gen.; Lyons, 1870; France,  
 1871; Fenians, 1872  
 Clyde, lord, 1792-1863; India, 1857  
 Clymer; printing-press, 1814  
 Cobbett, William, 1762-1835; trials,  
 1809, 1811, 1831  
 Cobden, R., 1804-65; anti-corn-law  
 league, free trade, French treaty,  
 peace congress  
 Cobham, ld.; Lollards, 1418  
 Coburg, prince of; Fleurus, 1794 (see  
*Saxe-Coburg*)  
 Cochrane, lord (afterwards Dun-  
 donald), *d.* 1860; Basque roads,  
 stocks, trials, 1814  
 Cockburn, sir A., 1802-80; solicitor-  
 general, 1858; attorney-general,  
 king's bench, ch. j., Alabama  
 Cockerill, J.; Seraing  
 Cocking, Mr.; balloons, 1837  
 Codrington, admiral sir E.; Nava-  
 rino, 1827;—sir W. J., 1804-84;  
 Crimea  
 Codrus; Athens, 1092 B.C.  
 Coe; trials, 1876  
 Coggia; comets, 1874; planets, 1868,  
 1878  
 Cohorn, B. van, military engineer,  
 1641-1704  
 Coke, sir Edw., 1550-1634; parlia-  
 ments, 1592  
 Colbert, J. B., 1619-83; tapestry  
 Colborne, sir John; Canada, 1838  
 Colclough, Mr.; duels, 1807  
 Colcutt, T. E.; imperial institute  
 Cole and Cox (police); parliament,  
 1885  
 Coleman, St.; Cloyne, 6th cent.  
 Coleman, Mrs.; actress, 1656  
 Colenso, bp., 1814-83; church of  
 England, 1863; trials, 1866; Natal  
 Coleridge, Samuel T., poet, &c.,  
 1772-1834; method  
 Coleridge, sir J., solic. gen.; att-  
 gen., 1871, com. pleas, 1873;  
 king's bench, 1880  
 Coles, capt. Cowper, 1831-70; navy  
 of England, 1855-70; Captain  
 Colet, J.; Paul's school, 1512  
 Coligni, admiral, killed, 1572  
 Collard, dwarf, 1873  
 Collard, rear-adm.; suicide, 1846  
 Colley, sir G. P.; Transvaal, Natal,  
 Majuba  
 Collie, Alex.; London, 1875  
 Collier, J. P., 1789-1884; Shakspeare,  
 1849  
 Collier, Jeremy; eccles.-hist., 1650-  
 1726  
 Collier, sir R. P.; att.-gen., 1868;  
 baron Monkswell, 1885  
 Collings, Jesse; restitution bill  
 Collingwood, lord, 1748-1810; Trafal-  
 gar, 1805; naval battles, 1809  
 Collins, govr.; Hobart Town, 1804  
 Collinson, sir R., 1811-83; Franklin,  
 1850  
 Collucci, V.; trials, 1861  
 Colman, G., *d.* 1794;—G., jun., 1762-  
 1836; theatres, 1777  
 Colonna family flourish, 1288-1555  
 Colonna, V., poetess, 1490-1547  
 Colpoys, admiral; mutinies, 1797  
 Colt, colonel; pistols, 1853  
 Columbia, St., 521-97; isles  
 Columbanus, *d.* 614 or 615  
 Columbiere; armorial bearings, 1639  
 Columbus, Chr., 1436 or 1442-1506;  
 America, Bahama, Caraccas,  
 Christopher's, Salvador, Domingo  
 Columbus, Bartholomew; maps, 1489  
 Columella, medical writer, abt. 46  
 Colville, sir C.; Cambray, 1815  
 Colvin, sir A.; India and Egypt,  
 1883  
 Colvin, prof. S.; ancient buildings;  
 Slade prof.  
 Combe, G., 1788-1858; craniology  
 Combermere, ld.; Bhurtpore, 1826  
 Comines, Ph. de, Fr. hist., 1445-  
 1509  
 Commerell, comm.; Ashantee, 1873  
 Commodus; Rome, emperor, 180  
 Commeni; eastern emperors, 1057;  
 Pontus, Trebizond, 1204  
 Comte, A., 1795-1857; calendar, posi-  
 tive philosophy  
 Comyn, Mr.; trials, 1830  
 Concha, gen.; Spain, 1868, 1874, Es-  
 tella  
 Condé, Louis; Jarnac, 1569  
 Confians; Quiberon, 1759  
 Confucius, 551-477 B.C. Confuci-  
 anism; China  
 Congleton, lord; suicide, 1842  
 Congreve, R.; positive phil.  
 Congreve, W., dramatist, 1670-1729  
 Congreve, sir Wm., 1772-1828; fire-  
 works, 1814  
 Connaught, duke of, Egypt, 1882  
 Conolly, J., 1795-1866; lunatics,  
 1839  
 Conon; Sparta, 394 B.C.; Arginusæ  
 Conrad; Germany, emperor, 911  
 Conrad II.; Germany, 1024; Bur-  
 gundy  
 Conradin; Naples, Germany, 1268  
 Constans; Aquileia, 340  
 Constantine; Rome, emp., 323;  
 Adrianople, aruspices, banner,  
 Britain, Eastern empire, Rome,  
 York, Scotland  
 Constantine II.; Aquileia, 340  
 Constantine IV.; monasteries  
 Constantius; Rome, emps., 305  
 Contarini (doges at Venice), 1041-  
 1694  
 Conway, sir Edw.; administrations,  
 1621;—general, Chatham adminis-  
 tration, 1766  
 Cook, capt James, 1728-79; Australia,  
 Cook's voyages, Behring's  
 Straits, Botany Bay, Flattery Cape,  
 New Hebrides, New Zealand, Nor-  
 folk Island, Otaheite, Owhyhee,  
 Port Jackson, Society isles  
 Cook, Mrs., murdered; trials, 1841  
 Cook, J. P., murdered; trials, 1856  
 Cooke, sir George; Chatham, 1766  
 Cooke, E. W., R.A., *b.* 1810  
 Cooke, Eliz.; trials, 1832  
 Cooke, Geo. Fred., actor, 1755-1812  
 Cooke, W. F., electric teleg., 1837  
 Cooper, Astley, surgeon, 1768-1841  
 Cooper, J. Fenimore, Am. novelist,  
 1789-1851  
 Cooper, Mr.; slave trade, 1787  
 Cooper, P., philan.; New York, 1833  
 Cooper; trials, 1805, 1842  
 Coote, sir Eyre; India, Arcot, 1760;  
 Carnatic, Cuddalore, Porto Novo  
 Cope, sir John; Prestonpans, 1745  
 Copernicus, Nic., 1473-1543; astro-  
 nomy, attraction, solar system  
 Copleston, bishop; Llandaff, 1827  
 Copley, J., painter, 1738-1815  
 Coran, capt. Thos., *d.* 1751; found-  
 ling hospital, 1739  
 Corday, Charlotte; France, 1793  
 Corder, William; trials, 1828  
 Cordova, general de; Granada, 1492  
 Corelli, A., musician, 1653-1713  
 Corin; libertines, 1525  
 Coriolanus; Rome, Volsci, 490 B.C.  
 Cormac; Cashel, 901  
 Cornuille, P., tragedy, 1666-84  
 Cornelia, Maximilia; vestals, 92  
 Corneliuss, Spitzbergen, 1595  
 Cornelius, P. von; Ger. paint., 1787-  
 1867  
 Cornell, E.; Cornell univ., 1868  
 Cornhill, Henry; sheriff, 1819  
 Cornwall, bp.; Worcester, 1808  
 Cornwallis, abp.; Canterbury, 1768;  
 Lichfield, 1781  
 Cornwallis, marquiss, 1738-1805; ad-  
 miralty, India, America, Banga-  
 lore, Ireland (lord-lieut.), Seringa-  
 patam  
 Cornwallis, E.; Halifax, N.S.  
 Cornebus; Olymptads, 776 B.C.  
 Correggio, A., painter, 1494-1534  
 Corry; duel, 1800  
 Corry, H. T. L., 1803-83; admiralty,  
 1867  
 Cort, H.; Iron, 1781  
 Corte Real; America, north-west  
 passage, 1500  
 Cortez, F., 1485-1554; Mexico, 1521  
 Coryate, Thomas, forks, 1608  
 Cosimo, I.; Port Ferrajo, 1548  
 Costa, M., 1810-84; musician  
 Coster, L.; printing  
 Cottenham, lord; chancellor, lord  
 high, 1836  
 Cottenot, planets, 1878  
 Cottingham, lord; administrations,  
 1635  
 Cotton, R.; Cottonian library, 1600  
 Cotton, M. A.; poisoning, 1873  
 Cotton, sir Stapleton; Villa Franca,  
 1812  
 Cotton, W. J. R.; mayor, lord, 1875  
 Conlomb, C., 1736-1806; electricity,  
 1785



Courbet; China, 1834; Tonquin  
 Courier, P. L.; pamphlets  
 Courtenay; ether, 1759  
 Courtenay, abp. Canterbury, 1381  
 Courtenay; Thomites, 1838  
 Courtenay, sir Wm.; Exeter, 1469  
 Courtois, M. de; iodine, 1812  
 Courvoisier; trials, 1840  
 Cousin, V., Fr. philos., 1792-1867  
 Coussa, baroness A. Burdett, b. 1814;  
 trials, 1847; Columbia market, 1869;  
 Chichester, 1874; Edinburgh, 1873;  
 flower-girl brigade, 1880; children,  
 1884; Baltimore  
 Coventry, sir John; Coventry act,  
 1670  
 Coventry; administrations, 1628-1672  
 Coverdale, Miles, b. 1487; Bible,  
 1535  
 Cowan, Mr.; Kookas, 1872  
 Cowen, J., Newcastle, 1871; demo-  
 cratic federals  
 Cowles, E.; aluminium  
 Cowley, Abraham, poet, 1618-67  
 Cowper, lord; Burford, Halifax,  
 1714  
 Cowper, earl; Gladstone adm., 1880  
 Cowper, E.; printing-machine, 1815  
 —E. A.; electric telegraph, 1879  
 Cowper, Wm., poet, 1731-1800  
 Cox, Walter; trials, 1811  
 Coxwell, Mr.; balloons, 1862-73  
 Coyle, Mr. Bernard; duel, 1802  
 Crabbe, Geo., poet, 1754-1832  
 Crabtree, W.; Venus  
 Craggs, Mr.; Sunderland admin.,  
 1718  
 Crampton, Mr.; United States, 1856  
 Crane, sir Francis; tapestry, 1610  
 Cranbrook, lord; Salisbury adm.,  
 1885, 1886  
 Cranfield, Lionel, lord; administra-  
 tions, 1621  
 Crammer, archbp., 1489-1556; Can-  
 terbury, administrations, 1529;  
 homilies, martyrdom  
 Cranworth, lord; chancellor, 1852  
 Crassus, Marcus, slain; oration, 53  
 B.C.  
 Craterus; Cranon, 322  
 Crawford, earl of; Dunceht, trials,  
 1882  
 Crawford, divorce case; trials, 1886  
 Crawford, A. T.; India, 1889  
 Crawford, earl of; Brechin, 1452  
 Crawley; trials, 1802-1863; steel  
 Crellin, Miss; trials, 1842  
 Crespiigny, Mr.; duel, 1828  
 Cresswell, sir C., 1794-1863; probate,  
 1857  
 Cresswell, F. Walrond; trials, 1877  
 Creswick, T.; paint, 1811-69  
 Crewe, bp.; Bambrongh, 1778  
 Crichton, Jas. (the admirable), m.  
 about 1560-1583  
 Crillon, duc de; Gibraltar, 1782  
 Crisp, sig.; Italy, 1837  
 Cristofalli, pianoforte  
 Crocivitch; Rommelia, 1884  
 Crockett v. Diek; trials, 1818  
 Crockett, Messrs.; leather-cloth  
 Cressus; Lydia, 560 B.C.  
 Croft; impostors, 1553  
 Croft, sir Richard; suicide, 1818  
 Crofts, Mr.; dwarfs, 1653  
 Croke, abp.; Ireland, 1881  
 Crollins; calomel, 1608  
 Croly, Geo.; poet, 1780-1860  
 Crompton, Sam., 1753-1827; cotton;  
 mule, 1779  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 1599-1658; admin-  
 istrations, 1653; Amboyra, agita-  
 tors, commonwealth, England,  
 Drogheda, Dundalk, mace, Ire-  
 land, Marston Moor, Naseby, Wor-  
 cester, Manchester, 1875  
 Cromwell, Richard; administrations,  
 1653; England

Cromwell, T., lord Essex; adminis-  
 tration, 1532; registers  
 Cronin, Dr.; murder; United States,  
 1889  
 Crookes, Wm.; thallium, 1861; spirit-  
 ualism, radiometer, light, otheo-  
 scope, elements  
 Crosbie, sir Edward; trials, 1798  
 Cross, E.; Surrey Gardens, 1831  
 Cross, sir R. A., viscount; Disraeli  
 administration, 1874; Salisbury  
 adm., 1885, 1886  
 Crossley, F.; Halifax, 1837  
 Crouch; trials, 1844  
 Crowse, E.; needles  
 Crowther, lieut.; duel, 1829  
 Crozier, capt.; N.-W. passage, 1845  
 Crudden, Alex.; concordance, 1737  
 Cruikshank, G., 1792-1878; wood-en-  
 graving  
 Ctesias; hist., 398 B.C.  
 Ctesibius, 140 B.C.; clock, organ,  
 pump  
 Cubitt, Mr.; treadmill, 1817; J.,  
 Blackfriars, 1867  
 Cullen, Paul, cardinal; 1803-73  
 Cullen, W., physician, 1712-90  
 Cumberland, duke of; Closterseven,  
 Culloden, Fontenoy, 1745  
 Cumberland, R.; comedies, 1732-  
 1811  
 Cumberland, S.; thought reading  
 Cumming, lord de Roos r.; trials,  
 1837  
 Cumming, Gordon; lion  
 Cumming, rev. Dr. John, 1810-81  
 Cummins, Dr.; reformed episcopal  
 church  
 Cunard, Sam., 1787-1865; steam  
 Curci, Father; Italy, 1877; Jesuits  
 Curio; amphitheatres, abt. 50 B.C.  
 Curran, John Philpot, Irish orator,  
 1750-1817; duel, 1790  
 Currell, T. W.; trials, 1837  
 Cursor, Papius; dials, 293 B.C.  
 Curtius, prof. E.; Olympieum, 1875;  
 philology  
 Curtius, Quintius; earthquakes, 364  
 B.C.  
 Cushing, C., United States, 1873  
 Custer, gen.; Indians, 1876  
 Cuthbert, St. d. 686; Canterbury  
 Cuthbert r. Browne; trials, 1829  
 Cuvier, G., naturalist, 1769-1832;  
 zoology  
 Cuyt, A., painter, 1606-67  
 Cyprian, father, m. 258  
 Cyriacus; Abrahamites  
 Cyril, father, d. 386  
 Cyrus the Great, killed, 529 B.C.;  
 Bactriana, Cyprus, Jerusalem,  
 Media, Persia  
 Cyrus the younger; Cunaxa, 401 B.C.  
 Czermak, Dr.; laryngoscope, 1861

D.

Dacier, mad., 1654-1720; Delphin  
 Dacre, lady Anne; Emmanuel hospi-  
 tal, 1594  
 Dædalus; labyrinth, axe, 1240 B.C.?  
 Dagobert; Denis, St., 673  
 Daguerre, M., 1789-1851; photo-  
 graphy  
 Dahl, professor; dahlias  
 Dale, Rev. T. P.; public worship,  
 1877-1881  
 D'Alembert, Fr. phil., 1717-83; acous-  
 tics  
 Dahlgren, J. A.; engin., 1809-70  
 Dalhousie, marquis of; India (gov-  
 gen.), 1848; Gladstone adm., 1886.  
 Dallinger, W. H.; animalcules, spon-  
 taneous generation  
 Dalmas, A.; trials, 1844  
 Dalling, H. Bulwer, ld.; 1803-72  
 Dalmatia; see *Soult*

Dalrymple, sir Hew; Cintra, 1808  
 Dalton, John, chemist, 1766-1844;  
 atomic theory, 1808  
 Damasus, pope, 366; pontiff, crown,  
 pope, tiara  
 Damian, accordion  
 Damien, father; leprosy  
 Damiens, Damiens' attempt, 1757  
 Dampier; circumnavigator, 1689  
 Dampier, bishop; Ely, 1808  
 Damremont, marshal; Algiers, Con-  
 stantia, 1837  
 Dana, R. H.; United States, 1876  
 Danaus; Greece, 1485 B.C.?  
 Danby, earl of; administrations,  
 1673; physic garden  
 Dangerfield; meat-bul plot, 1679  
 Danican, chess, concerts  
 Daniel prophecies, 606 B.C.  
 Daniel, Sam.; poet-laureate, 1619  
 Danneker, J., sculptor, 1758-1841  
 Dannenberg, gen.; Oltenitz, 1854  
 Dante, Alighieri, Italian poet, 1265-  
 1321  
 Danton, G., exec. 1794; clubs, Fren.  
 Darbois, abp. of Paris; killed, France,  
 1871  
 D'Arblay, mad. (Burney), novelist,  
 1752-1840  
 Darbon r. Rosser; trials, 1841  
 D'Arcon, M.; Gibraltar  
 Dardanus, Ilium, 1480 B.C.  
 Dargan, W., d. 1867; Ireland, Dublin  
 exhibition, 1853  
 Darius; Persia, 521 B.C.; Greece  
 Darling, Grace; Forfarshire, 1838  
 Darling, sir C.; Jamaica, 1857; Vic-  
 toria, 1863  
 Darnes; France, 1840  
 Darney, lord; Scotland, 1565  
 Dartmouth, earl of; Oxford adminis-  
 tration, 1711; Rockingham admin.,  
 1766  
 Darwin, Charles R., naturalist, 1809-  
 82; origin, species, development  
 Darwin, Erasmus, naturalist, 1731-  
 1802; lunar society  
 Dashwood, sir Fr.; Bute admin.,  
 1762  
 D'Aubigné, Merle, ecclesiastical hist.,  
 1794-1872  
 Daubeny, C.; 1795-1867; atomic the-  
 ory, 1850  
 D'Audiffret Pasquier; France, 1875-6  
 Daughish, Dr.; bread, 1856  
 Daun, count, d. 1766, Hochkirchen,  
 Torgau  
 Davenant, William; drama, opera,  
 1684  
 Davenport, Miss; theatres, 1844  
 Davey, sir H., sol. gen., 1826  
 David; Jews, 1065 B.C.  
 David, George; impostors, 1556  
 David I.; Scotland, 1124; Carlisle  
 David, J., painter, 1748-1825  
 Davies, C. L.; phonopore  
 Davila, E. C., Italian historian, 1576-  
 1631  
 Davis, Jefferson, b. 1808; confede-  
 rate states; United States, 1861-86  
 Davis, J.; trials, 1837  
 Davis; N.-W. passage, 1583; quad-  
 rant, China  
 Davis, N.; Carthage, 1867, 1876  
 Davitt, M., and Wilson; trials, 1870;  
 Fenian, 1870, 1881; Ireland, 1882;  
 parliament, 1882  
 Davoust, marshal; Krasnoi, Mo-  
 hilow, Jena, Eckmühl, 1809  
 Davy, sir Humphry, chemist, &c.,  
 1778-1829; Penzance, Royal Institu-  
 tion, barium, electricity, calcium,  
 magnesium, potassium, sodium,  
 safety lamp, strontium  
 Davys, bp.; Peterborough, 1839  
 Daves, abp.; York, 1714  
 Dawkins, capt.; navy of England,  
 1875

- Dawkins, W. B.; caves  
 Dawson, lieut.; Africa, 1872  
 Dawson, J. W.; Eozoön  
 Day (Kossuth's notes case), trials, 1860  
 Day, Mr.; Fairlop fair  
 Daza, H., Bolivia, 1876  
 Deacle v. B. Baring; trials, 1831  
 Deak, F.; Hungary, 1865-75  
 Deane, abp.; Canterbury, 1501  
 Deane, adm.; naval battles, 1653  
 Debain; harmonium  
 De Balton; duels, 1811  
 De Blignières, M.; Egypt, 1879  
 De Brazza; France, 1882; Congo, 1883  
 De Broglie, France, 1879  
 De Burgh, Hubert; Whitehall  
 De Candolle, A., botanist, 1778-1841  
 Decazes, duc; France, 1873-6  
 Decius Mus sacrifices himself, 295 B.C.  
 De Courcy, baron; peers, 1181  
 Dee, Dr. J., d. 1608; astrology  
 Deerfoot, pedestrianism, 1861  
 D'Etrees, see *D'Estrees*.  
 De Fallières, M.; France, 1883  
 De Foe, Daniel, 1663-1731; Robinson Crusoe, Juan, plague  
 De Foix, Gaston; Ravenna, 1512  
 De Gasparis, A.; planets, 1849  
 De Genlis, mad., 1746-1830  
 De Giers, chancellor, Russia, 1882  
 De Grasse, admiral; Chesapeake, naval battles, Tolago, 1781  
 De Grey, earl; Ireland, lord lieutenant, 1427  
 De Grey, Gladstone adm., 1868  
 De Groof, V.; balloons, 1874  
 De Haven, lieut.; Franklin, 1850  
 De Horsey, adm., Peru, 1877  
 Delabeche, H., 1796-1855; geology  
 De la Clue, admiral; Lagos, 1759  
 Delafontaine, M., decipium  
 Delambre, J., Fr. mathemat., 1749-1822  
 De la Rive; Swiss nat. phil., d. 1873  
 De la Roche, Paul, Fr. paint., 1797-1856  
 De la Roncière le Noury, adm.; France, 1875  
 De la Rue; trials, 1845  
 De la Rue, Warren, physicist, 1815-89; envelopes; electric battery; photography, 1857; eclipse, 1860  
 De la Vigne, C.; Parisienne  
 De l'Épée, abbé, 1712-89; deaf  
 De Leasseps, M.; Sucz, 1857  
 Delille, J., Fr. poet, 1738-1813  
 Delisle; Venus  
 De Loundres, Henry; Dublin, 1205  
 De Meritens, electric light, 1879  
 Demetrius; Athens, Macedon, impostors, Poland  
 Democritus, about 400 B.C.; atoms  
 De Moivre; annuities, 1724  
 De Morgan, A., mathematic., 1806-71; almanacs, 1851; paradoxes, 1872  
 Demosthenes, about 382-322 B.C.; philippics  
 Denayrouze, M.; aërophore, 1875  
 Denison, archdeacon; trials, 1856; auricular confession, 1873, Church of England, 1873  
 Denison, bishop; Salisbury, 1801  
 Denison, E. B.; bells, 1856  
 Denison, J. E.; apeaker, 1857  
 Denman, lord, 1779-1854; att.-gen., king's bench  
 Denmark, prince George, admiralty, 1702, queens (Anne)  
 Denner, J., clarinet, about 1690  
 Dennis, W.; fire engine  
 Denny, J.; trials, 1851  
 Depretis, A.; Italy, 1876, 1884  
 De Quincy, Thos., essayist, 1785-1859  
 Derby, countess of; Lathom-house, 1644  
 Derby, earl of, races, 1779  
 Derby, earl of, 1799-1869; Derby admin., 1852, 1858, 1866  
 Derby, earl of; Man, Wigan, Derby  
 Derby, earl of, b. 1826, see Disraeli adm. (Stanley), 1868, 1874; Edinburgh, 1874; Brussels conference, 1874; Turkey, 1876; Berlin, 1876; Russo-Turkish war, II, 1877; Turkey, 1876-7; Gladstone adm., 1880  
 De Roos, lord, v. Cumming; trials, 1837  
 De Rossi, catacombs  
 De Ruyter, adm.; Sheerness, 1667; Chatham, Texel  
 Dervish pasha, Albania, Dulcigno  
 Derwentwater, earl of, executions, 1776; Greenwich  
 Des Cartes, René, 1596-1650; cartesian, rainbow  
 Desmoulins, Camille, exec. 1794; clubs, 1782  
 Desnoyers, L.; charivari  
 Dessaix, general; Marengo, 1800  
 Dessallins; Hayti, 1803  
 De Staël, madame, 1766-1817  
 D'Estaing, count; Bencoolen, 1760; Georgia  
 D'Estre, Mr.; duels, 1815  
 D'Estrees, adm.; Texel, 1673  
 Deuaction; deluge, 1503 B.C.  
 De Veres, earls of Oxford; ld. gt. chamberlain, marquis, duke  
 Devigne, Hen.; billiards, 1571  
 Deville, H. St. C.; aluminium, 1856; platinum, 1859  
 Devon, W. R., earl of, b. 1807; Disraeli, 1868  
 Devonshire, duke of; Devonshire administration, 1756; Cavendish college  
 Dewar, prof. J.; gases; Royal Institution, 1877; elements, 1880-1; oxygen; cold  
 De Wimpfen, gen.; Sedan, 1870  
 De Winter, adm.; Camperdown, 1797  
 De Winton, sir F.; Congo, 1884  
 De Witt; chain shot, 1666; (pensionary) murdered, 1672; Hague  
 De Worris, baron; sugar bonnies  
 Dupleek Singh; India, 1849; Punjab  
 Diaz, B., discovers Cape of Good Hope, 1487  
 Diaz, P.; Mexico, 1867-84  
 Di Bardi, Donato; sculpture, 1383  
 Dibdin, C., 1745-1814; ballads  
 Dibutades; models  
 Dicey, W. T.; steam, 1875  
 Dick, Mr.; trials, 1818  
 Dickens, Chas., novelist, 1812-70  
 Dickinson, capt.; trials, 1820  
 Dickson, col.; trials, 1859, 1863  
 Diderot, D., philos., 1713-84  
 Dilius Julianus; Rome, emp. 193  
 Dido; Carthage, 869 B.C.  
 Didot, M.; paper-making, stereotype  
 Diebitsch, gen.; Balkan, 1829  
 Diefenbach, L., 1806-83; philology  
 Diesbach; prussic acid, 1709  
 Digby, E.; gunpowder plot, 1605  
 Digges, L.; optics, 1671  
 Dilke, C. W.; Athenienna  
 Dilke, sir C., b. 1843; Gladstone adm. 1880; corporations  
 Dilke, lady; burning dead, 1874  
 Dillon, Mr. Luke; trials, 1831  
 Dillon, Mr., Ireland, 1880-1  
 Dimsdale and others; trials, 1878  
 Diocletian; Rome, emp. 284; Dalmatia  
 Diodati, J., theologian, 1576-1649  
 Diodorus Siculus, 50 B.C.-13 A.D.; Etna  
 Diogenes, cynic, d. 323 B.C.  
 Dionysius; Portugal, anno domini, catapulte  
 Dionysius Halicarnassus, Gr. poet, fl. 30 B.C.  
 Dionysius; Syracuse, 406 B.C.  
 Diophantus; algebra, 370  
 Dipenous; sculpture, marble  
 Dircke, H.; ghosts, 1858  
 Disraeli, I., 1767-1848;—Benjamin (earl of Beaconsfield, 1876), 1804-81; Derby admin., 1852, 1858; Disraeli adm., 1868, 1874; cottage; people's tribute  
 Ditmar, C.; duelin, 1870  
 Diver, Jenny; trials, 1740  
 Dixblances, M.; trials, 1872  
 Dixon, capt.; Apollo  
 Dixon, Hepworth, 1821-79; Ebelians, mormonites;—r. Smith (*Pall Mall Gazette*); trials, 1872  
 Dixon, J.; obelisks, (Cleopatra's needle), 1877-8  
 Dixon, Mr.; education, 1874, 1876  
 Dobell, Sydney; poet, 1824-74  
 Döbereiner, J. W., nat. phil., 1780-1849; diffusion, philos. lamp  
 Dockwa, Mr.; penny post, 1633  
 Dodd, Mr.; steamer, 1815  
 Dodd, Dr.; trials (executed for forgery), 1777; Magdalen, forgery  
 Dodd, H. P.; epigrams  
 Doddridge, Philip, theol., 1702-51  
 Dodsley, R.; annual register, 1758  
 Dodson, sir John; admiralty court, 1857;—J. G. Gladstone adm., 1880  
 Dodwell, rev. H. J.; trials, 1878  
 Doggett, Thos.; Doggett prize, 1715  
 Dolbear, prof.; telephotography  
 Dolben, abp.; York, 1683  
 Dolce, gen.; Spain, 1668-9  
 Dolel, C., painter, 1616-86  
 Döllinger, Dr.; papal infallibility, old catholics, 1871  
 Dollond, John, 1760-61; achromatic telescopes, 1753; optics  
 Domenichino, Z., painter, 1581-1641  
 Domingue, M.; Hayti, 1874  
 Dominguez, L.; Carthage, Spain, 1873-4  
 Dominie, R.; Dominicans, 1215  
 Domitian; Rome, emp. 81  
 Donald of the Isles; Harlaw, 1411  
 Donaldson, W. J.; balloons, 1875  
 Donatus, grammarian, fl. 355  
 Donders, phenophthalmoscope, 1870  
 Donizetti, G.; music, 1798-1848  
 Donkin, sir R.; suicide, 1841  
 Donne, W. B., examiner (of plays), 1857  
 Donovan; duels, 1779  
 Doré, Gustave, artist, 1832-83  
 Doria, And., Genoese adm., 1468-1560  
 Dormer, lord; Roman Catholics, 1829  
 Dorregaray, gen.; Spain, 1874-5  
 Dorset, duke of; administrations, 1689; Pellum administration, 1744  
 D'Ouvilliers; Ushant, 1778  
 Dost Mahomed; Afghanistan, 1829-42  
 Douay, gen. A.; Wissembourg, 1870  
 Douglas, earl of; Homildon, 1402  
 Douglas, James; British Columbia, 1858  
 Douglas, Wm.; Otterburn, 1388  
 Douglass, sir John; delicate investigation, 1806;—sir James, Eddystone  
 Doulton, strikes, 1876  
 Douw, Gerard, Dutch paint., 1613-74  
 Dové, H., b. 1803; dichroscope, 1860  
 Dove, W.; trials, 1856  
 Dowdeswell, William; Rockingham administration, 1765  
 Doyle, sir John; Portugal, 1828  
 Doyle, J.; caricatures;—R., 1826-83; Punch  
 Doyle v. Wright; trials, 1851  
 Draco, Athens, 621 B.C.; laws, Draco  
 Drake, Francis, 1545-96; Armada, Cadiz, California, Chatham, circum-



- navigators, Drake's circumnavigation, Deptford, New Albion  
 Drayton, M., poet, 1563-1631  
 Drebhel; optics, 1621; microscope, thermometer  
 Dred Scott case; slavery, U.S.  
 Drentelen, Russia, 1878  
 Dreyse, J. N., 1788-1867; needlegun  
 Drouet; Varennes, 1791  
 Druitt, G.; trials, 1867  
 Drummond, abp.; York, 1761  
 Drummond, gen.; Chippawa, 1814  
 Drummond, lieut.; lime-light, about 1826  
 Drummond, Mr., m.; trials, 1840  
 Druscovitch, N.; and others (police); trials, 1877  
 Dryden, John, poet, 1631-1701; poet laureate  
 Drysdale, Dr.; animalcules  
 Dubois, cardinal, 1656-1723  
 Duboscq, M.; electric lamp, 1855  
 Du Breil de Rays; Port Breton  
 Dubritius, St.; Caerleon, Llandaff, 612  
 Duchesne, Père, see *Hebert*  
 Duchesne; Belgium, 1875  
 Duckworth, sir J.; Dardanelles, 1807  
 Duclerc, M.; France, 1882-3  
 Ducrot, gen., France, 1878; Franco-German war, 1871  
 Ducrow; theatres, Astley's, 1825  
 Dudley, earl of Leicester; administrations, 1558  
 Dudley, lord; administrat., 1551  
 Dudley, Mrs. L. Y.; Fenians, 1885  
 Dudley, W., Birmingham, 1876  
 Duell, William; trials, 1740  
 Dufaure, J. A. S., France, 1876-9; 1798-1881  
 Dufay; electricity, 1733  
 Duff, captain; trials, 1841  
 Dufferin, ld.; Gladstone admn., 1868, 1880; Canada, 1872; Egypt, 1883; Turkey, 1881-4; India, gov. gen., 1884  
 Dufferin lady; India, 1887  
 Duffy, E. G.; Ireland (Young)  
 Dufour-Arès, J. B.; France, 1802-2  
 Dugdale, W., antiquary, 1605-86  
 Duggan, Wm.; trials, 1832  
 Du Guesclin, B.; Montiel, 1369  
 Dullius defeats Carthaginiens, 260 A.C.  
 Dulong, P. L., 1785-1838; acids  
 Dumas, A. D., Fr. nov., 1803-70  
 Dumas, J. B., Fr. chemist, 1800-84; Faraday medal, 1869; Albert medal, 1877  
 Dumouriez, gen., 1739-1823; Jem-mappes, 1792  
 Dun, John; bailiff  
 Dunant, H., Geneva convention  
 Duncan, H.; savings-banks, 1810  
 Duncan, Dr.; ichnology, 1808  
 Duncan; Burma, 1875  
 Duncan I.; Scotland, 1033  
 Duncan, admiral lord; Camperdown, 1797; Texel  
 Duncannon, viscount; Melbourne administration, 1834-5  
 Duncombe, F.; sedan chairs, 1634  
 Dundas, sir D.; com.-in-chief, 1809  
 Dundas, sir David; solicitor-general, 1846  
 Dundas, Henry; Pitt administration, 1804  
 Dundas, gen.; Kilcullen, 1798  
 Dundas, lieut.-col.; Prescott, 1838  
 Dundas, major; trials, 1831  
 Dundas, sir R.; Baltic, 1855  
 Dundee, vice.; Killicrankie, 1689  
 Dundonald, earl, 1775-1860 (see *Cochrane*)  
 Dunn, sir David, vice-adm., 1786-1859  
 Dunn, John, Zululand, 1879  
 Dunn, Richard; trials, 1847  
 Duns Scotus, d. 1308; burying alive, Scotists  
 Dunstan, abp., d. 988; Canterbury, 959; coronation  
 Dupanloup, F. A. P., bishop of Orleans, 1802-78  
 Dupetit-Thouars; Otaheite, 1843  
 Dupont, gen.; Baylen, 1808  
 Durand, sir H.; India, 1871  
 Durazzo, Charles of, m. 1386; Naples, kings, 1381  
 Dürer, A., 1471-1528; engraving  
 Durham, Joseph, sculptor, 1813-77  
 Durham, earl of, 1792-1840; Grey admin., 1830; Canada, 1838  
 Duroc, marshal; Bantzen, 1813  
 Duruof; balloons, 1870-74  
 Dutrochet, R. J. H., 1776-1847; endosmosis  
 Du Val, Claude; robbers, 1670  
 Duvernois, C.; France, 1874  
 Dwyer; trials, 1843  
 Dyce, Wm.; painter, 1806-64  
 Dyke sir, W. H.; Salisbury adm., 1885  
 Dymocke family; championship  
 Dysart peerage, trials, 1881
- E.
- Eadbold; convents, 630  
 Eadmer, d. about 1124  
 Earle, gen.; Soudan, 1885  
 Eastlake, sir C., 1793-1865; Royal Academy; National Gallery, 1850; —C. national gallery, 1878  
 Eaton, Daniel; trials, 1796, 1812  
 Eddy v. McGowan; trials, 1870  
 Eckart; mystic, 1251-1329  
 Eddy, Mrs.; mind cure  
 Eden, bp.; Man, 1847  
 Edgar; England, kings, 958  
 Edgar, rev. Mr.; temperance, 1829  
 Edgely, T.; trials, 1868  
 Edgeworth, Maria; novels, 1767-1849  
 Edinburgh, duke of, see *Alfred*, Eddystone  
 Edison, T. E.; electric pen, &c., microphone, micro-tasimeter, phonograph, telephone  
 Edmunds; zoology  
 Edmund; England, 940, 1016  
 Edmunds, Christiana; poisoning, trials, 1872  
 Edmunds, Mr.; patents  
 Edward the Confessor; England, kings, 1042; Danegeld  
 Edward I.; England, kings, 1272; Lewes, Scotland, Wales  
 Edward III.; England, kings, 1327, Cressy, Sluys, garter  
 Edward IV.; England, kings, 1461; Barnet, Tewkesbury, Towton  
 Edward VI.; England, kings, 1547; Christ's hospital  
 Edward, Black Prince, 1330-76; duke, Cressy, Poitiers  
 Edwards, lieut.; India, 1848  
 Edwards, rev. T., public worship; —Miss A. B., Nov.; Egypt Exploration Fund  
 Edwy; England, 955  
 Egan, Mr.; trials, 1843  
 Egbert; England, kings, 828  
 Egerton, sir Thomas; chancellor, lord high, 1596  
 Egerton, Mr.; burnt, Dublin, 1880  
 Egg, Aug., painter, 1816-63  
 Eglington, earl of; Ireland, lord-lieutenant, 1832; tournament  
 Egmont, lord; administrations, 1763  
 Egremont, earl of; Grenville administration, 1762  
 Ehrenberg, C., naturalist, 1795-1876  
 Eick, H.; trials, 1859  
 Eirinus, Dr., asphalt, 1712  
 Ekenhead, lieut., swimming  
 Elcho, ld. (aft. earl of Wemyss), b. 1818; Adullam, 1866; cabs, volunteers; liberty and reform, 1884  
 Elder, John; Glasgow, 1883  
 Eldon, lord, 1751-1838; chancellor, 1801  
 Eleanor; queens (Edward I., Hen. II. and III.)  
 Elgin, Lord; Elgin marbles; d. 1841; —James, lord, 1811-63; Canada, 1846; China, 1857; Japan, Palmerston, India, 1861; gov't gen., 1861  
 Elgin, earl of; Gladstone admn., 1886  
 Elgin, lord, v. Ferguson; trials, 1807  
 Elijah prophecies about 910 A.C.  
 Elliott, gen.; Gibraltar, 1781  
 Elliott, sir Gilbert; North administration, 1770  
 Elisha prophecies, 896 A.C.  
 Elizabeth, queen, 1533-1603; England, 1558; goose, poor laws, Richmond, Whitehall  
 Elizabeth; England, queens (Edward IV. and Henry VII.)  
 Elizabeth; France, trials, 1794  
 Elkington; gilding, electrotype  
 Ellenborough, lord; att.-gen., 1801; king's bench, delicate investigation; lord (son), 1790-1872; Wellington admin., 1828; India, gov't gen., 1842, 1858, note; Derby admn., 1858  
 Ellesmere, lord; administrations, 1615; chancellors, ld., 1603  
 Ellice, E.; Melbourne administration, 1834  
 Elliot, captain; China, 1840  
 Eliotson, Dr. J., 1785-1868  
 Ellis, Agar; trials, 1878  
 Ellis, sir H., lib. Brit. Mus., 1777-1869  
 Ellis, A. J.; musical pitch  
 Ellis, Wellbore; Grenville administration, 1770  
 Elphinstone, lord; electric light, 1879  
 Elphinstone, admiral; Cape of Good Hope, 1795; Saldanha  
 Elsyng, Wm.; Sion college, 1340  
 Eliot, sir T., "governour"  
 Elzevir family, printers, 1583-1680  
 Emerson, R. W.; essayist, poet, 1803-82  
 Emin Bey; Soudan, 1886  
 Emmet, Robert; rebellions, conspiracies, trials, 1803; press  
 Empedocles; suicide  
 Encke, J. F., 1791-1865; comets, 1818  
 Enderby, Messrs.; southern continent, 1838  
 Engels, prof.; lithofacteur, 1869  
 Enghien, duc d', executed, 1804  
 Ennius, 239-169 B.C.; stenography  
 Enraght, rev. R.; public worship, 1880  
 Eötvös, Joseph; Hung. nov. 1813-71  
 Epaminondas, 371 B.C.; Leuctra, Mantinea  
 Epictetus, philosopher, A. 118  
 Epicurus, 342-270 B.C.; atoms; philosophy  
 Epiphanius, St. abstinence, heresy  
 Erasistratus; anatomy, ab. 300 B.C.  
 Erasmus, D., 1467-1536; Greek language, Rotterdam  
 Eratosthenes; degree, 250 B.C.; armillary sphere  
 Eratosthenes (or Herostratus) fires Diana's temple, 356 B.C.  
 Erechtheus; Athens, 1383 B.C.  
 Eric; Denmark  
 Erichthonius; Troy, 1449 B.C., car  
 Ericsson, capt.; heat, 1853  
 Erle, sir W.; common pleas, 1859  
 Ermenland, bp. of; Prussia, 1871  
 Ernley, sir John; administrations, 1685  
 Errol, earl of; constable of Scotland, lord high  
 Erskine, lord; chancellor, lord Grenville administration, 1806

- Erskine, gen.; India, 1795  
 Esdaile, E.; trials, 1858  
 Esmonde case; trials, 1868  
 Espartero, Marshal, Spain, 1841-75;  
   Bilbao, 1836; d. 1879  
 Esquirol, E.; lunatics, 1810  
 Essex, earl of; administrations, 1532,  
   1579; Newbury, 1643  
 Este, sir Augustus d'; marriage act,  
   royal, 1844  
 Ethelbert, 560, Canterbury  
 Etheldreda; Ely, 673  
 Ethelred, 979; coronation, Danegeld  
 Ethersey, com.; suicide, 1857  
 Ety, W. painter, 1787-1849  
 Euchidas; pedestrianism  
 Euclid; geometry, 300 B.C.  
 Eugene, prince, 1663-1736; Belgrade,  
   Turin, Zenta  
 Eugénie, empress; France, 1853;  
   Marseille, 1882  
 Eugenius; popes, Aquileia  
 Eulenburg, count, Prussia, 1873  
 Eulenstein, Jew's harp  
 Euler, L., 1707-83; acoustics  
 Eumenes; parchment, 190 B.C.  
 Eumolpus; Eleusinian mysteries  
 Eupion gas co.; trials, 1876  
 Euripides, 480-406 B.C.; tragedy  
 Eurytheneus; biarchy, 1902 B.C.  
 Eurysthens; Mycenæ, 1289 B.C.  
 Euseben, L.; poet laureate, d. 1730  
 Eusebius, of Cæsarea, ab. 275-340  
 Eustachius; thoracic duct, 1563  
 Euton divorce case; trials, 1884  
 Euthalius; accents, 458  
 Eutyehes, fl. 447  
 Evander; Cretan games  
 Evans, general de Lacy; British  
   legion, 1835; Spain, 1835; Irun,  
   Sebastian  
 Evans; trials, 1858  
 Evans, J.; man, 1872  
 Evans, M. (G. Eliot), novelist,  
   1820-80  
 Evans, W. E.; harmonium, 1841  
 Evelyn, J., 1620-1706; horticulture,  
   lime-tree, trees  
 Examiner, the; trials, 1812  
 Exmouth, lord; Algiers, 1816  
 Eyre, E. J.; Jamaica, 1864-7  
 Eyre, John; transportation, 1771  
 Ezekiel prophecies about 595 B.C.
- F.
- Faber, F.; oratorians, 1848  
 Fabius, Quintus; painting, 311 B.C.;  
   —Maximus; Allobroges, 121 B.C.  
 Fabii, killed, Cremera, 477 B.C.;  
   Fabii  
 Fabre, M.; France, 1883  
 Fahrenheit, G. D., 1686-1736; ther-  
   mometer, about 1726  
 Faidherbe, gen.; Franco-Pruss. war,  
   1871; St. Quentin, 1871  
 Fairbairn, Mr.; tubular bridge, 1849  
 Fairfax, T.; Naseby, 1645  
 Fairland, Miss; trials, 1874  
 Falck, Dr.; steam-engine, 1779  
 Falconbridge; London, 1453  
 Falconer, H.; geologist, d. 1865  
 Falleri, Marini; Venice, 1335  
 Falk; Prussia, 1873; Germany, 1879  
 Falkland, visct.; Newbury, 1643  
 Falstaff, sir John; taverns  
 Fancourt, Samuel; circulating li-  
   braries, 1740  
 Faraday, Michael, 1791-1867; Royal  
   Institution, chemistry, electricity,  
   gas, magnetism, magneto-electric-  
   ity, ice, Albert medal, Faraday  
 Farewell, lieut., Natal, 1823  
 Farmer and Wallace, electric light,  
   1879  
 Farquhar, Mr., buys Fonthill abbey,  
   1822
- Farr, Dr. W., 1807-83; annuities,  
   1864; statistics  
 Farragut, D., 1861-79, admiral, 1866:  
   United States, 1864  
 Farrar, F. A.; trials, 1868  
 Farrell v. Gordons; trials, 1873  
 Farren, Miss, actress, retires, 1797  
 Farrer; trials, 1859  
 Fatima; Mahometanism, note  
 Faulkner, G.; newspapers, 1728  
 Fauntleroy, H.; forgery, 1824  
 Faure, Jules, electric battery, 1881  
 Faust, John; printing, 1442  
 Faustin I.; Hayti, 1849  
 Faustulus; Alba, 770 B.C.  
 Faux, Guy; gunpowder plot, 1605  
 Favre, Jules; France, 1870-2, d. 1880  
 Fawcett, col.; duel, 1843  
 Fawcett, H., 1833-84; Gladstone  
   adm., postmaster, 1880; parcel post  
   fazy, J. J.; Switzerland, 1878  
 Felix, popes, 269 *et seq.*  
 Fellows, C.; Lycia, 1840  
 Felton assassinated Buckingham at  
   Portsmouth, 1628  
 Fénélon, abp., 1651-1715; Cambray  
 Fenning, Eliza; executions, 1815  
 Fenwick, J.; executions, 1697  
 Feramoz; Afghanistan, 1871  
 Ferdinand; Austria, Naples, Portu-  
   gal, Sicily, Spain, Tuscany, Castile,  
   Cordova  
 Ferdinand of Brunswick, Minden,  
   1759  
 Fergus; Scotland, coronation  
 Ferguson, J.; planets, 1854  
 Fergusson, sir J.; Bombay, 1880  
 Fergusson, James, 1808-86; archi-  
   tecture, 1874-76  
 Fernat; probability  
 Ferrand; France, 1874  
 Ferré; France, 1871  
 Ferraes, earl; trials, 1760  
 Ferrier, Dr. J., 1811-82; vivisection  
 Ferry, J.; France, 1879-84  
 Fessel; gyroscope, 1852  
 Festing, col.; Ashantees, 1873  
 Fichte, Germ. philos., J. G., 1762-  
   1814; Im H., son, 1797-1879  
 Field, Cyrus; electric telegraph,  
   1868  
 Field, J., nocturne  
 Fielding, H., novelist, 1707-54;  
   magistrates  
 Fieschi; France, 1836  
 Figueras; Spain, 1873  
 Figueroa; Spain, 1868  
 Fillmore, M.; United States, presi-  
   dent, 1850; d. 1874  
 Finch, D.; admiralty, 1680  
 Finch, sir John; chancellor, lord;  
   administrations, 1640; Heneage,  
   chancellor, 1673  
 Finiguerra; engraving, 1460  
 Finnerty, Peter; trials, 1808, 1811  
 Finnis, T.; lord mayor, 1856  
 Finnis, col.; India, 1857, note  
 Firth, M., Sheffield, 1879  
 Fish, W.; trials, executions, 1876  
 Fisher, bp.; administrations, 1509;  
   Salisbury; executed, 1535  
 Fisher; duels, 1806  
 Fisk, James; New York, 1871  
 Fitzgerald, H.; life-boat, 1856  
 Fitzgerald, lord; attainder, 1798  
 Fitzgerald, lord, v. Mrs. Clarke;  
   trials, 1814  
 Fitzgerald, lord; Wellington adminis-  
   tration, 1830  
 Fitz-Osborn; justiciars, 1067  
 Fitzpatrick; Grenville adminis-  
   tration, 1806  
 Fitzpatrick, Hugh; trials, 1813  
 Fitz-Roy, R., 1805-65; circumnavi-  
   gation, 1826; New Zealand, 1843;  
   meteorology, 1857  
 Fitzwalter, Robert de; Dunmow,  
   1244
- Fitzwilliam, earl; Grenville admin.  
   1806; Ireland (lord-lieut.); strikes  
   1875  
 Flad, Mr.; Abyssinia, 1866  
 Flamininus; Thrasymene, 217 B.C.  
 Flamm, A. L.; cryptography, 1875  
 Flammock; rebellions, 1497  
 Flamsted, J.; Greenwich, 1745  
 Flanagan, Cath.; poisoning, 1884  
 Flavius; Rome, emperors Vespasian,  
   Titus, Domitian, 69-96  
 Flaxman, J., sculptor, 1754-1826  
 Fleischer, E.; hydrostatics  
 Fleuss, diving, safety lamp  
 Fletcher of Saltoun, fl. 1700; ballad  
 Fletcher, will forger; trials, 1844  
 Fletcher, S. W., trials, 1881  
 Flight and Robson; apollonicon  
   1817  
 Flinders, captain, explores New Hol-  
   land, 1801  
 Flood, Mr.; absentees, 1773  
 Floquet, M.; France, 1883  
 Florence, Eliz.; trials, 1822  
 Flores, gen.; Uruguay, 1863-8  
 Florus, Rom. historian, fl. 106  
 Flotow, F. F. A. von; Ger. mus.  
   1812-83  
 Florens, M. J. P., philos., 1794-  
   1867;—Gustave; France, 1870-1  
 Fohi; China, 2240 B.C.  
 Foix, Gaston de; Ravenna, 1512  
 Folengo, Theo.; macaroni  
 Foley, J. H., sculp., 1818-1886; A  
   bert mem., Faraday mem.  
 Folkestone, lord; arts, soc. of, 1757  
 Folkestone v. Ridsdale; trials, 1871  
 Follitt, sir Wm.; solicitor-gen., a  
   torney-gen., 1844  
 Follitt, bp.; Hereford, 1803  
 Fontaine, M., electric light, 1877  
 Fontana, Mars, 1636  
 Foote, Sam., 1721-77; theatres  
 Foote v. Hayne; trials, 1848  
 Forbes, lord; horse guards, 1702  
 Forbes, Edwd., naturalist, 1815-54  
 Forbes, J. D., nat. philos., 1809-68  
 Ford, sir H. C.; Spain, 1838  
 Förster, abp.; Prussia, 1875  
 Forster, Mr.; Preston, 1715  
 Forster, John; South Kensington  
   Museum, 1876  
 Förster, M.; planets, 1860  
 Forster, W. E.; 1818-86; Gladstone  
   adm., 1868, 1880; imperial fed-  
   eration; Education  
 Forsyth, sir D., Burmah, 1875  
 Forsyth, Rev. Mr.; fire-arms, 1808  
 Fortesque, lord; Ireland, lord-lieut.  
   tenant, 1839  
 Fortesque, C. S.; Gladstone, 1868  
 Forwood, S. (Southey); executioner  
   1866  
 Foscaro, doge; Venice, 1457  
 Foster, John, essayist, 1770-1843  
 Fottrell, capt.; duels, 1817  
 Foucault, J. B. L., 1819-68; pendu-  
   lum, siderostat  
 Fouché, J., duc d'Otranto, 1763-1821  
 Fould, Achille, 1800-67; France,  
   1861  
 Foulis, R. & A., printers, 1740-76  
 Fourdrinier, M.; paper, 1807  
 Fourier, C., d. 1837; Fourierism  
 Fournon, M. de; France, 1877  
 Fowke, capt.; exhibition, 1862; A  
   bert hall  
 Fowler, Mr.; canoe, 1878  
 Fox & Henderson; crystal palace  
   1851  
 Fox, bishop of Winchester; adminis-  
   trations, 1509; privy seal  
 Fox, Samuel; umbrella  
 Fox, Charles James, 1749-1806; du-  
   1779; Portland admin., 1783; In-  
   bill, people  
 Fox, S.; music college, 1880  
 Fox, George, 1624-90; quakers



- Fox, Henry; Newcastle administration, 1757  
 Fox, sir Stephen; Chelsea, 1628  
 Fox, St. G. Lane; electricity (lamp-lighting by), gas  
 Foxe, John, martyrologist, 1517-87  
 Francia, Dr., 1755-1840; Paraguay  
 Francis, St., 1182-1226; Cordeliers  
 Francis I., emperor; Germany, 1745; Austria, 1804  
 Francis I.; France, 1515; duelling, cloth of gold, Marignan, Pavia, Sicily  
 Francis Joseph; Austria, 1848; assassinations, Hungary, 1848  
 Francis; trials, 1842  
 Franklin, John, Athenæum (journal)  
 Francis, sir Philip, 1740-1818; Junius  
 Francis de Sales, St., 1567-1622, "Devout Life"  
 Francisco d'Assise; Spain, 1846  
 Francke, A.; orphan-houses, 1698  
 Frankfort, lord, v. Alice Lowe; trials, 1842, 1852  
 Frankland, Edw.; amyl, ethyl, methyl, 1849  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 1706-90; electricity, 1752; lightning  
 Franklin, sir John; north-west passage, 1825; Franklin  
 Franks; suicide, trials, 1825  
 Fraser v. Bagley; trials, 1844  
 Freimer, M. de; France, 1885  
 Frederick, trials, 1874  
 Frederick, duke of York, 1762-1827; York  
 Frederick II.; Corte Nuova, 1237  
 Frederick; Germany, Prussia, Hesse, Nuremberg, Palatinate, Prague, Hochkirchen, Torgau  
 Frederick III.; Germany, 1888  
 Frederick-Augustus; Poland, 1697  
 Frederick-Charles, prince of Prussia, Franco-Pruss. war, 1870-1; Metz, 1870  
 Frederick-Lewis, prince; Wales, 1729  
 Frederick William, I.—IV.; Prussia; assassinations  
 Freeling, S.; Grenada, 1871  
 Freeman, E. A., conquest, 1870-6  
 Frelinghuysen, Mr.; United States, 1881  
 Fremantle, Rev. W. H.; dissenters, 1875  
 Fremont, J. C., b. 1813; U. States, 1856  
 Frémry, M.; steel, 1861  
 French, col.; trials, 1820  
 Freney; trials, 1749  
 Frere, sir Bartle, 1815-84; slave trade, Zanzibar, 1872; cape, 1876; Kaffraria, 1878, celibacy  
 Frère-Orban; Belgium, 1868, 1878  
 Frewen, abp.; York, 1660  
 Freychinet, M. de, France, 1879  
 Frichot, opheideide  
 Frith, W. P., painter, b. 1819  
 Privell, Wm., post-office, 1631  
 Probsier, sir Martin, d. 1594; north-west passage, 1576  
 Froggatt, E.; trials, 1877-1879  
 Froissart, historian, 1337-1410  
 Frost, John, charist; Newport, 1839  
 Frost, W. E. R. A., 1830-77  
 Froude, J. A., historian, b. 1818; South African confederation, 1875  
 Frumentius; Abyssinia, 329  
 Fual Pasha, 1814-69; Damascus, Turkey, 1860-9  
 Fuller, J.; Royal Institution, 1833  
 Fuller case; India, 1876  
 Fulton, R., 1765-1815; steam-engine, 1803  
 Furley, Mary; trials, 1844  
 Furneaux, capt.; Adventure Bay, New Holland; returns, 1774  
 Furness, Mrs. H.; concordance, 1876  
 Fuseli, H., painter, 1741-1825
- G.  
 Gabelentz, H. C. von der; language, 1874  
 Gage, gen.; America, 1775  
 Gaine, W.; parchment paper, 1857  
 Gainsborough, Thomas, painter, 1727-88  
 Galba; Rome, emp., 68  
 Gale, balloons, gunpowder, 1865  
 Gale, Sarah, and Greenacre; trials, 1857  
 Galen, 130-200; physic  
 Galgacus, 84; Granipians  
 Galileo di Galilei, 1564-1642; acoustics, astronomy, falling bodies, harmonic curve, ice, inquisition, pendulum, planets, sun, telescopes  
 Gall, J., 1758-1828; craniology  
 Gallagher, J.; trials, 1883  
 Galle, Dr.; Neptune, 1846  
 Gallien; balloons, 1755  
 Gallienus; Rome, emp. 260  
 Galton, F.; composite portraits, 1877; heredity  
 Galvani, Louis, 1737-98; electricity, 1791; voltaic pile  
 Galway, earl of; Almanza, 1707  
 Gama, Vasco de, d. 1525  
 Gambetta, L. 1838-82; France, 1870-81; opportunists, scrutin  
 Gambier, lord; Basque Roads, 1809; Copenhagen  
 Gambier and Rumble, trials, 1869  
 Gambrell, trials, 1878  
 Gamgee, A.; Roy. Inst. 1884  
 Gamgee, J.; glacierium, 1876  
 Gamond, Thomé de; tunnels, 1867  
 Ganganelli; Clement XIV., popes, 1769  
 Gangeland; apothecary  
 Gardiner, A.; Natal, 1835  
 Gardiner, bp.; administrations, 1529  
 Gardiner, lieut. Alan; missions, 1850  
 Garfield, gen., J. A., United States, 1880  
 Garibaldi, Joseph, 1807-82; Italy, 1850-76; Solferino, Sicily, Naples, Voltorno; Franco-Prussian war, 1870  
 Garmerin, M.; balloons, 1802  
 Garnet; gunpowder plot, 1605  
 Garnet, Dr. Thos.; Royal Institution, 1801  
 Garrett-Anderson, Mrs.; physic, 1865  
 Garrick, David, 1716-79; theatres, Drury-lane, jubilees  
 Garrison, W. L.; slavery in United States, 1831  
 Garrod, A. H.; Royal Institution, 1875  
 Garrow, Wm.; att.-gen., 1813  
 Garth, Dr.; Kit-Cat club, 1703  
 Gaskell, Mrs. E. C. novelist; 1811-65  
 Gassendi, 1592-1655; atoms, sun, sound  
 Gaston de Foix; Ravenna, 1512  
 Gates, gen.; Saratoga, 1777; Camden, 1780  
 Gauden, bp.; eikon basilike, 1649  
 Gauden, M.; sapphire, 1857  
 Gaunt, John of, b. 1340; Ghent, roses, wars  
 Gansius, 335 B.C.; caustic  
 Gavarni, French caric. 1801-66  
 Gavestons, beheaded, 1312; rebellions  
 Gay, John, 1688-1732; fables, operas  
 Gay-Lussac, J., 1778-1850; balloons  
 Gayer, J., lion-sermon  
 Ged, William; stereotype, 1730  
 Geffcken, Dr.; Prussia, 1888  
 Geffard, gen. Fabre; Hayti, 1838  
 Gelasius I.; popes 492; breviary, pall; Candelmas  
 Gellert, C. F., Germ. fabulist, 1715-69
- Gellius, Aulus, Latin miscellany, A. 117-180  
 Gelon; Syracuse, 485 B.C. Himera  
 Genghis Khan; see *Jenghis Khan*  
 Genseric lands in Africa, 429  
 Geoffroy, M. H.; asbestos  
 George, David, d. 1536; family of love  
 George, St.; garter  
 George I.—IV., England; kings, assassinations  
 George I.—V.; Hanover (kings); assassinations  
 George I.; accession, 1714  
 George II.; Dettingen, 1743  
 George, H.; land nationalization, United States, 1886-7  
 George, king, Bonny  
 Georgi; dahlia, 1815  
 Geramb, baron; aliens, 1812  
 Gerard, J.; physic garden, 1567  
 Gerbert, d. 1003; arithmetic  
 Germaine, lord George Sackville; Minden, 1759  
 Germanus; Sodor, 447  
 Gerstenzweig, general; Poland, m. 1861  
 Gervinus, G. G., Germ. hist. 1805-71  
 Gesler; Switzerland, 1306  
 Geta; Rome, emp. 211  
 Gholam Hussein, Afghanistan, 1878-81; India, 1881  
 Gibbins, Mr., killed; riots, 1831  
 Gibbon, Edward, historian, 1737-94  
 Gibbons, Grinling, sculptor, 1648-1721  
 Gibbons, Orlando; music, 1853-1625  
 Gibbs, J., architect, 1674-1754  
 Gibbs, sir V.; attorney-gen., 1807; common pleas, 1814  
 Gibbs, W. A.; corn, 1863; hay, 1875  
 Gibbs, W.; Kebble college, Christ's hospital, 1877  
 Gibson, J., sculptor, 1791-1866; Royal academy  
 Gibson, T.; concordance, 1535  
 Gibson, T. M., 1807-84; Palmerston administration, 1859  
 Giesmar, general; Praga, 1831  
 Giffard, sir Hardinge S.; solicitor-general, 1875; chancellor, ld., Halsbury, 1885  
 Gifford, lieut.; Kildare, 1798  
 Gifford, R.; attorney-gen., 1819  
 Gifford; steam-injector  
 Gifford, Wm., 1757-1826; Quarterly Rev., 1809  
 Gilbert v. Enoch (*Pall Mall Gaz.*) trials, 1873  
 Gilbert, archbp.; York, 1757  
 Gilbert, sir Humphry, 1539-84; Newfoundland  
 Gilbert, Dr., 1540-1603; electricity, 1600; magnetism  
 Gilbert, gen.; Ferozeshah, 1845  
 Gilbert, G.; executions, 1862  
 Gilbert, W. G.; operas  
 Gilchrist, earl (of Angus), 1037  
 Gilchrist, steel  
 Gildas, historian, 516-570  
 Gill, D.; star  
 Gillam, Rd.; trials, 1828  
 Gillespie, col.; Vellore, 1806  
 Gillespie, gen.; Kalunga, duel, 1788  
 Gillott, J.; steel pens  
 Gillyray, J. 1785-1815; caricatures  
 Ginkel, gen.; Aughrim, 1691  
 Gintl, Dr.; electric telegraph (duplex) 1853  
 Gioberti, Italian writer, 1801-52  
 Gioja, F.; compass, 1302  
 Giotto, painter, 1276-1336  
 Giudetti, passion music  
 Gladstone, rev. Mr.; trials, 1852  
 Gladstone, J. H.; copper-zinc couple, 1872; physical society, 1874; education society  
 Gladstone v. Gladstone; trials, 1875  
 Gladstone, W. E.; b. 1809, Gladstone adm. 1868-36, suspensory act; Eng-

- land, 1877-8; Dublin, 1878; parliament, 1881; Kilmainham
- Glaisher, J.; meteorology, 1850; balloons, 1862
- Glanville, R. de, ch. justice, 1180
- Glas, capt., murdered; trials, 1766
- Glas, John, 1698-1773; Glasites, 1727
- Glischen, count; England, 1877
- Glendower, Owen; Wales, 1400
- Glenelg, lord (Charles Grant), d. 1866; Wellington adm., 1828
- Glerawley, lord, v. Burn; trials, 1820
- Gloucester, duke of; marriage act, 1772
- Glover, col.; Ashantees, 1874
- Glover, E. A.; trials, 1858
- Glover, sir H.; Leeward Isles
- Gluck, C.; music, 1714-87
- Gobelins, G.; tapestry, Gobelins
- Goderich, lord, d. 1859; Goderich
- Godfrey, M.; bank of England, 1694
- Godfrey of Bouillon; Jerusalem, 1099
- Godolphin, earl; Godolphin adm., 1684
- Godoy, M., prince of the peace; Spain, 1806; d. 1851
- Godwin, sir G.; Pegu, 1852
- Godwin, Wm., 1756-1836; politics, novels
- Goethe, or Göthe; German miscel., 1749-1832
- Goffart, M.; ensilage
- Gog and Magog; Guildhall
- Gold, F. I., 1881, railways, 1881, trials
- Goldoni, Ch., Ital. dramatist, 1707-93
- Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), b. 1821; Nightingale fund
- Goldschmidt, H., 1802-66; planets, 1852
- Goldsmids; trials, 1873
- Goldsmith, Oliver; poet, miscel. 1728-74
- Goncourt, naturalism
- Gonsalvo de Cordova, gen., d. 1515; Garigliano
- Gonzales, F. O., Spain, 1879, Mexico, 1880.
- Gooch, lady, trials, 1878
- Good, Daniel; trials, 1842
- Goodenough, lieut.; massacres, 1875
- Goodrich, bp.; administrations, 1551
- Goodwin, bp., H. Carlisle, 1870
- Goodyear, C.; caoutchouc
- Gordian; Rome, emperors
- Gordon, col.; duels, 1783
- Gordon, lord G., d. 1793; riots, libel, trials, 1781, 1788
- Gordon, gen. Charles George; China, 1863; Egypt, 1874; Abyssinia; Basuto, Congo, Khartoum, Soudan, 1883-4; Gordon memorial
- Gordon, sir A. H., 1833-85; Fiji, 1875; N. Zealand, 1880
- Gordons, L. and L.; trials, 1804
- Görgey, gen.; Hungary, 1849
- Gorham v. bishop of Exeter; trials, 1849
- Gorst, E. G.; Salisbury adm., 1885
- Gortschakoff, gen.; Kalafat, 1854; Silistria, Tchernaya
- Gortschakoff, prince A., statesman, 1798-1883; Vienna conference, 1853; Poland, 1861; Russo-Turkish war, II. 1877-8; Russia, 1856-83
- Göthe, J. H. G., b. 1831; Gladstone adm., 1868; Egypt, 1876; Turkey, 1880-1; parliament, 1883; Salisbury adm., 1887
- Goss v. Whitlake, trials, 1870
- Gossett, sir W.; trials, 1842
- Gosset, P.; parliament, 1885
- Gosset, R. A.; parliament, 1885
- Gough, sir Hugh, 1772-1869; China, 1841; India, 1846; Goojerat, So-branon, Ferozeshah
- Goulard; France, 1874
- Goulburn, H.; Wellington administration, 1828
- Gould, J., 1804-81; birds, works on, 1832-78; humming-birds, 1862
- Gould, Jay, New York, 1872
- Gould, Miss; trials, 1822
- Gould, murderer; trials, 1840
- Gourko, gen.; Russo-Turkish war, II. 1878; Schipka
- Gourlay, captain; duels, 1824
- Gower, earl; Wilmington adm., 1742; North adm., 1770
- Gower, F. A., telephone, balloons, 1885
- Gower, J., poet; d. 1402
- Gracchus, Tiborius, slain, 133;—Caius slain, 121 B.C.
- Grady, Mr.; duel, 1827
- Gräbe and Liebermann, alizarine
- Grevius, J. G. and G.; thesaurus
- Grafton, duke of; Rockingham adm., 1765; Grafton adm., 1767
- Graham, bp.; Chester, 1848
- Graham of Claverhouse, 1650-89; Killiecrankie
- Graham, A.; planets, 1848
- Graham, C. C.; Grenada
- Graham, gen.; Barossa, 1811; Sebastian, Bergen-op-Zoom
- Graham, Mr.; pendulum, 1715; magnetism, 1722
- Graham, H. C., and others; trials, 1886
- Graham, Mr.; duels, 1791
- Graham, gen. sir Gerald; Egypt, 1882; Soudan, 1884
- Graham, sir James, 1792-1861; Grey, Peel
- Graham, Thos., 1805-69; mint, diffusion, dialysis, atmolysis
- Grammont, due de, Dettingen, 1743
- Granard, Arthur, earl of; Kilmainham, 1675
- Granby, marquis of; Chatham adm., 1766
- Grant, Alb.; Leicester square, 1874; trials, 1875-6; painting, 1877
- Grant, capt. John; cookery, 1857; cottager's stove
- Grant, sir Colquhoun; duel, 1835
- Grant, sir F., 1800-78; Royal Academy, 1866-78
- Grant, G. B.; calculating machine, 1874
- Grant, lieut.; trials, 1816, 1844; Central Africa, 1863
- Grant, see *Glenelg*
- Grant, gen. Ulyssea, 1828-83; United States, 1863-73; Pittsburg, 1862
- Grantham, ld.; Shelburne adm. 1872
- Grantley, F. Norton, ld.; attorney-gen., 1763
- Granville, earl; Russell, Palmerston adm., 1851; Gladstone adm. 1868, 1880, 1886
- Gratian; canons, 1140
- Gratian, Rome, emp. 367-83
- Grattan, Henry, orator, 1750-1820; duelling, 1800, 1820
- Grattan, T. Colley, novelist, 1796-1864
- Grattoni, Alps (tunnel)
- Graves, adm. sir T., Bassetterre, 1782
- Gray, bp.; Bristol, 1827; see *Cape-town*
- Gray, ld. mayor, E. D.; Ireland, 1882
- Gray, E.; telephone, 1873
- Gray, Thomas, poet, 1716-71
- Greathead, Mr.; life-boats, 1789
- Greatrix, Val.; impostors, 1666
- Greaves, lord; suicide, 1830
- Grech, prof.; fire-detector
- Greeley, Horace, 1811-72; United States, 1872
- Greeley, lieut.; N. E. & W. pass., 1881-4
- Green, Charles, 1786-1870; balloons, 1828
- Green, rev. S., public worship, 1880
- Green, J. R.; hist., 1837-83
- Green, J.; seraphine
- Greenacre, J.; trials, 1837
- Greene, general; Camden, 1781
- Greenwood, T.; file, 1860
- Gregg, Dr.; reformed episcopal church
- Grégoire, M.; national convention, 1792
- Gregory the Great; chanting Christianity
- Gregory I.—XVI.; popes, 590 *et seq.*
- Gregory VII.; Italy, 237
- Gregory XI., pope; pallium
- Gregory XIII.; calendar, 1582
- Gregory Nazianzen, Greek father 326-390?
- Grenfell, gen.; Soudan, 1888
- Grenville, George; Newcastle administration, 1754; Grenville administration, 1763
- Grenville, F.; British Museum, 1840
- Grenville, lord; Grenville adm., 1806; delicate investigation
- Gresham, sir T., d. 1579; Gresham
- Grévy, Jules, France, 1871-8
- Grey, bp.; Hereford, 1832
- Grey, earl, 1764-1845; Grey, reform
- Grey, Henry, earl; Russell administration, 1835
- Grey, lady Jane, exec. 1554; England, queens
- Grey, lord; Pomfret castle, 1483
- Grey, sir George; Russell adm., 1846; Palmerston adm., 1855
- Grey, sir G.; Cape, 1856
- Grey, Stephen; electricity, 1720
- Griesbach, J., critic, 1745-1812
- Griffith, sir R., Griffith's valuation
- Grimaldi, Joseph, clown; retires, 1828
- Grimm, Jacob, 1785-1863; Wilhelm 1786-1859; dictionary (German)
- Grimm's law
- Grindall, abp.; York, 1570; Canterbury, liturgy
- Grinfield, general; Demerara, 1803
- Tobago
- Grinnell, Mr.; Franklin expedition, 1850
- Grinstead, Capt.; Princess Alice
- Grist, inadmde, d. 1869
- Grissell, C. E., parliament, 1879-80
- Grocyn, Wm.; Greek, 1490
- Grogan, col., captured; U. States, 1841
- Gronovius, J., thesaurus, 1657-1702
- Gros, baron; China, 1858
- Grote, G., historian, 1794-1861
- Grotius, H., 1583-1645; philosophy
- Grove, sir G.; crystal palace, 1874
- music (dict.), 1878
- Grove, sir W. R., nat. phil. & judge b. 1811; voltaic battery, 1839; correlation, 1842; continuity, 1866
- antagonism
- Groves, W., electric balance, 1879
- Growse, Elias; needles
- Guelph; Bavaria, Brunswick
- Guericke, Otto von, 1602-1686; electricity, 1647; Magdeburg
- Guérin-Ménéville, silk (aillantine), 1858
- Guersey, W. H.; trials, 1858
- Guesclin, B. du, d. 1380
- Guibert, abp.; France, 1876
- Guibord, J.; Montreal, 1875
- Guicciardini, F., hist., 1482-1540
- Guido, Aretino, fl. 1030
- Guido, Reni, painter, 1575-1642
- Guilford, earl of; trials, 1853
- Guillemin, A.; comets
- Guillermo; Hayti, 1877
- Guinness, sir B., 1798-1868; Patrie, St., 1863
- Guiscard; Naples, 1059; consp. cles, 1710



- Guise, dukes of; Guise  
Guiteau, C. J., assassin, United States, 1831-2  
Guizot, F., 1787-1874; France, 1840-48-70  
Gunter, E.; Gunter's chain, 1606  
Gurney, G.; Bude light, 1841  
Gurney, Messrs.; trials, 1869  
Gurney, Russell; records, 1856-78  
Gurwood, colonel; suicide, 1845  
Gussfeld, Dr.; Africa, 1873  
Gustavus Adolphus, killed, Lutzen, 1632; Sweden, Munich  
Gustavus Vasa; Sweden, 1521  
Gustavus I.—IV.; Sweden  
Gutenberg, J., d. 1467; printing  
Guter, of Nuremberg; air, 1659  
Gutierrez, T., Peru, 1872  
Guy Faux; gunpowder plot, 1605  
Guy, Thos.; Guy's hospital, 1721  
Guyton-Morveau; balloons, 1784-94  
Guzman, Dominic de; beads, 1202  
Gwynne, Nell; bell-ringing, 1687  
Gyges; Lydia, 718 B.C.  
Gylippus, 414 B.C.; Syracuse
- H.  
Habakkuk, prophet, ab. 326 B.C.  
Hachette, Jeanne de la; Beauvais, 1472  
Hacker, L.; Sunday schools, 1740  
Hacker, Matilda, trials, 1879  
Hackett, Wm.; impostors, 1591  
Hackman, Mr.; trials, 1770  
Hackworth, T.; steam, 1825  
Haddington, earl of; Ireland (lord-lieut.), 1834  
Haden, Seymour; burials, 1875  
Hadley; quadrant, 1731  
Hadrian; Rome, emperor, 117  
Häkel, prof.; development  
Häcker; magnetism, 1851  
Hafiz, Persian poet, fl. 14th century  
Haggai prophesies about 630 B.C.  
Haggart, David; trials, 1821  
Haggarty and Holloway; trials, 1807  
Hahnemann, Sam., 1755-1843; homeopathy  
Hakluyt, R.; geog., 1553-1616  
Hakon; Iceland  
Hale, sir Matthew, judge, 1609-76  
Hales, Stephen, philosopher, 1677-1761  
Haley, J. E. F., mus. comp. 1799-1862  
Halifax, earl of; Halifax administration, 1714; trimmer; see Wood  
Hall, A.; astronomy; Mars, 1877  
Hall; steam, 1840  
Hall, sir B.; health, Palmerston administration, 1855  
Hall, John; lead  
Hall, sir C., vice-chancellor, 1873  
Hall, Marshall, physiol., 1790-1857  
Hall, Rev. Robert, 1764-1831  
Hall, Sam., d. 1862; lace  
Hall v. Sempole; trials, 1862  
Hallam, Henry, hist., 1778-1859  
Haller, A. von; physiol., 1708-77  
Halley, Edmund, astronomer; Greenwich, 1729; Venus  
Halloran, Dr., transported for forging a frank, 1818 [1886  
Halsbury, Id.; Salisbury adm., 1885, 1886  
Hamdi Pasha; Turkey, 1878  
Hamel, J.; Mont Blanc, 1820  
Hamilton; Carthage, 237 B.C.  
Hamilton; duels, 1748, 1804  
Hamilton and Douglas cause; trials, 1769  
Hamilton, bp.; Salisbury, 1854  
Hamilton, duke of; duelling, 1712; trials, 1813  
Hamilton, F. W., guards  
Hamilton, Id. George; Salisbury adm., 1835, 1836  
Hamilton, James, marquis of; administrations, 1640  
Hamilton, J.; court of honour  
Hamilton, J. B.; vocalion  
Hamilton, Mary; trials, 1736  
Hamilton, sir W.; Herculeaneum  
Hamilton, W. R.; Elgin marbles  
Hamilton, sir W.; quaternions  
Hammond, Mr.; ambassadors, 1791  
Hampten, Richard; administrations, 1690  
Hampten, John, killed, 1643; ship-money, Chalgrove  
Hanlan, E.; boat race, 1882  
Hancock, T.; caoutchouc, 1843  
Handcock; trials, 1855  
Hanel, G. F., 1684-1759; Handel, opera, oratorios, Judas, Joshua, Messiah, Rule Britannia  
Hannen, sir James; divorce ct., 1872; Parnellites, 1883  
Hannibal, Carthaginian, 247-183 B.C.; Rome, Bernard, Saguntum, Spain, Cannæ, Carthage, Zama  
Hans Sachs, 1494-1578; minne-singers  
Hansom, Joseph; cabs  
Hanson, capt.; duels, 1776  
Hanway, Jonas, d. 1786; marine society; umbrella  
Harcourt, lady; fête de vertu  
Harcourt, lord; Oxford administration, 1711  
Harcourt, sir W. V., solicitor-general, 1873; Gladstone admin., 1880; London Municipal Bill  
Hardicanute; England, 1039  
Harding, prof.; planets, 1804  
Hardinge, sir Henry (aft. lord), 1846; India  
Hardinge, Mr.; journals, 1752  
Hardwicke, earl of; Pelham admin., 1744; Derby admin., 1852; Ireland (lord-lieut.), 1801  
Hardy, Gathorne, vice. Cranbrook b. 1814; Disraeli administration, 1868 and 1874; Salisbury adm., 1885  
Hare, R.; blowpipe, 1802  
Hargrave, E.; Australia, 1851  
Hargreaves, J.; cotton, 1767  
Harley, Robert; Godolphin administration, 1702; Harleyan library, see Oxford  
Harley, R. W.; Tobago, 1875  
Harmodius kills Hipparchus, 514 B.C.  
Harney, gen.; United States, 1855  
Harold II.; Hastings, 1066  
Haroun-al-Raschid, caliph, 765-809  
Harpur, W.; Bedford, 1561  
Harrington, J.; oceana, 1656; trials, 1878  
Harrington, earl of; Pelham administration, 1744  
Harriot, T., algebra, 1631  
Harris, Mr.; organs, 1682; clocks, apples, fluxions, pendulum  
Harris, sir W. S., 1792-1867; lightning conductors, 1820-54  
Harrison, B.; United States, 1888-9  
Harrison, F.; positive phil.  
Harrison, gen.; United States, president, 1841  
Harrison, J.; pneumatic loom, 1864; Harrison, 1714  
Harrison, Mr.; congelation, 1857, 1873  
Harrowby, earl of; Pitt administration, 1804, et seq.  
Harrowby, Dudley F., earl of; Salisbury adm., 1885  
Harsnet, archbp.; York, 1628  
Hartinger, Mr.; duels, 1820  
Hartington, marquess of; Gladstone administration, 1868, 1880, & 1882  
Hartland, sir R.; Madras, 1771  
Hartmann, Russia, 1880  
Harvey, B. Bagenal; trials, 1798  
Harvey, Dr. William, 1578-1657; blood, anatomy, midwifery, generation  
Harwood; porter, 1730  
Hasokka, emperor's hymn, 1797  
Hasdrubal; Carthage, Spain; Metastaurus, 207 B.C.  
Hassall, A. H.; food  
Hassan and Hussan, drama  
Hastings, marquess of; India, gov.-gen. 1813  
Hastings, Warren, 1733-1818; India, 1772; Chunnar, Hastings  
Hatchell, sir; duels, 1814  
Hatfield fires at George III.; trials, 1800  
Hatfield; executions, 1803  
Hatherley, Id. chancellor, 1868  
Hatton, sir Christopher, d. 1591; chancellor (lord high), master in chancery  
Hausmann; Paris, France, 1869  
Hady, R., 1743-1822; crystallography  
Hady, V.; blind school, 1804  
Havelock, gen.; India, 1857; Cawnpore  
Hawke, adm.; naval battles, 1747  
Hawkesbury, lord; administrations, 1807; Amiens  
Hawke, lieut.; duels, trials, 1846  
Hawkins, J.; piano  
Hawkins, sir John, d. 1595; Guinea, slave trade, 1562; potatoes, tobacco, Chatham  
Hawthorne, Nat., Amer. nov. 1804-64  
Hay, lord John; British legion, 1835; St. Sebastian's  
Haydn, Joseph [first compiler of this book], d. 1856  
Haydn, Joseph, mus. comp.; 1732-1809; Creation, Emperor's hymn  
Haydon, Benj., painter, 1786-1846  
Hayes, Mr.; duels, 1728, 1806; trials, 1802  
Hayes, sir H. B.; trials, 1800  
Hayes, R. B.; United States, 1876  
Hayman, Dr. H.; Rugby; trial 1874  
Hayman, gen.; Hungary, 1849  
Hayter, sir G.; painter, 1792-1871  
Hayter, sir Wm., whip  
Hayward; trials, 1821  
Haywood, W.; Holborn, 1869  
H. B.; caricatures  
Head, sir Francis; Canada, 1836  
Heardorf, marquess of; trials, 1805  
Heard, north-west passage, 1769  
Heath, archbp.; York, 1555  
Heberden, Dr.; Humane Society, 1774  
Hebert, J. R. (père Duchesne), executed, 1794  
Hector of Troy, slain, 1183 B.C.  
Heenan, J.; boxing, 1860  
Hegel, G., philosopher, 1770-1831  
Hehl; animal magnetism, 1774  
Heine, H., German poet, 1799-1856  
Helena, St.; cross, 328; Bethlehem  
Heliodoros, fl. 398; romances  
Heliogabalus; Rome, emp. 218; silk  
Helmholtz, H., b. 1821; ophthalmoscope, 1851; acoustics  
Héloïse, d. 1164; Abélard  
Hells, sir Arthur, hist. and miscel., 1811-75  
Helsham, capt.; duels, 1829  
Hemans, Felicia, poet, 1794-1835  
Hencke; planets, 1845  
Henderson, sir E., police, —. A.; proverbs  
Henderson, T.; stars  
Heneage, E.; Gladstone adm., 1886  
Hengist; otcarch, Salisbury  
Henley, lord; Grenville admin., 1763  
Henley, Jos.; Derby adm., 1852  
Henley, orator, d. 1756  
Hennessy, J. P.; Bahama, 1874; Barbados, 1875-6; Mauritius

- Hennis, Dr.; duels, 1833  
 Henrietta; queens (Charles I.)  
 Henry; kings; England, France, Germany, Spain  
 Henry I.; Tinchebray, 1106  
 Henry V.; Agincourt, 1415; Cherbourg  
 Henry VII.; Bosworth, 1485  
 Henry VIII.; England, 1509; age, defender, field, monasteries, spurs  
 Henry II., France; tournaments, 1559  
 Henry III., France; assassinations  
 Henry IV.; France, 1589; Nantes, Ravallac, Yvres, assassination  
 Henry, Joseph, Am. nat. phil. 1797-1878  
 Henry, Paul and Prosper; planets, 1872-8  
 Henry the Lion; Brunswick, 1139  
 Henshaw, Mr.; duels, 1820  
 Henty, Mr.; Victoria, 1834  
 Hepburn, ensign; trials, 1811  
 Heracitus, philosopher, fl. 500 B.C.  
 Heracitus; cross, 615  
 Herbert, adm.; Bantry Bay, 1689  
 Herbert, George, ch. poet, 1593-1633  
 Herbert of Cherbury, lord, 1581-1648; dclsm  
 Herbert, Sidney (aft. lord), 1810-61; Peel, Palmerston adminis.  
 Herbert, W., trials, 1880  
 Hercules Tyrus; purple  
 Herder, J. G. von, philosopher, 1744-1803  
 Herkomer, M.; art school, 1883  
 Hermann (Arminius), Germany, 9  
 Hero of Alexandria, fl. 284-221 B.C.  
 Herod; Jews, 42 B.C.  
 Herodian, hist., fl. 173  
 Herodotus, b. 484 B.C.; history  
 Herophilus; anatomy, 302 B.C.  
 Herostratus fires the temple at Ephesus, 356 B.C.  
 Herries, J. C.; Peel adm. 1834  
 Herring, abp.; Canterbury, 1747  
 Herring, Mrs.; trials, 1773  
 Herrmann, R.; ilmenium  
 Herschell, ld.; sol. gen., 1880; chancellor, ld., 1886  
 Herschel, J. F., 1792-1871; actinometer, photography  
 Herschel, W., 1738-1822; Saturn, astronomy, telescope, sun, Uranus, nebular hypothesis  
 Hertford, earl of; administrations, 1547; Pinkey  
 Hertford, marquises of; his executors v. Suisse, trials, 1842  
 Hertz, James; cheque bank, 1873  
 Hervie, H.; doctors' commons, 1560  
 Hesiod, Greek poet, fl. 850 B.C.  
 Hess, gen.; Solferino, 1859  
 Hewett, adm.; Egypt, 1882; Soudan, 1884  
 Hewett, comm.; Congo, 1875  
 Heytesbury, lord; Ireland (lord-lieut.), 1844  
 Heywood, Mrs.; Manchester, 1875  
 Heywood; pub. worship reg. act, 1883  
 Hibbert, R.; Hibbert fund  
 Hicks; life-boat, &c., 1874  
 Hicks, col.; Soudan, 1883  
 Hiero, Syracuse, 478-275 B.C.  
 Hieronymus, see Jerome  
 Hilary; hymns, 431  
 Hill, lord; commander-in-chief, 1828  
 Hill, rev. R., Surrey chapel  
 Hill, Rowland, b. 1795-1879; post-office Hill, bp. R.; Man  
 Hillsborough, lord; North administration, 1770  
 Hilton, James; chronogram  
 Hind, J. R., b. 1823; planets, 1847; comets  
 Hinds, lieut.; duel, 1817  
 Hinds, bp.; Norwich, 1849  
 Hinrichs, professor; atomic theory, 1855  
 Hipparchus, fl. 162 B.C.; astronomy, Canary, constellation, degrees, latitude, longitude  
 Hippas; ostracism, 510 B.C.  
 Hippocrates, d. 357 B.C.; anatomy, surgery, loadstone  
 Hirsch, baron; Russia, 1887  
 Hoadley, B., bp., d. 1761; Bangorian  
 Hobart, lord; Addington adm., 1801  
 Hobart, Pasha; admiral, 1823-86  
 Hobbema, painter, fl. 1681  
 Hobbes, T., 1588-1679; academies  
 Hobhouse, sir J. C. (aft. lord Broughton), 1869; Melbourne adm., 1834  
 Hoche, gen.; Dunkirk, 1793  
 Hochstade, C. von, Cologne, 1248  
 Hocker, murderer; trials, 1845  
 Hödel; Germany, Prussia, 1878  
 Hodgson, gen.; Belleisle, 1761  
 Hodgson v. Greene; trials, 1832  
 Hofer, Andrew; Tyrol, 1809-10  
 Hoffmann, A., Kladderadatsch  
 Hoffmann, Dr. A. W., b. 1818; chemistry, ammonia, aniline, crith, Faraday  
 Hogarth, W., painter, 1697-1764  
 Hogg, James, Sc. poet, 1772-1835  
 Holbein, Hans, Ger. paint. 1498-1543  
 Holcombe, lieut.; India, 1875  
 Holcroft, T., 1745-1809; melodrama, 1793  
 Holderness, earl of; Devonshire administration, 1756  
 Holgate, abp.; York, 1545  
 Holmshind, Ralph; d. about 1580  
 Holkar; India, 1804  
 Holker, sir J.; solicitor-gen., 1874; att.-gen., 1875  
 Holland, lord; Melbourne adm., 1835  
*et seq.*; trials, 1797  
 Holland, sir H., 1788-1873; pres. Roy. Inst., 1865-73  
 Hollest murderers; trials, 1851  
 Holloway, T.; Holloway hospitals, 1873  
 Holmes, adm.; Cape Coast, 1663  
 Holt, sir John; king's bench, 1689  
 Holt; trials, 1844  
 Holtz; electricity, 1865  
 Holwell, Mr.; suttees, 1743  
 Holyoake; secularism  
 Home or Hume, D.; spiritualism; trials, 1868  
 Home, lieut.; Delhi, 1857  
 Homer, fl. 962 B.C. (Clinton); poetry  
 Hompesch, baron; duels, 1806  
 Hone, Wm., 1779-1842; trials, 1817; almanacs  
 Honey and Francis; riots, 1821  
 Honorius; West. empire, 395  
 Hood, admiral; Madeira, 1807; Toulon  
 Hood, Thomas, comic writer, 1798-1845; Tom, son, 1835-74  
 Hook, Theodore, novelist, 1788-1841  
 Hook, W. F. J. D., dean, hist., 1798-1875  
 Hooke, Rob., 1635-1702; air, boiling, camera, clocks, geology, mechanics, microscope, telegraphs  
 Hooker, Rich., theol., 1553-1600  
 Hooker, W., botanist, 1785-1865;—J. D. (son), b. 1816; Kew, 1865;—Gen. R. United States, 1862-3; Fredericksburg  
 Hopkins, miss Ellice; white cross army  
 Hopkins, Matthew; witches, 1645  
 Hopley, T.; trials, 1860  
 Horace, 65-8 B.C.; Latin poet; Athens, satires  
 Horler, H.; trials, 1853  
 Hormisdas; Persia, 272  
 Horn, count; Nordlingen, 1634  
 Horne, G., bp.; Norwich, 1790  
 Horne, rev. T. H., bibl. critic, 1780-1862  
 Horne Tooke, John, d. 1812; Horne Tooke, &c.  
 Horner, Fr.; bullion, 1810  
 Hornor, Mr.; Colosseum, 1824  
 Hornsby, Dr.; Radcliffe, observer of, 1771;—Messrs., washing-machine, 1862  
 Horrebow; astronomy, 1659  
 Horrocks or Horrox, Jer., d. 1641; astronomy, Venus  
 Horsfall, Mr.; trials, 1813  
 Horsfall, Messrs.; cannon, 1856  
 Horsley, bp.; St. Asaph, 1802  
 Horsman, Edwd., 1807-76 (sec. for Ireland, 1855-7); Adullam, 1866  
 Hosea prophesies about 785 B.C.  
 Hoste, capt. Wm.; Lissa, 1811  
 Hotham, adm.; naval battles, 1795  
 Hotspur; Otterburn, 1388  
 Houblon, sir J.; bank of England, 1695  
 Houdin, R. J. E., conjuror, 1815-71  
 Houghton, John, executed, 1535; Charterhouse  
 Houghton, lord; ancient buildings  
 Houston, Mr.; Parnellites, 1888  
 Howard, C.; trials, 1876  
 Howard, adm. sir Edward; naval battles, 1513  
 Howard, John, 1726-90; prisons; potatoes  
 Howard, Luke, d. 1864; clouds  
 Howard, col. J. E.; quinine  
 Howard of Effingham, lord; armaments, 1588  
 Howard v. Gossett; trials, 1842  
 Howards, ploughs  
 Howe, sir William; Long Island, 1776  
 Howe, lord, 1784; Pitt, 1783; Brest, Ushant  
 Howell Dha; Wales, 920  
 Howitt, Wm., author, 1795-1879  
 Howley, Dr., abp.; Canterbury, 1828; Lambeth  
 Hoyle, W., drunkards  
 Huber, F., 1750-1831; bees  
 Hudson, sir James, 1810-1835; Italy, 1863  
 Hudson, Jeffrey, 1626; dwarf  
 Hudson, H.; Hudson's Bay  
 Hugelmann, G.; France, 1874  
 Huggins, Wm.; spectrum; sun (corona)  
 Hughes, D. E.; microphone  
 Hughes, sir E.; Trincomalee, 1782  
 Hughes, J., bp., Asaph, 1870  
 Hughes, Mr., auctioneer  
 Hughes, T.; socialism, Ashdown New Rugby  
 Hugo, Victor, Fr. poet and novel. 1802-85; France, 1876; literary congress  
 Hughes, mad.; France, 1884  
 Hullah, J., 1812-84; music, 1840  
 Humbert I.; Italy, 1878; Naples, 1884  
 Humbert, gen.; Killala, 1798  
 Humboldt, A. de, Ger. phil., 1769-1859; Andes  
 Humboldt, W. de, Ger. lit., 1769-1835  
 Hume, David, hist., 1711-76;—Joseph, politics, 1777-1855; see Home  
 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, d. at Bury, 1447  
 Hungerford, sir T.; speaker, 1377  
 Hunniades, J.; Hungary, 1440; Turkey, Varna  
 Hunt, Geo. Ward, 1825-77; Disraeli's administrations, excheq., 1868; admiralty, 1874-7



- Hunt, Henry, reformer; trials, 1820; Clerkenwell, Manchester
- Hunt, John and Leigh; trials, 1811-1812; James, d. 1869, anthropology.
- Hunt, Wm. Holman, painter, b. 1827; pre-Raphaelite
- Hunt, W. T.; trials, 1875
- Hunter, John, surgeon, 1728-93;—W., 1718-83
- Huntingdon, countess of, 1707-91; Cheshunt, Whitefieldites
- Huntingford, bp.; Hereford, 1802
- Huntly, earl of; Brechin, 1452
- Hunton, Jos., forgery; executions, 1828
- Hurd, bishop; Worcester, 1781
- Huskinson, Wm., 1770-1830; Wellington admin., 1828; Liverpool, 1830
- Huss, John, burnt, 1415; Hussites
- Hutchinson, Amy; trials, 1750
- Hutchinson, John, d. 1737; Hutchinsonians
- Hutchinson, major; Alexandria, 1801
- Hutchinson, J. H.; Lavalette's escape, 1815
- Hutton, abp.; Canterbury, 1757
- Hutton, W., d. 1815; geology
- Huxley, T. II., b. 1825; abiogenesis, bathybius, Birmingham, 1874; germ, minimisers, oysters, Roy. Soc. pres. 1883
- Huyghens, d. 1695; astronomy, optics, pendulum
- Hyacinthe (Loyson) father, France, 1869
- Hyde, capt.; Chili, 1874
- Hyde, sir Edward; chancellor, lord high, 1660
- Hyde, Laurence; administrations, 1639 et seq.
- Hyder Ali, d. 1782; India, Arcot, Carnatic, Mysore
- Hyginus, pope, 139; martyr
- Hyattia, philosopher, m. 415 B.C.; hydrometer
- Hyperides; Cranon, 322 B.C.
- Hyracanus, John, d. 106 B.C.; Samaritans
- Hyslop and Denham; trials, 1877
- I.
- Ibrahim Pacha, 1789-1848; Antioch, Beyrout, Egypt, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Damascus, Wahabees
- Iglesias; Mexico, 1876-7; Peru, 1883-4
- Ignatieff, M.; Russia; resigned, 1882
- Ignatius, St., mart., 115; liturgies, 230
- Ilbert bill, 1883-4
- Ilchester, ld.; Oxford univ.; Slavonia, 1876
- Impey, major; duels, 1801
- Inachus; Argos, 1856 B.C.
- Incedon, C., d. 1826
- Inez de Castro; Coimbra, 1355
- Ingham, sir J. T.; magistrate, 1876
- Ingle, L., trials, 1880
- Inglefield, capt.; Franklin, 1852
- Inglis, col.; Albuera, 1811
- Ingram, Herbert, d. 1860; Illust. London News, 1842—W. J., printing machine, 1877
- Inman, W.; steam, 1850
- Innocent I.—XII.; popes, 402 et seq.
- Innocent III., pope, 1198; transubstantiation
- Irenæus, martyr, 202
- Irving, E., 1792-1834; Irvingites, trial, 1832; unknown tongues
- Irving, H.; theatres (Lyceum), 1874 et seq.
- Irving, H. T.; Antigua, 1873; Leeward Isles, 1873
- Irving, Washington, 1783-1859
- Isaac, major; tunnel (Mersey)
- Isabella; salique law, Spain, 1833
- Isaiah prophecies about 760 B.C.
- Islip, abp.; Canterbury, 1349
- Isocrates, Gr. orator, 436-338 B.C.
- Itrubide; Mexico, 1821-1865
- Ivan; Russia, 1462; czars
- J.
- Jablochkoff; electricity (electric candles)
- Jablonsky; assassin; Russia, 1883
- Jack, capt.; Modoc, 1873
- Jackson, bp.; Oxford, 1812; Lincoln, 1852; London, 1869-1885; auricular confession, 1873
- Jackson, gen.; United States, 1829
- Jackson, C. T.; ether, 1846
- Jackson, J. B.; printing in colours, 1720
- Jackson, Thos., "Stonewall," 1826-63; Manassas, United States, 1862; Chancellorsville, Richmond, 1875
- Jackson, T.; executions, 1861
- Jacob, Dr.; Christ's hospital, 1854
- Jacobi; Baltic, note, electrotype
- Jacobs, S.; abstinence
- Jacquard loom, 1806
- James; England, Scotland, Spain (kings); assassinations
- James IV.; Flodden, 1513
- James, sir H., 1803-77; photoincography, 1860; ordnance survey
- James, sir H.; sol.-general, att.-gen., 1873, 1880
- James, W. H., companies, 1876
- Jamieson, G.; volunteers (18th meeting), 1877
- Jane, England, queens, 1554; Sicily
- Janisch, H. R.; Helena, 1873
- Jansen, C., 1585-1638; Jansenism
- Janssen, M.; eclipse, 1868
- Janvier de la Motte; France, 1872
- Jardine, sir Wm., naturalist, 1800-74
- Jarnac; Jarnac; France, 1874-5
- Jason, argonautic exp., 1263 B.C.
- Jeans, J. S., steel
- Jebb, Joshua, prison reformer, 1793-1863
- Jeffcott, sir John W.; duels, 1833
- Jefferson, Thos., 1743-1826; United States, president, 1801-8
- Jeffery, Robert; Sombrero, 1807
- Jeffrey, Francis, critic, 1773-1850
- Jeffreys, George (afterwards lord); administrations, 1685; king's bench, chancellor, lord high, bloody assize; d. 1689
- Jeffries, Dr. J., colour blindness
- Jeejeebhoy; Bombay, 1859; Parsees
- Jellachich; Hungary, Vienna, 1848
- Jenghis Khan; Tartary, 1206; Hungary, India, Moguls, Afghanistan
- Jenkin, F., telpherage
- Jenkins v. Cook; trials, 1875-6
- Jenkins, Henry; longevity, d. 1670
- Jenkinson, bp.; David's, St., 1825
- Jenks, games, 1884
- Jenner, E., 1749-1823; vaccination
- Jennings, Mr.; tonlines, 1798
- Jeremiah prophecies about 629 B.C.
- Jerningham, Mrs.; blue-stockings, 1760
- Jerome, St., Latin father, 345-420; ascension, liturgies
- Jerome of Prague; burnt, 1416
- Jerrold, Douglas, Nov. Dram., 1805-1857; W. B., 1826-84
- Jersey, countess of; delicate investigation, 1806
- Jervis, sir John, 1734-1823; Cape St. Vincent;—solicitor-gen., at.-gen., common pleas, d. 1856
- Jervois, sir W. F. D.; straits, and South Australia
- Jessel, sir Geo. 1824-83; master of & rolls, 1873
- Jevons, W. Stanley; polit. econ. &c. 1835-82; abecedarium, 1874; method
- Joan of Arc, burnt, 1431; Joan
- Joan; queens (Henry IV.), Naples
- Joel prophecies about 800 B.C.
- Joanni; Abyssinia, 1872
- John, St. d. 100; baptism, accusers, evangelists, gospels
- John I.—XXIII.; popes, 523 et seq.
- John of Austria; Lepanto, 1571
- John, king; Bohemia, Portugal, Spain, France, Poitiers
- John, king; England (1199), charter of forests, magna charta, "We"
- John of Leyden; anabaptists, 1534
- John the Fearless; Burgundy, 1404
- Johnson, A.; boats
- Johnson, Andrew, 1809-75; United States, 1865-8
- Johnson, Sam., 1709-84; dictionary, literary club, 1764
- Johnson, capt.; trials, 1846
- Johnson, judge; trials, 1805
- Johnson, Mr.; swimming
- Johnston, capt.; steam, 1825
- Johnston, gen.; Ross, N., 1798
- Johnston, Alb., k. Pittsburg, 1862;—Jos., U. S., 1863
- Johnston, Alex. K., geographer, 1804-71, Africa, 1878
- Johnston, Robert; trials, 1818
- Johnston, sir John; marriages, forced, 1690
- Johnston, W.; orangemen, 1868
- Joinville, Jean de, French historian, 1224-1318
- Joinville, prince de, b. 1818; Ocean Monarch, 1848
- Jomini, baron H., strategist; 1779-1869; Brussels conf., 1874
- Jonah prophecies about 862 B.C.
- Jones, colonel; Dungan, 1647; Rath-mines
- Jones, H. Bence, 1813-73; Royal Institution, 1860; fluorescence, spectrum
- Jones, Gale; trials, 1811
- Jones, sir Horace, 1819-1887; Billingsgate, foreign cattle market, guild-hall
- Jones, Inigo, architect, 1572-1652
- Jones, Jane; trials, 1842
- Jones, J. S., Kensington Mus.
- Jones, J.; trials, 1870
- Jones, J. W.; Brit. Museum, 1866-78
- Jones, Mr.; riots, 1819
- Jones, Owen, 1809-74, Alhambra, 1842; James's-hall, St.
- Jones, T.; book-keeping, 1821
- Jones, Mr. Todd; duel, 1802
- Jones, sir Wm., 1746-94; Asiatic, chess, Menu, Sanskrit
- Jones r. Stannard, trials, 1881
- Jones, W. B. T., Davids, St., 1874
- Jonson, Ben., 1574-1637; poet-laur.
- Joquemin, M.; picquet, 1300
- Jordan, J. B., barometer; sunshing
- Jordan, Mrs., actress, d. 1816
- Jordan, R., gold
- Joseph; Germany, Namur, Portugal
- Josephine, empress, 1763-1814; France, 1809
- Josephus, Jewish hist., 38-100
- Jothan; fables, 1209 B.C.
- Joubert, gen.; Novi, 1799; Transvaal, 1880
- Jourdan, marshal; Cologne, Fleurus, Vittoria, 1813
- Jovellar; Spain, 1874-5
- Jovian, Rome, emps., 363
- Joyce, family murdered, 1882
- Juarez, B.; Mexico, 1858-72; d. 1872
- Judas Maccabeus rules, 168-160 B.C.
- Judith; Abyssinia, 960
- Jugurtha, d. 104 B.C.; Numidia, Jugurthine war

Julian; Rome, emp., 360; edicts, Paris  
 Julianus Salyus; edicts, 132  
 Julius v. bishop of Oxford, trials, 1879  
 Julius Cæsar; see *Cæsar, Julius*  
 Julius, Mr.; duels, 1791  
 Julius II.; popes, 1503; Rome, Bologna, Laocœon, Cambray  
 Juillen, M., concerts  
 Jung Bahadoor; Nepaul, 1857-60  
 Junot, marshal, 1771-1813; Cintra, Vimiera, 1808  
 Jussieu, A. L. de; Fr. botanist, 1748-1836  
 Justin, emp.; Rome, 518 and 565  
 Justin Martyr, 164; millennium  
 Justin, St.; Rochester, 604  
 Justinian; eastern empire, 527  
 Juvenal, 59-128; satires  
 Juvigny, Hageolet  
 Juxon, apb.; administrations, 1640; Canterbury, 1660

## K.

Kabba Rega; Egypt, 1872  
 Kalakaua, Sandwich Islands, 1874  
 Kalkoff, N., journalist; Russia, 1887  
 Kane, capt.; Samoan isles  
 Kane, Dr.; Franklin, 1843  
 Kant, Imman., 1724-1804; metaphysics  
 Karaman, Joseph; Syria, 1866-7  
 Karslake, sir J., 1821-81; att.-gen., 1867-74  
 Kaspary; humanitarians  
 Kassa; Abyssinia, 1871  
 Kastenbein; printing, 1872  
 Kastner, F.; pyrophone  
 Kauffman, harmonica  
 Kaufmann, gen.; Samarcand, 1868; Khiva, 1873; Khokand, 1875; d. 1882  
 Kaunitz, prince W. A., Aust. statesman, 1711-94  
 Kaye, bishop; Bristol, 1820; Lincoln  
 Kean, Charles, 1811-68; theatres  
 Kean, Edmund, actor, 1787-1833  
 Keane, lord; Gliznee, 1839  
 Kearney, D.; California, 1878  
 Keats, John; poet, 1796-1821  
 Keble, rev. John; poet, 1792-1866; Keble  
 Keenan; trials, 1803  
 Keet v. Smith; reverend, trials, 1876  
 Keith, George; earl-marischal of Scotland, Aberdeen, 1593  
 Keith, George; quakers, 1646  
 Keith Johnston v. Atheneum; trials, 1875; see *Johnston*  
 Keller, Dr.; lake dwellings, 1865  
 Kellerman, gen.; Vahny, 1792  
 Kellet, capt.; Franklin, 1848  
 Kellogg; United States, 1874  
 Kelly; trials, 1866, 1871  
 Kelly, Miss; theatres, trials, 1816  
 Kelly, Ned, Victoria, 1880  
 Kelly, sir Fitzroy, 1796-1880; sol.-general, att.-gen., ch. baron, 1866-80  
 Kemble, Charles, actor, 1775-1854  
 Kemble, Fanny, actress, b. 1811  
 Kemble, John, actor, 1757-1823  
 Kembles; examiners (of plays)  
 Kemp, abp.; Canterbury, 1452  
 Kempe, John; wool, 1331  
 Kempenfeldt, adm.; Royal George, 1782  
 Kempis, T. A., 1380-1471; imitation, theology  
 Kenely, Dr.; Englishman; trials, 1874  
 Kennedy, alderman; trials, 1858  
 Kennedy, Mr.; Franklin, 1851-53  
 Kennedy, C. R.; trials, 1856 *note*

Kennedy, sir A. E.; Hong Kong, 1872  
 Kent, Constance, Road murder  
 Kent, Edw. duke of, 1767-1820  
 Kent, Odo, earl of; treasurer, 1066  
 Kent, G.; knives (cleaner), 1844  
 Kentigern, St.; abstinence, Glasgow, Asaph, 560-83  
 Kenyon, lord; attorney-general, 1782; king's bench  
 Kepler, J., 1571-1630; optics, planetary motions, 1609; rainbow, tides, Venus  
 Keppel, adm.; Belleisle, Ushant, trials, 1799; coalition, naval battles  
 Keppel, commodore; China, 1857  
 Keratry, gen.; Franco-Pruss. war, 1870  
 Kerford, Mr., Victoria, 1875  
 Kern; dayvum  
 Keshub Sen, deism.  
 Kettel, E.; trials, 1872  
 Kettlewell, C.; Bartholomew's, St., 1881  
 Keying; China, 1842-58  
 Killigrew, Thos.; drama, 1662  
 Kilmarnock, lord; rebellions, trials, executions, 1746  
 Kilwarby, abp.; Canterbury, 1272  
 Kilwarden, lord; king's bench; trials, 1803  
 Kimberley, earl of, see *Wodehouse*;  
 Gladstone adm., 1868, 1880, 1886  
 King, Thos.; ventriloquism, 1716  
 King, Mr. Locke; administrations, 1851  
 King, Dr.; Cæsarean operation  
 King, E., bp.; Lincoln, 1885  
 King, col.; suicide, 1850  
 King, C.; trials, 1855; gems, 1860  
 Kinglake, Dr.; trials, 1870  
 Kinglake, A. W.; hist., b. 1802  
 Kingsford, A.; hermetic soc.  
 Kingsley, Rev. C.; novels, &c., 1819-75; socialism; — Henry, nov. 1830-76  
 Kingston, duchess of; trials, 1776  
 Kingston, Evelyn, duke of; Walpole, 1721  
 Kingzett, C. T.; sanitas  
 Kinnaird, A.; cabmen's rest, 1875  
 Kirby and Wade, capt. shot, 1702; naval battles, *note*  
 Kircher; Æolian harp, 1653; philosopher's stone, trumpet  
 Kirchhoff, G. R. (1824-1887); spectrums  
 Kirkman; pianoforte  
 Kirwan, Richard B.; trials, 1852  
 Kiss, Karl, Ger. sculptor, 1802-65  
 Kitchener; Soudan, 1885 *et seq.*  
 Klappa, general G. b. 1820  
 Kleber, J. B. Fr. gen., 1754-1800; El Arisch  
 Klein, E.; histology, germ theory  
 Kleist; electricity, 1745; Leyden  
 Klopstock, F. T., Germ. poet, 1724-1803  
 Kluber; cryptography  
 Kmety, gen. (Ismail Pacha), d. 1865; Hungary, Kars  
 Knatchbull, sir E.; Peel administrations, 1834-5  
 Kneller, sir Godfrey, painter, 1648-1723  
 Knight, Chas., 1791-1873; hist., &c.; diffusion soc., 1827; England  
 Knight, G.; magnetism, 1756  
 Knight, Mr.; north-west passage, 1602; South Sea bubble, bribery; free church  
 Knight v. Wolcott; trials, 1807  
 Knowles, James; Nineteenth Century  
 Knowles, J. S., dramat., 1784-1862  
 Knox, John, 1505-72; Presbyterians, congregation, queen, Scotland  
 Knutsford, Id. (H. T. Holland); Salisbury adm., 1886

Knutzen, Matthias; atheism, 1674  
 Koch; germ theory; vivisection  
 Kock, Charles Paul de, Fr. novelist, 1794-1871  
 Koffee Kalcall; Ashantee, 1874  
 Kohl, F.; execution, 1865  
 Kolaroff, gen.; Russia, 1885  
 König, P.; printing machine, 1814  
 König, M.; phonoscope, tonometer, 1862  
 Körner, Th., Germ. poet, 1791-1813  
 Kortright, C.; Demerara  
 Kosciusko; Poland, 1794; Cracow  
 Kossuth, L., b. 1802; Hungary, 1849-68; United States, 1851  
 Koster, Laurence; printing, 1438  
 Kotzebue; north-west passage, 1815; Aug., dramatist; assassinations  
 Kouli Khan; Moguls, India, Persia, 1730  
 Krapotkine, prince, Russia, 1878; France, 1883  
 Krell; Kaffraria, 1877  
 Kruger, P., Transvaal, 1879-81  
 Krupp, Alfred, 1810-1887; cannon, steel  
 Kuenen, prof.; Hibbert fund  
 Kullmann; attempt to kill Bismarck, Prussia, 1874  
 Kunckel, J., 1630-1703; phosphorus, 1670  
 Kutusoff, gen. M., 1745-1813; Russia, Borodino, Sinolensko, 1812  
 Kyhl, P.; nature-printing, 1833

## L.

Laborde, A. de, "Partant pour la Syrie"  
 Labouchere, Henry, lord Taunton; Russell administration, 1846; Palmerston administration, 1855  
 Labourdonnaye; Tournay, 1792  
 La Bruyère, French essays, 1639-96  
 Lachaise, Père, 1624-1709; cemetery  
 Lacon, W. S.; seas  
 Lacordaire, Père H. D., 1820-61  
 Lactantius, d. abt. 325; fathers  
 Ladislas; Bohemia, Hungary  
 Ladmirault; France, 1873  
 Laënnec, R., physician, 1781-1826  
 Lafarge, Madame; trials, 1840  
 Lafayette, marq.; 1757-1834  
 Lafitte, d. 1844; wills (Napoleon's)  
 Lafurge; Tontine  
 La Fontaine, J., Fr. fabulist, 1621-95  
 Lagava, &c.; execution, 1856  
 Lagay, circle, 1719  
 La Grange, J. L., 1735-1813; acoustics, astronomy, 1780  
 Lahg, Sam., cryst. pal. 1852; India, 1861-2  
 Laird, Mr.; Birkenhead, Alabama, navy, 1870  
 Lake, gen.; Blurtport, 1805; Delhi, Lincelles  
 Lake, capt.; Sombrero, 1807  
 Lalande, J., astron., 1732-1807  
 Lallane; alacus  
 Lally, gen. Thos. de; beheaded, 1766  
 Lamarck, 1744-1829; species  
 La Marmora, gen. A., 1804-78; Tchernaya, 1855; Italy, 1862  
 Lamartine, A. de, 1792-1869, miscel. writer; France, 1848  
 Lamb, C., 1775-1834; essays  
 Lamb, Dr., killed, 1628; riots  
 Lamballe, princesse de; France, 1792  
 Lamberg, et.; Austria, 1848  
 Lambert, Mr., d. 1809; corpulency  
 Lambert (Latham), J.; trials, 1855  
 Lambrecht, Mr.; duels, trials, 1830  
 Lambert, Mr.; duels, 1826  
 Lamennais, Père, P. R. de, 1782-1854  
 Lanirande, M.; extradition, 1866



- Lamm, earl; bellite  
 Lamoriciere, gen., 1806-65; France, 1851; Rome, 1860  
 Lamplugh, archbp.; York, 1688  
 Lamson, Dr. G. H.; trials, 1882  
 Lancaster, capt.; Bantam, 1603  
 Lancaster, duke of; Lancaster  
 Lancaster, Joseph, 1771-1838; Lancasterian schools, education  
 Lander, Richard, 1804-34; Africa  
 Lane, E. W., orientalist, 1801-76  
 Landseer, sir E., painter, 1803-73  
 Lanfranc, archbp. Canterbury, 1070  
 Lanfroy, Pierre, Fr. hist. 1828-77  
 Langalibalele; Cape; Natal, 1873  
 Langara, adm.; naval battles, 1780  
 Langdale, ld.; master of rolls, 1836  
 Langdale, sir M.; Naseby, 1645  
 Lange, sir D.; Suez, 1858  
 Langham, abp.; Canterbury, 1366  
 Langiewicz, M.; Poland, 1863-5  
 Langley, Dr. Baxter; recreative religionists; artisans, trials, 1877  
 Langley, prof. S. P.; bolometer  
 Langton, abp.; Canterbury, 1206  
 Langworthy, E. R.; Owens College, 1874  
 Lankester, E. Ray; spontaneous generation, 1876-7; spiritualism  
 Lannes; marshals, Asperne, 1809  
 Lansdowne, marquises of, 1780-1863; see *Petty, Shelburne*; Goderich adm. 1827; Russell adm. 1846, 1851; Aberdeen adm. 1852; Palmerston adm. 1855, *et seq.*; Canada, 1833  
 Lanyon, sir W. O., Transvaal, 1879  
 Laomedon; Troy, 1260 B.C.  
 Laplace, P. de; Fr. mathematic., 1749-1827  
 Lartigue, M.; railway (balance)  
 Lasker; Germany, 1884  
 Lateau, L.; abstinence  
 Latham, R. G.; philologist 1812-88  
 Latham, J.; birds  
 Lathmer, bp., burnt, 1555; protestants  
 Lathmer, viscount; administrations, 1672-3  
 Latorre, col.; Uruguay, 1876  
 Laud, William, abp., 1573-1645; Canterbury, administrations  
 Lauderdale, duke of; cabal, 1670  
 Laura; Petrarch, 1327  
 Laurent; carbolic acid, 1846  
 Latreue, Fr. gen., d. 1528  
 Lavalette's escape, 1815  
 Lavater, J., 1741-1801; physiognomy  
 Lavoisier, A., 1743-94; carbon, hydrogen, nitric acid, phlogiston, water  
 Law, bishop; Chester, Bath, 1824  
 Law's bubble, 1720  
 Lawes, H., mns. comp., 1600-62  
 Lawless, Mr.; riots, 1828  
 Lawrence, gen. H., 1800-57; India, 1857  
 Lawrence, sir J., aft. ld., 1811-79; India, 1863  
 Lawrence, sir T., painter, 1769-1830  
 Lawson, sir Wilfrid; permissive bill  
 Layan, sir A. Henry, b. 1817; Nineveh, Gladstone, 1863; Turkey, 1877  
 Layan's conspiracy, 1722; Layan  
 Lazareff, Russia, 1879  
 Lazzaretti, David; Italy, 1878  
 Leake, adm., d. 1720; admiralty, Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Minorca  
 Leatham, W. H.; trials, 1861  
 Le Clerc; critics, 1696  
 Lecky, R. J., sunshine recorder  
 Leconte, gen.; France, 1871, 1876  
 Leecoq de Boisbandran; gallium, 1875  
 Ledochowski, abp. Prussia, 1873-6  
 Ledru Rollin, A. A., 1808-74; France, 1848, 1874  
 Lee, Alexander; theatres, 1830  
 Lee, Ann, shakers  
 Lee, bp., J. D.; massacres, 1858; Mormonites  
 Lee Boo, prince; Pelew Islands, 1783  
 Lee, C. C.; Leeward isles  
 Lee, John; trials, 1885  
 Lee, abp.; York, 1544  
 Lee, W.; stocking-frame, 1589  
 Lee, gen. Robt., 1808-70; United States, 1862  
 Leech, John, 1817-64; caricatures; *Punch*  
 Leeds, duke of; administrations, 1689  
 Leek, H.; Rushmore, 1856  
 Leenwenhoek, 1632-1723; animalcules, polytous  
 Lefevre, C. Shaw (ld. Eversley); speaker, 1839-57  
 Lefevre, G. S.; Gladstone adm., 1880  
 Lefroy, al. Mapleton, railways, 1881  
 Leggatt, B.; burning, 1612  
 Legge, bishop; Oxford, 1827  
 Legge, H. B., Newcastle adm., 1754  
 Le Gros, Raymond; Dublin, 1171  
 Leibnitz, Gottfried, 1646-1716; mathematics, fluxions  
 Leicester, earl of; administrations, 1558; national associations  
 Leicester, earl of, v. *Morning Herald*; trials, 1809  
 Leighton, Fred.; artist, b. 1830; Royal Academy  
 Leighton, J. & A.; christmas cards; printing surface, ballot  
 Leighton, abp. Robt., 1613-84  
 Leighton, G. C.; printing in colours, 1849  
 Leitrim, earl of; murd., Ireland, 1878  
 Le Jay; polyglot, 1628-45  
 Lelewe; Poland, 1863  
 Lely, sir P., painter, 1617-80  
 Le Maire; circumnavigator, 1615  
 Lemoine, J.; France, 1873-6  
 Lemon, Mark, humorist, 1809-70; *Punch*  
 Lennox, col.; duels, 1789  
 Lennox, lord H.; Disraeli adm., 1874-6  
 Lenoir; gas, 1861  
 Le Notre; James's-park, St., 1668  
 Leo; popes, 440; Eastern empire, 457  
 Leo I.; coronation  
 Leo IV.; Leonine city  
 Leo X.; popes, 1513; indulgences  
 Leo XIII., b. 1810; pope, 1878  
 Leon, Diego de; Spain, 1841  
 Leon, Ponce de; America, 1512  
 Leonardo de Pisa; algebra, 1202  
 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, 1452-1519  
 Leonidas; Thermopylae, 480 B.C.  
 Leopardi, Italian orat. 1798-1837  
 Leopold, Germany; Morgarten, 1315; Sempach, 1386; Belgium, 1830; Spain, France, 1870-84  
 Leopold, prince, 1853-84; England, *end.*; Albany, 1881  
 L'Epee, abbé de, 1712-89, deaf  
 Lepidus; triumvir, 43 B.C.  
 Le Pique, M.; duels, 1808  
 Lepsius, K. R., 1810-84; Egypt  
 Lerlo de Tejado; Mexico, 1872  
 Lerthoddi, Basuto  
 Le Sage, French novelist, 1668-1747  
 Leslie, C. R., painter, 1794-1859  
 Leslie, H., music  
 Lesseps, M.; Suez, 1852; Corinth, 1881; Panama  
 Lessing, G. E., German philosopher, 1729-81  
 Lestock, admiral; Toulon, 1744  
 L'Estrange, sir R.; newspapers, 1663  
 Letheby, Henry, M.B., chemist, 1816-76  
 Lettsom, Dr.; Humane soc., 1774  
 Lever, sir Ashton; museum  
 Lever, C. J., Irish novelist, 1809-72  
 Leverston, S. R.; trials, 1868, 1878  
 Leverrier, U., 1811-77; Neptune, 1846  
 Levy, Leoni; statistician, 1821-88; wages  
 Levy, Mr. Lyon; monument, 1810  
 Lewes, Geo. Hen., philosopher, &c., 1817-78  
 Lewis, John Fred., R.A., 1805-76  
 Lewis, Mr.; theatres (Covent-garden), 1773  
 Lewis, sir G. Cornewall, 1806-63; Palmerston adm., 1855  
 Lewis v. Higgins, trials, 1876  
 Lewisham, visc.; Addington adm., 1801  
 Leybourne, William de; admiral, 1297  
 Lhoste, M., 1836-7  
 Liakut, Ali; India, 1871-2  
 Libanius, Gr. orator, 314-390  
 Lleck, Jas.; observatories  
 Liddon, lieut.; north-west passage, 1819  
 Lieber, T.; Erastianism, 1523-84  
 Liebig, J., 1803-73; acids, agriculture, chemistry, chloroform, chloral  
 Liebreich, O.; chloral, 1869  
 Light, F.; Penang, 1786  
 Ligonier, lord; Bute, 1762  
 Lilburne, col.; levellers, Wigan, 1651  
 Lilly, Wm., 1602-81; astrology, 1647  
 Lily, George, d. 1559; charts  
 Lily, Wm., grammarian, d. 1523  
 Lili; China, 1840  
 Linacre, Dr., d. 1524; gardening, lectures, physicians  
 Lincoln, Abm., 1809-65; United States, 1860-5  
 Lincoln, earl of; administrations, 1759  
 Lincoln, R. T.; United States, 1839  
 Lind, Dr.; anemometer, wind  
 Lind, Jenny (Goldschmidt), b. 1820-87; theatres  
 Linfield, H. C.; flying  
 Lindley, John; bot., 1799-1865; horticulture  
 Lindsay, earl of; Edgehill, 1642  
 Lindsay, sir C.; Grosvenor gallery  
 Lindsay, sir John; Madras, 1770  
 Lingard, J., 1771-1851; historian  
 Linlithgow, lord; guards, 1660  
 Linne, Linn. C. von, 1707-78; botany, Linnean, zoology  
 Linnell, John; painter, 1792-1882  
 Linus, poet, fl. 1281 B.C.  
 Liprandi; Balaklava, Eupatoria, 1855  
 Lisle, lord; administrations, 1544  
 Lisle, sir G.; Colchester, 1648  
 Lisle, visc.; Portsmouth, 1545  
 Lister, J.; germ theory  
 Liston, J., actor, retires, 1838  
 Liszt, F.; music, 1811-86  
 Little John; Robin Hood  
 Littleton, Mr.; Melbourne administration, 1834  
 Littré, M. O. E., 1801-81; dictionaries, positive philosophy  
 Liverpool, earl of, 1770-1828;—Liverpool adm., 1812  
 Livingstone, D., 1813-77; Africa, 1856; Edinburgh, 1876  
 Livins, Titus, Roman hist., d. 18  
 Lizzaraga, gen.; Spain, 1875-6  
 Llewellyn; Wales, 1194  
 Lloyd, bishop; Oxford, 1827  
 Lloyd, Catherine; quackery, 1831  
 Lloyd, Charles; Junius, 1760  
 Lloyd, W.; Portland vase, 1845  
 Lloyd, Clifford; Egypt, 1884  
 Loch, sir H. B.; Victoria, 1884  
 Locke, J., 1632-1704; physics, cartesian, coin  
 Locke, W.; ragged schools, 1844  
 Lockwood, P. E.; beer  
 Lockyer, major; duel, 1817  
 Lockyer, J. N.; eclipse, 1866; Nature, 1869; elements, 1878; meteors, astronomy  
 Lofting, John; thimble, 1695  
 Loftus, ld. A., New S. Wales, 1879  
 Lozeman; magnetism, 1851  
 Logier, J. B.; chiroplast

- Lollard, Walter; Lollards, 1315; burned, 1322
- Lomakine, gen., Russia, 1879
- Lombe, sir Thomas; silk, 1714
- Lond, T.; piano, 1802
- London dock company; trials, 1851
- Londonderry, lord; see *Castlereagh*; suicide, 1822
- Londonderry, marquis of; Ireland, 1d. lieut., 1886
- Long, sir R.; administrations, 1660
- Long, Misses Tilney; trials, 1825
- Long, St. John; quack, trials, 1830-1
- Longden, J. R.; Demerara, 1874
- Longfellow, H. W.; Am. poet, 1807-82
- Longford v. Purdon; trials, 1877
- Longinus, Gr. philos., killed, 273
- Longley, abp. York, 1860; Ripon
- Longman, W.; Paul's, St., 1873; Publishers' Circular
- Longstreet, gen.; Chicamauga, 1863; U. States
- Lönnsten, M. E.; Finland
- Lonsdale, bishop; Lichfield, 1843
- Lonsdale, earl of; duels, 1792; Derby administration, 1852
- Lopez, Cuba, 1850; United States
- Lopez, gen.; Paraguay; Aquidaban, 1870
- Lopez, sir Manasseh; Grampound, trials, 1819
- Lorenz, J. F.; cryptography, 1806
- L'Orme, Philibert de; Tuileries, 1564
- Lorne, marquis of, England, *end*, 1870-1; psalms, 1877; Canada, 1878; United States, 1882
- Lorraine, cardinal; assassination, 1588
- Lorraine, Chas. of; Lissa, Mohatz, 1687
- Lorraine, duke of; Crecy, 1346
- Lorraine, Claude, painter, 1600-82
- Losinga, H.; Norwich, 1091
- Lothian, marquis of; Salisbury adm., 1887
- London, C. J., 1783-1843; botany
- Lough, John G., sculptor, 1804-76
- Loughborough; att.-gen., coalition, 1783
- Louis; France, kings; Spain, 1724
- Louis I.—IV.; landgrave, Hesse
- Louis XI.; "Christian;" blood, posts, 1470; Provence
- Louis XII.; tester, 1513
- Louis XIII.; Louis d'or, 1640
- Louis XIV.; Dieu-donné, Nantes, 1685
- Louis XV.; France, 1757; Damiens
- Louis XVIII.; Hartwell, 1807-14; France
- Louis, king; Hungary, Buda, 1526
- Louis, prince of Condé; Jarnac, 1569
- Louis Bonaparte; Holland, 1806
- Louis Napoleon; Bonaparte; France, 1848-70; see *Napoleon III.*
- Louis Napoleon, France, *end*; Zululand, 1879
- Louis Philippe; France, 1830; assassinations
- Louisa Maria, infanta; Spain, 1846
- Louise, queen; Belgium, 1832; *d.* 1850
- Louth, lord; trials, 1811
- Loutherboung, Mr.; panorama
- Lovat, lord; conspiracy, trials, 1747
- Lovell; trials, 1812
- Lover, Sam., Irish nov., 1797-1868
- Lovett, W.; chartists
- Lowe, Alice; trials, 1842
- Lowe, R.; Gladstone, 1868; London univ.
- Lowe, gen. Drury, 1882
- Lovell, J. Russell, Amer. sat. poet, *b.* 1819
- Löwenthal, J. J.; chess, 1876
- Lower, M. A., antiquary, 1813-76; names
- Lowther, visc.; Wellington adm., 1828
- Löyd; see *Overstone*.
- Loyola, Ignatius, 1491-1556; Jesuits, 1534
- Lubbock, sir J. W., mathemat., 1803-6; — sir John, *b.* 1834; ancient monuments, bank holidays, bees, proportional representation, biology, pre-historic; early closing
- Luby, Thos.; Fentian, trials, 1865
- Lucan, earl of; trials, 1856
- Lucan, killed, 65; Rome, Cordova
- Lucas, Mr.; steel, 1804
- Lucian, Gr. satirist, about 120-200
- Luciani; Rome, 1875
- Lucilius; satire, 116 B.C.
- Lucetia, *d.* 47 B.C.; Rome, spinning
- Lucretius, Lat. phil. poet, *d.* 52 B.C.; atoms
- Luie; trials, 1874
- Lully; nitric acid, 1287; (music), 1633-72
- Lumby; Athanasian creed, confessions, 1874
- Lumley v. Gye; trials, 1854
- Lumsden, sir P.; Afghanistan, 1884; Russia, 1885
- Lunardi, M.; balloons, 1784
- Lushington, S.; admiralty court, 1838
- Lusk, A.; mayor, 1d. 1873
- Lutatus; naval battles, 241 B.C.
- Luther, Martin, 1483-1546; Augustinism, Lutheranism, Dort, Protestantism, Augsburg, Calvinists, Worms
- Luther, R.; planets, 1852
- Luvini, G. dietherscope, 1876
- Luxemburg, marshal; Enghien, 1692
- Luxmoore, bishop; Bristol, 1807
- Lycurgus; Sparta, 381 B.C.
- Lyell, sir Charles, 1797-1875; geology, man
- Lyell v. Kennedy; trials, 1886
- Lyly, W.; euphuism, 1581
- Lyall, Thomas; trials, 1877
- Lynch, murder; trials, 1817
- Lyndhurst, lord, 1772-1863; chancellor; Canning adm. 1827; Wellington adm. 1828; Peel adm., 1834, 1841
- Lynedoch, lord; Barrosa, 1811; Bergen-op-Zoom, St. Sebastian
- Lyons, capt.; north-west passage, 1821; — general Nathaniel, Springfield, 1861
- Lyons, col. F., killed; Shoeburyness, 1885
- Lyons, John; Harrow school, 1571
- Lyons, lord; Paris, 1887
- Lyons v. Thomas; trials, 1869
- Lysander; Sparta, 405 B.C.
- Lysimachus; Ipsus, 301 B.C.; Corus
- Lysippus; Lysistratus, sculpture, busts, 328 B.C.
- Lyttelton, lord; chancellor, 1d., 1641
- Lyttelton, Geo., lord; dreams, 1779
- Lyton, E. Bulwer, 1d., novelist and poet, 1805-73; guilds
- Lytton, R. B., lord, India, 1876
- M.
- Macadam, J.; macadamising, 1819
- Macarthy, sir Charles; Sierra Leone, Ashantee, 1824
- Macartney, earl; duel, 1786; China, 1793; India
- Macaulay, T. B., 1d., 1800-1859; Melbourne adm., 1837
- Macbeth; Scotland, 1057
- McCabe, abp., Ireland, 1870-80; cardinal, 1882; *d.* 1885
- McCabe; robbers, 1691
- McCarthy, Justin, home rule
- McHale, abp., 1791-1881
- McClellan, gen. George B. 1826-85; United States, 1861-4
- Macclesfield, earl of; chancellor, lord high, 1718
- MacCormack; reaping machine, 1831
- Macdonald, marshal; Parma, Trebia, 1799
- Macdonald, Mr.; Times, printing
- Macdonald, capt.; Prussia, 1861
- Macdonald, sir J., Canada, 1874
- Macdonalds massacred; Glencoe, 1692
- Macdonnell, quotations
- MacDowell, gen. J.; Manassas, 1861
- Macduff, Mr.; duel, 1790
- Macfarlane, S.; trials, 1844
- Macfarren, sir George, 1813-87; royal academy of music, oratorio, opera
- MacGrath; dogs
- Macgregor, J.; bank, British, 1849; canoe, 1865
- Machiavelli, N., 1469-1527
- Machiewicz, abbé; Poland, 1863
- Maceo, gen.; Spain, 1882
- Mack, gen.; Ulm, 1805
- Mackay, gen.; Killiecrankie, 1689
- Mackay and Vaughan; trials, 1816
- Mackenzie, Henry, novelist, 1745-1831
- Mackenzie, bp. C. F.; Africa, 1860
- Mackenzie, sir Morell; Germany, 1887-9.
- Mackie, A.; printing, 1871
- Mackintosh, sir James, 1765-1872
- MacKlin, C., actor, *d.* 1797
- MacKlin; Bible, books
- MacKnochie, rev. Mr.; Church of England, 1867-76; trials, 1867; ritualists, public worship, holy cross
- MacLachlan, Jessie; trials, 1862
- MacLagan, bp.; Lichfield, 1878
- MacLagan, Dr.; germ theory
- Maclean, R.; trials, 1882
- Macleod, H. D.; trials, 1858
- Macleod, Mr.; United States, 1841
- Macleod, Norman, D. D., 1812-72
- Macleod, Dr.; glacierium
- MacIsle, D., painter, 1811-70
- McClure, capt.; Franklin, 1850; north-west passage
- MacMahon, marshal, *b.* 1808; Magenta, 1859; Franco-Prussian, Sedan, France, 1873-8
- McMillan, J.; trials, 1861
- MacNamara, capt.; deacons, 1803
- McCulloch, J. K., polit. econ., 1789-1864
- McCulloch, sir Jas., Victoria, 1875-6
- McNeill, sir J.; Sebastopol, 1855
- McCarthy, gen.; Emmiskillen, 1689
- McClintock, capt.; Franklin, 1859
- McGill, Mr.; trials, 1842
- McKendrick, J. G.; Roy. Inst., 1881-4
- McKenzie, Mr.; duel, 1788
- McNaghten, sir W., killed, 1841
- McNaughten, Mr.; trials, 1761, 1843
- McSwiney, Mr., Ireland, 1875
- Macready, W.; actor, 1793-1873
- Macreath, Mr.; trials, 1841
- Macrobius; Lat. writer, *d.* 415
- Madan, bp.; Peterborough, 1794
- Madial, the; Tuscan, 1852
- Madison, James; United States, president, 1809
- Macenas, *d.* 8; dedications, baths
- Malzel, J.; metronome, 1815
- Magge, J.; trials, 1813; Guatemala, 1874
- Magge, W. C., bp. Peterborough, 1868
- Magellan; killed, 1521; circumnavigation, Philippine
- Magi; fire worshippers, Epiphany
- Magnin, C.; puppets, 1872
- Magnus; king, Norway, Sweden
- Maguire, capt.; Franklin, 1848
- Magus, Simon; Simonians, heretics
- Mahdi; Soudan



Mahomet, 570-632; Hegira, 622;  
 Mahometanism, Mecca, Medina,  
 Beder, Turkey, Koran  
 Mahomet II., d. 1481; eastern empire,  
 Turkey, Adrianople, Constantinople,  
 Albania  
 Mahouty, F. (Prout), d. 1866  
 Maimonides (Maimon), Moses,  
 Jewish writer, d. 1208  
 Maine, sir I. J. S.; jurist, 1822-88  
 Maitland, capt.; France, 1815  
 Maitland, sir Fred.; China, 1838  
 Majendie, bishop; Chester, 1800  
 Major; conchology, 1675  
 Majorian, coronation  
 Makart, J.; painter, 1840-1884;  
 Austria  
 Makomo, Kaffraria, 1873  
 Malachi prophesies about 397 B.C.  
 Malcolm; Scotland, kings, clanships,  
 Alnwick, Dunsinane  
 Malcolin, Jas.; trials, 1885.  
 Malbranche, N.; philos., 1628-1715  
 Malherbe; Fr. poet, 1556-1628  
 Malibran, madame; music, 1808-36  
 Malet, sir E.; Egypt, 1881; Ger-  
 many, 1884  
 Mallet, R.; earthquakes, seismo-  
 meter, 1858  
 Mallory, W. H.; screw-propeller,  
 1878  
 Malmesbury, lord, b. 1807; Derby  
 and Disraeli adms. 1852, 1858, 1874  
 Malon; Belgium, 1871; 1884  
 Malpighi, M.; anatomist, 1628-94  
 Malby, bishop; Durham, 1836  
 Malthus, T., 1766-1834, polit. econ.  
 Manasseh, Ben Israel; Jews, 1657  
 Manby, capt.; life-preserver, 1809  
 Mance, H., heliography  
 Manchester, bp. of, pub. worship  
 reg. act, 1883  
 Manchester, earl of; administrations,  
 1620  
 Manchester will; trials, 1854  
 Manleville, visct.; administrations,  
 1620  
 Manes, killed, 274; Manicheans  
 Manfred, killed, 1266; Naples  
 Manlius; Cimbri, 102 B.C., Rome  
 Mann, Wm., air (compressing), 1829  
 Manners, lord John, b. 1818; Derby  
 adm., 1852, 1858, 1866; Disraeli  
 administrations, 1868, 1874; Re-  
 form, 1884; Salisbury adm., 1885,  
 1886, (duke of Rutland, 1888)  
 Manning, H., b. 1809; archbishop,  
 1865  
 Mannings; murderers, trials, 1849  
 Manny, sir W.; charter-house, 1371  
 Mansel, bishop; Bristol, 1808  
 Mansell, T.; executions, 1857  
 Mansfield, lord; att.-gen. 1754;  
 actions in law, king's bench  
 Mansfield, C.B.; benzole, 1849  
 Mantegazza, marchese, Italy, 1876  
 Mantell, G. A., weald  
 Manteuffel, gen., Franco-Pruss. war,  
 1870-1  
 Manuel; Eastern empire, Trebizond  
 Mantius, see *Aldus*  
 Manzoni, A., Ital. nov., 1784-1873  
 Mapleson, Mr., national opera house,  
 1875  
 Mar, earl of; Harlaw, 1411; Dum-  
 blain, 1715  
 Mar, earl of; trials, 1831  
 Marat, stabbed; France, 1793  
 Marbeck, J., concordance, 1550;  
 chanting  
 Marceau, gen., killed, Altenkirchen,  
 1796  
 Marcel, S.; communes, 1356  
 Marcellus; Rome, 212 B.C.  
 March, H.; executions, 1877  
 March, Roger, earl of; rebellions,  
 1398  
 March, R.; rope-making, 1784

Marchmont; trials, 1858  
 Marcion; Marcionites, 140  
 Marcus Aurelius; Rome, emp. 161  
 Marcus Curtius; Rome, 362 B.C.  
 Mardonius; Mycale, Plataea, 497 B.C.  
 Margaret; England, queen of Ed-  
 ward I.  
 Margaret of Anjou, England (queen  
 of Henry VI.), d. 1481; Tewkes-  
 bury, Towton, Wakefield  
 Margaret of Norway; Calmar, 1393  
 Margaret (governess of the Nether-  
 lands, 1559); beads  
 Margary, Mr., killed; China, 1875-7  
 Margraff; beet-root, 1747  
 Maria da Gloria; Portugal, 1826  
 Maria Lonia, d. 1847; France, 1810,  
 first empire; wills (Napoleon's)  
 Maria Theresa; Germany, 1711  
 Marie Antoinette; France, 1793;  
 diamond necklace  
 Mariño, Hayti, 1830  
 Marius, d. 86 B.C.; Ambrones, Cimbri  
 Mario, G.; Italian singer, 1808 (?) -83  
 Marius; pianoforte  
 Markham, abp.; York, 1776  
 Marks, I.; execution, 1877  
 Marlborough, earl of; administra-  
 tions, 1628  
 Marlborough, duchess of, Ireland,  
 1880  
 Marlborough, duke of, 1650-1722;  
 com.-in-chief, marshals, Blenheim,  
 Douay, Liege, Lisle, Malplaquet,  
 Oudenarde, Ramilies  
 Marlborough, John, duke of, b. 1822;  
 Derby adm., 1867; Disraeli adm.,  
 1868, 1878, gems  
 Marlowe, Chr.; dramatist, d. 1593  
 Marmont, marshal; Salamanca, 1812  
 Marmontel, J. F., Fr. novel, 1723-99  
 Marot, Clement; Fr. poet, 1495-  
 1544  
 Maroto, gen., Spain, Vergara, 1839  
 Marsh, bp.; Llandaff, 1816  
 Marsh, Catherine, convalescent insti-  
 tution, 1866  
 Marsh, professor; Indians  
 Marshal, T. R.; trials, 1839  
 Marshall, Mr.; California, 1847  
 Marshall, capt., naval battles, 1778  
 Martel, Charles; France, 714  
 Martel, France, 1879  
 Marten, Maria; trials, 1828  
 Marth; planets, 1854  
 Martial; epigrams, *A.* 100  
 Martin, John, painter, 1790-1854  
 Martin, Jon.; York minster, 1829  
 Martin, L. H.; Fr. hist., 1810-1883  
 Martin; popes, 640 *ad seq.*  
 Martin, Rd.; animals, 1822  
 Martin, rev. G.; suicide, 1860  
 Martin v. Mackenochie, Church of  
 England, 1867-76  
 Martin, sir Theodore, b. 1816; Albert  
 Martineau, Harriet, hist. novelist,  
 &c., 1802-76  
 Martyr, Peter, reformer, 1500-62  
 Marvell, And., d. 1678; ballot  
 Marvin, C.; trials, 1878  
 Marx, C., socialists  
 Mary I., 1516-58; England (queen),  
 1553; Calais  
 Mary II., 1662-94; England (queen),  
 1689  
 Mary, queen of Scots, 1542-87;  
 Scotland, Carlisle, Edinburgh,  
 sycamore, Langside, Lochleven-  
 castle, Fotheringay  
 Maryborough, lord; postmaster,  
 1835  
 Masaniello; Naples, 1647  
 Maskelyne, J. N., automaton, 1875  
 Maskelyne, N., astronomer, 1732-1811;  
 Greenwich, 1765; almanacs, Schie-  
 hallien, Venus  
 Mason, Mr.; U. States, 1861  
 Mason and Hamlin; American organ

Mason, Josiah, orphan houses, Bir-  
 mingham, 1869-75  
 Massena; Zurich, 1799; Almeida,  
 Busaco  
 Massey v. Headfort; trials, 1804  
 Massey, W.; India, 1865  
 Massillon, J. B.; Fr. preacher, 1663-  
 1742  
 Masupha, Basuto  
 Mathew, Theobald, d. 1856; tem-  
 perance  
 Mathews, Chas.; actor, 1776-1835;  
 (son) C. J., 1803-78  
 Mathias; anabaptists, 1534  
 Matilda; England (queen of, Wil-  
 liam I.); Bayeux tapestry, 1066  
 Matilda; England (queen of Stephen)  
 Matilda (empress); England, 1135  
 Matilda; Denmark, 1772; Zell  
 Matilda, countess; Canossa, 1077;  
 Italy  
 Matthew, T., abp.; York, 1606  
 Matthews, adm.; Toulon, 1744  
 Matthews, H.; Salisbury adm.,  
 1886  
 Maud; see *Matilda*  
 Maule, Fox (lord Panmure); Russell  
 administration, 1846  
 Maule, J. B., prosecutor  
 Maunsell, bookseller; meal-tub plot,  
 1679  
 Maunsell, Capt. C. S.; trials, 1874  
 Maupertuis, P. L. de, 1698-1759;  
 latitude  
 Maurer, J. and G. (German enthu-  
 siasts), killed; Brazil, 1874  
 Maurice, rev. F. D., 1805-72; broad  
 church, working-men's college, 1854  
 Maury, lieut. M., 1806-73; sea  
 Mausolus, 377 B.C.; mausoleum,  
 wonders  
 Maximilian; emperors, Germany,  
 1493; Mexico, 1864-67  
 Maximin; Rome, emp. 235; giants,  
 persecutions  
 May, G. A. C.; king's (or queen's)  
 bench, 1877  
 May, S. E.; parliament, 1886  
 Mayhew, H. (1812-1887); poor,  
 1551-2  
 Mayne, sir Richd., 1796-1868; police,  
 1829  
 Mayo, earl of, b. 1822; Disraeli adm.  
 1863; assassinated, 1872; India,  
 Andaman  
 Mazarin, cardinal; France, 1643;  
 tontines; printing, 1450  
 Mazzini, J., Ital. patriot, 1808-72;  
 Rome, 1831; triumvirate, 1849  
 Mazzuoli, F.; engraving, 1532  
 Mead, Dr. Rich., 1673-1754; inoculation  
 Mead, Geo., gen., 1816-72; United  
 States, 1863  
 Meagher; Ireland, 1848  
 Mecklenburg, grand duke, Franco-  
 Pruss. war, 1870-1  
 Medail, M.; Alps (tunnel), 1848  
 Medhurst, Frs. H.; trials, 1839  
 Medici; Medici family  
 Medice, Catherine de, d. 1589; Bar-  
 tholomew, St.  
 Medina-Sidonia, duke of; armada  
 Medon; Athens, 1044 B.C.  
 Mehemet Ali; Egypt, Syria  
 Mehemet Ali; Russo-Turkish war,  
 II., 1877  
 Mehemet Ruchdi, Turkey, 1871-2  
 Meikle, A., threshing machine, 1776  
 Melancthon, Philip, 1497-1560;  
 adiaphorists, Augsburg confession  
 Melas, general; Marengo, 1800  
 Melbourne, viscount, 1779-1849; Mel-  
 bourne; trials, 1836  
 Melikoff, L. Aladja Dag; Russo-  
 Turkish war, II., 1877; Russia,  
 1880-1  
 Mellon, Miss (afterwards duchess of  
 St. Alban's), first appearance, 1795

- Melville, lord; impeachment, 1806  
 Memnon said to invent alphabet, 1822 B.C.  
 Menabrea, count L. F.; Italy, 1867  
 Menander, d. 201 B.C.; drama  
 Mendelssohn, F. Bartholdy, 1809-47  
 Mendiri, Spain, 1874-5  
 Mendizabal, Spain, 1835  
 Mendoza, Pedro de; Buenos Ayres, 1530  
 Menier; balloons, 1874  
 Menou, general; Alexandria, 1800  
 Menschikoff, prince; holy places, 1853; Russia, Ahna, Russo-Turkish war  
 Mercader, M., teleradiophone  
 Mercator, Ger., 1512-94; charts  
 Mercedes (queen); Spain, 1878  
 Mercier, C. H.; hospital Saturday, 1874  
 Mérimée, Prosper, Fr. hist., 1803-70  
 Merovingians; Merovingians, France, 448  
 Mesentzoff, gen.; assassinated, Russia, 1878  
 Mesmer, Frederic Ant.; mesmerism, 1766  
 Metastasio, Pet., It. poet, 1698-1782  
 Metellus; Achaia, 147 B.C.  
 Metius; telescopes, 1590-1609  
 Meton; golden number, 432 B.C.  
 Metternich, prince, Aust. statesman, 1773-1859  
 Metz, M. de; reformatory, 1839  
 Metx and Co.; porter  
 Meyer, H. von, archaeopteryx, 1861  
 Meyer, Simon; Saturn, 1608-9-10  
 Meyerbeer, J. M., Germ. mus., 1794-1864  
 Meyerstein, E.; printing (in colours), 1876  
 Mezentius; indiction, 312  
 Miail, E., 180-81; nonconformists  
 Micah, prophecies about 750 B.C.  
 Michael Angelo Buonarroti, Ital. artist, 1474-1564  
 Michael; eastern empire, assassinations, Servia, 1860-8  
 Michael, grand duke; Russo-Turkish war, 1877  
 Michaels, J. W., bib. critic, 1717-91  
 Michaud, abbé; old catholics, 1872  
 Michel, Louise; France, 1883  
 Michelet, J., Fr. hist., b. 1798  
 Middlesex, earl of; administrations, 1621  
 Middleton, Con.; (Cicero), 1683-1750  
 Middleton, gen., Canada, 1885  
 Middleton; N.W. passage, 1742  
 Middleton (or Myddelton), sir Hugh, 1505-1631; New River  
 Middleton, John; giants, 1578  
 Middleton, rev. T.; Manchester, 1876  
 Midhat Pasha, Turkey, 1878-81, Syria  
 Miesclaus; Poland, 962  
 Mieroslawski, L.; Poland, 1863  
 Mignet, François, Fr. hist., 1796-1884  
 Miguel, dom, 1802-66; Portugal, 1824  
 Milan; Servia  
 Mildmay, sir J. H.; trials, 1814  
 Mildmay, sir Walter; administrations, 1579  
 Mill, Jas., hist. of Ind., 1773-1836  
 Mill, John Stuart, 1806-1873, logic  
 Millais, J. E., painter, b. 1829; pre-Raphaelites  
 Miller, Hugh; geology, suicide, 1856  
 Miller v. Salomons; trials, 1852  
 Miller, W.; trials, 1870  
 Millie, Mr.; trials, 1839  
 Milman, H. H., 1791-1868; poet and hist.  
 Milosch; Servia, 1815  
 Miltiades; Marathon, 490 B.C.  
 Milton, John, 1608-74; Paradise Lost, Cripplegate; press, liberty of  
 Mina, gen., d. 1836; Spain, 1835  
 Minghetti ministry; Italy, 1873-6  
 Minos; Crete, 1015 B.C.  
 Minto, earl of; India, gov.-gen., 1807  
 Miramon, gen.; Mexico, 1859; executed, 1867  
 Mirés, M.; Mexico, 1861  
 Mirsky, L., Russia, 1879  
 Mister, Josiah; trials, 1841  
 Mitchell, sir F.; monopolies, victualers, 1621  
 Mitchell, D.; aquarium, 1853  
 Mitchell, adm.; Bantry bay, 1801-2  
 Mitchell, J.; Ireland, 1848, 1874  
 Mitchell, S.; Glasgow, 1874  
 Mitford, sir John; att.-general, 1800; speaker, 1801;—W., hist. of Greece, 1744-1827  
 Mithridates the Great, 131-63 B.C.; Pontus, comets, electuary, massacres, omens  
 Mitre, gen. B.; Buenos Ayres, 1859-75  
 Moffat, colonel; wrecks, 1857  
 Moffat, Dr. C.; ammoniaphone  
 Moffat, Rev. R., 1790-1882; missionary; Africa  
 Mohun, lord; duels, 1712  
 Moir, capt.; trials, 1830  
 Moira, earl of; India, gov.-gen., 1813  
 Moirso, Basuto  
 Molé, count, d. 1855  
 Molesworth, sir William; Aberdeen adm., 1852  
 Molière, Fr. comic dram., 1622-73; comédie Franç.  
 Molinos, 1627-96; quietists  
 Molteno, Mr.; Cape, 1875  
 Molyneux, Mr.; absentee, 1738  
 Mompesson, Giles; monopolies, victualers, 1621  
 Monasterio, mad.; France, 1883  
 Moncasi, J. O., Spain, 1878  
 Monck, visct. C. S., b. 1819; Canada, 1861  
 Moncrieff, capt.; cannon, 1868, 1872  
 Monge, gas  
 Monk, general; administrations, 1660; guards; d. 1670  
 Monk, bishop; Gloucester, 1830  
 Monmouth, duke of, 1649-85; Monmouth, Bothwell, Sedgemoor, iron mask  
 Monro, James; police, 1888  
 Monroe, Mr.; United States, president, 1817-21  
 Monstrelet, E. de, French historian, d. 1453  
 Montacute, marquis of; Man, 1314-43  
 Montagu, lord; administrations, 1660-89  
 Montagu, lady M. W.; inoculation, 1718  
 Montague, Mrs., d. 1800; May-day  
 Montaigne, M. de, Fr. essayist, 1533-92  
 Montalembert, comte de; 1810-70; France, 1858  
 Montanus; Montanists, polyglot, 1559  
 Montefiore, sir Moses, 1784-1885; Jews, 1837; 1883-4  
 Montemolin, comte de; Spain, 1860-1  
 Montero, pres. Peru, 1882  
 Montesquieu, C. de L., Fr. phil., 1689-1755  
 Monteverde; opera, 1607  
 Montfort, Amauri de; Albigenes, 1268  
 Montfort, Simon de; barons' war, commons, Kenilworth, steward, lord high, speaker, Lewes; killed at Evesham, 1265  
 Montgolfier, M.; balloons, 1782  
 Montgomerie, comte de; tournaments, 1559  
 Montgomery, Mr.; suicide, duels, 1803; trials, 1873  
 Monthon, comte de; will (Napoleon's), 1821  
 Monti, Ital. poet, 1754-1828  
 Montpensier; France, Spanish marriage, 1846; Spain, 1868-72  
 Montrose, duke of; Pitt adm., 1804, Derby adm., 1866  
 Moutrose, marquis of, executed, 1650; Corbiesdale, Scotland, Alford, Philiphburgh  
 Moody and Sankey; revivals, 1875  
 Moore, abp.; Canterbury, 1783  
 Moore; almanac, 1698-1713  
 Moore, murdered; trials, 1853  
 Moore, capt.; Franklin, 1848  
 Moore, serjeant; leases, 1535  
 Moore, Anne; abstinence, 1808  
 Moore, Geo.; mansion house fund, 1871  
 Moore, sir John, k. at Corunna, 1809  
 Moore, sir Jonas; Greenwich  
 Moore, Thos., poet, 1780-1852  
 Morales, H. A., Bolivia, 1872  
 Mordaunt, Charles, viscount; administrations, 1689  
 Mordaunt divorce; trials, 1870, 1874-5  
 More, sir Thomas, 1480-1535; administrations, 1529; chancellor, supremacy  
 More, Hannah, 1745-1833  
 More, Roger; rebellion, 1651  
 Moreau, general, 1763-1813; Alessandria, Augsburg, Würtemberg, Dresden  
 Morelli; tourniquet, 1674  
 Moreton, John, earl of; Ireland, 1177  
 Morgan; buccaner, 1668  
 Morgan, colonel; Lincoln  
 Morgan, confederate general; U. States, 1862  
 Morgan, Pritchard; gold, 1887  
 Moriarty, bp. Ireland, 1877  
 Morier, sir R.; Prussia, 1888  
 Moriones, gen.; Spain, 1873-5  
 Morland, Sam., d. 1695; capstan, speaking-trumpet  
 Morland, Geo., animal painter, 1763-1804  
 Morley, J., b. 1838; anti-aggressive; Pall Mall; Gladstone adm., 1886  
 Morley, T.; music; d. 1604  
 Morley, Id.; Gladstone adm., 1886  
 Morning Chronicle; trials, 1810, 1830; France, 1862  
 Morning Herald; trials, 1809  
 Morning Post; libel, 1792  
 Mornington, lord; India, 1798  
 Morpeth, viscount (aft. earl of Carlisle); Melbourne adm., 1835; Ireland, lord-lieut.  
 Morris, George; flowers, 1792  
 Morris, Mr.; theatres, 1805  
 Morrison, E.; Australia, 1882-3  
 Morse, S. F. B., Am. electrician, 1791-1872  
 Mortara, E.; Jews, 1858  
 Mortier, mar.; Roumainville, 1814  
 Mortimer, E. A.; trials, 1859  
 Mortimer, earl of March; Berkeley, 1327  
 Morton, arch.; Canterbury, 1486  
 Morton, earl, regent of Scotland, 1572; Tullehan bishops  
 Morton, sir Albert; administrations, 1628  
 Morton, Thomas; ether, 1846  
 Morton; trials, 1852  
 Moryson, Fynes; forks  
 Moscrop, E. H., salmon ova  
 Moseley, Wolf, &c.; trials, 1819  
 Moses, 1572-1451 B.C.  
 Moshesh, cape of G. H., 1870  
 Mosquera, gen.; New Granada, 1861  
 Moss, bishop; Oxford, 1807  
 Mosse, Dr.; lying-in hospital, 1745  
 Mossol, M., plecthysmograph  
 Most, J., trials, 1881  
 Mothe-Guyon, madame de la; quietists, 1697  
 Motley, J. L., Am. historian, 1814-77  
 Monchoet, M., sun, 1880  
 Monte, Rev. H.; Khmeridge  
 Moutaigne, abp.; York, 1628



Mount-Sandford, lord, killed; trials, 1828  
 Mouravieff; Kars, 1855  
 Mourouzeff; Constantinople, eastern empire, 1804  
 Mozart, W. A.; music, 1756-91  
 Mudie, C.; circulating library, 1842  
 Muirhead, J. G.; trials, 1825  
 Mukhtar Pasha, Turkey, 1876; Russo-Turkish war, II, 1877-8  
 Mulgrave, earl; Liverpool adm., 1812; Ireland, lord-lieut.  
 Mullens, J.; trials, 1860  
 Müller, F.; execution, 1864  
 Müller, F. Max, b. 1823; Vedas, Sanskrit, language, Hibbert fund  
 Müller, Geo.; b. 1805; orphan houses; scripture knowledge  
 Mulot, M.; Artesian well, 1841  
 Mulready, Wm.; painter, 1786-1863  
 Mummilus, L.; Corinth, 146 B.C.; painting  
 Mundella, A. J.; Gladstone adm., 1886  
 Mundy, R. M., Honduras, 1874  
 Munich, marshal; Perekop, 1736  
 Munoz, duke; Spain, 1833, 1873  
 Munro, H.; Buxar, 1764  
 Munster, earl of; suicide, 1842  
 Munzer, T.; anabaptists, 1524-5, levelers; Frankenhause  
 Murat, Joachim, 1771-1815; Erfurt, Naples  
 Muratori, L.; hist., 1672-1750  
 Murchison, sir Roderick I., 1792-1871; geology, Brit. Assoc.  
 Murdoch, Mr.; gas, 1792  
 Murillo, Bravo, Spain, 1865, 1868  
 Murillo, B. S., Sp. painter, 1618-82  
 Murray, R.; post-office, 1631  
 Murray, earl of; Scotland, 1567  
 Murray, lady Aug.; marriage act, 1793  
 Murray, B.; trials, 1841  
 Murray, bishop; David's, St., 1800  
 Murray, James, earl of, Scotland, 1567; assassinations  
 Murray, John; lighthouse  
 Murray, sir Geo.; Peel adm., 1834  
 Murray, sir James; Tarragona, 1813  
 Murray, Dr. J. H.; dictionaries  
 Murrell, capt.; wrecks, 1839  
 Musa; Spain, 712  
 Musæus, fl. 1413 B.C.  
 Musgrave, abp.; Hereford, 1837  
 Musgrave, sir Richard; duel, 1802; — sir A., Jamaica, 1876; Queensland, 1883  
 Mushat, Mr.; steel, 1800  
 Muswell Hill, burglary; trials, 1889  
 Muybridge, E. J.; photography, 1881; zoopraxiscope  
 Myall, rhubarb  
 Myddelton, sir Hugh, 1565? - 1631; New River  
 Mylne, R.; architect, 1734-1811; Blackfriars  
 Myron, sculptor, fl. 480 B.C.  
 Mytton, general; Wales, 1645

N.

Nabis; Sparta, 206 B.C.  
 Nabonasser, fl. 747 B.C.; astronomy  
 Nachimoff, admiral; Sinope, 1853  
 Nadar; balloon, 1863  
 Nadir Shah; Persia, 1732; Delhi, Afghanistan, Cabul  
 Nagel, H., trials, 1872  
 Nahum prophecies about 713 B.C.  
 Nana Sahib; Cawnpore, India, 1857  
 Napier of Merchiston; logarithms; Napier's bones, 1614  
 Napier, admiral sir C.; Portugal, Sidon, cape St. Vincent, Baltic, 1854  
 Napier, gen. sir C.; Meeanee, 1843

Napier, lord; China; Edinburgh; United States, 1856  
 Napier, Mr.; coin, 1844  
 Napier, sir R., aft. lord (of Magdala), b. 1810; Abyssinia, 1867; Arogee, Magdala, Gibraltar, 1876  
 Napoleon, Jerome, 1784-1866; son, b. 1822, France, 1861-76; Bonaparte  
 Napoleon I., 1769-1821, France, abattoirs, Bonaparte, confederation, list of honour, models, notables, Cairo, Egypt, Elba, Fontainebleau, Malta, Mamelukes, St. Helena, Simphon, vaccination; his battles: Acre, Arcola, Asperne, Auerstadt, Austerlitz, Bantzen, Borodino, Castiglione, Charleroi, Dresden, Eckmühl, Essling, Eylau, Friedland, Hanau, Italy, Jena, La Rothière, Leipsic, Ligny, Lodi, Lutzen, Marengo, Monterau, National guard, Pultusk, St. Dizier, Simphon, Tilsit, Troyes, Vienna, Waterloo, Wurtzburg  
 Napoleon II., king of Rome; France, p. 380  
 Napoleon III., 1808-73; France, (sovereigns); Boulogne, Strasburg, Cherbourg, Italy, Magenta, Solferino, Sedan, wars, assassinations  
 Napoleon, imperial prince, b. 1856; Bonaparte; France, 1873-6, Saarbrück  
 Nares, capt., deep sea, 1872; north-west passage, 1874-8; soundings  
 Narses; East, empire, 552; Goths, Italy, Rome  
 Narvaez, gen. Ramon, 1800-1863; Spain, 1846  
 Nash, Beau, 1674-1761; Bath, ceremonies  
 Nash, Mr.; theatres, parks, 1818  
 Nash, Jos., architect, 1812-78  
 Nasmyth, J.; steam-hammer, 1838; moon  
 Nasmyth, lleut.; Silistria, 1854  
 Nasr-ed-Din; Persia, 1848-73  
 Naville, M. Egypt. expl. fund  
 Nearchus; sugar, 325 B.C.  
 Neave and others, trials, 1875  
 Nebuchadnezzar; Jews, 605 B.C., Tyre, Babylon  
 Necho; Egypt, 634 B.C.  
 Neil, col.; India, 1857; Allahabad, Benares  
 Neild; legacy to the queen, 1852  
 Neilson, J., 1792-1865; blowing-machine, 1828  
 Neilson, Edm.; moon, 1876  
 Nelson, Horatio, admiral lord, 1758-1805; Nelson  
 Nero; Rome, emperor, 54  
 Nesselrode, comte de, Russian statesman, 1780-1862  
 Newall, R. S.; electric telegraph, 1840  
 Newcastle, marquis of; Marston-moor, 1644  
 Newcastle, duke of; Pelham adm. 1749; Newcastle adm., 1754; Aberdeen adm., 1852  
 Newcomb, prof. S.; photo-tachometer  
 Newcomen, T., steam, 1712  
 Newenham, W. B.; trials, 1844  
 Newton, H. (Flora Davey), trials, 1871  
 Newman, rev. J., and Achilli; trials, 1852; Tractarians  
 Newport, sir John; exchequer, 1834  
 Newsham, R.; Preston, 1883  
 Newton, sir Isaac, 1642-1727; air, binomial, coin, diamond, astronomy, royal society, hydrostatics, gravitation, mechanics  
 Ney, marshal, 1769-1815; Dennewitz, France, Quatre-Bras, Ulm, Ney  
 Neyle, archbp.; York, 1632

Nez Percés, Indians  
 Niccoli, Nicholas; libraries, 1436  
 Nicephori, emperors; east. empire, 802-963  
 Nicephorus; comets  
 Nicholas I., Russia, 1825-55  
 Nicholas V.; popes, 1447-55; St. Peter's, Rome  
 Nicholas, grand duke, Russo-Turkish war II, 1877  
 Nicholls, coin, navy, 1884  
 Nichols, col.; New York, 1664  
 Nichols, H., Manchester, 1875  
 Nicholson; trials, 1813  
 Niebuhr, B. H.; hist., 1776-1831  
 Niépce; photography, 1814, velocipedes, 1818  
 Niger, P.; Rome, emp.; killed, 127  
 Nightingale, F., b. 1820; Scutari, Nightingale  
 Nikita, Montenegro, 1860  
 Nilsson, Mr., prehistoric archaeology  
 Ninus; Assyria, 2059 B.C.  
 Nisbet, sir John; advocates, 1685  
 Nissim, Alf.; velocipede, 1882  
 Noad, H. M.; electricity, 1855  
 Noah, 2347 B.C.; ark, Armenia  
 Noailles, marshal; Dettingen, 1743  
 Nobel, Alf.; nitro-glycerine, 1864, dynamite, 1868; blasting gelatine  
 Nobel, L. & R.; petroleum, 1875  
 Nobert, F. A.; ruling machine  
 Nohling, Dr.; Germany, 1878  
 Noble, Matt., sculptor, 1820-76  
 Nordenskjöld, professor, north-east, &c., 1872-3  
 Norfolk, duke of; administrations, 1540; people; catholic union, 1871  
 Norman, sir H.; Jamaica, 1883  
 Norman, sir J.; mayor, 1453  
 Norman, Robert; magnet, 1576  
 Norman, justice, murdered, India, 1871  
 Normanby and Buckingham, duke of; Godolphin adm., 1702  
 Normanby, marquis of; Ireland (lord-lieut.), 1835; Queensland, 1871; Victoria, 1879  
 Normandy, Dr.; filterers  
 North, bishop; Winchester, 1781  
 North, lord; North adm., 1770  
 North, sir F.; king's counsel, 1663  
 North, miss M.; Kew, 1882  
 Northampton, Henry, earl of; administrations, 1609  
 Northbrook, ld., India, 1872; earl of, admiralty, 1880, 1885  
 Northcote, sir Stafford, 1818-87; Derby adm., 1866; Disraeli adm., 1868, 1874; parliament, 1881; Suez, 1883; earl of Iddesleigh, Salisbury adm. 1885, 1886  
 Northcott and others, trials, 1876  
 Northmore, gas  
 Northumberland, Algernon, duke of; Derby administration, 1852; — Algernon George, Disraeli administration, 1878; Royal Institution  
 Northumberland, Dudley, duke of; administrations, 1551  
 Northumberland, Hugh, duke of; Ireland (lord-lieut.), 1763  
 Northumberland, earl of; coaches, Man  
 Norton, sir Fletcher; att.-gen., 1763  
 Norton, Jeffrey de; recorder, 1208  
 Norton v. lord Melbourne; trials, 1836  
 Nostradamus; almanacs, 1566  
 Nott, gen.; Ghiznee, 1842  
 Nottingham, earl of; administrations, 1684  
 Novaliches, marquis de, Spain, 1868, Alcolea, 1863  
 Nubar Pacha, Cairo, Egypt, 1876-9  
 Numa Pompilius; Rome, kings 715 B.C.; calendar

- Numitor, Alba, 795 B.C.  
 Nuñez, A.; Paraguay, 1535
- O.
- Oakley, sir Charles; Madras, 1792  
 Oakley, R. B., trials, 1876  
 Oates, T.; Oates' plot, 1678  
 Obadiah prophesies about 587 B.C.  
 Obeid-ullah, Kurdistan  
 O'Brien, king; Limerick, 1200  
 O'Brien, W.; Ireland, 1886 *et seq.* trials, 1889  
 O'Brien, W. S.; Ireland, 1846, 1848  
 O'Brien, giants, 1785  
 O'Connell, Mr. Daniel, 1775-1847; duels, 1815; agitators, emancipation, repeal, trials (1831, 1844), Ireland; Dublin, 1883  
 O'Connell, Mr. Morgan; duels, 1835  
 O'Connor, Arthur; press, riots, trials, 1798  
 O'Connor, Fergus, *d.* 1835; chartists  
 O'Connor, Roger; trials, 1817  
 Ochus; Persia, 359 B.C.  
 Octavius; Rome, 37 B.C.  
 Odin; Sweden, 70 B.C.  
 Odo, earl of Kent; treasurer  
 Odo, abp.; Canterbury, 941-58  
 Odoacer; Italy, 476, Heruli  
 O'Donnell, marshal Leopold, 1808-67; Spain 1841  
 O'Donnell, Mr.; parliament, 1882  
 O'Donnell v. Walter; Parnellites, 1888  
 Œdipus; Boeotia, 1266 B.C.  
 Enotrus; Arcadia, Greece, 1710 B.C.  
 Oersted, H. C., 1777-1851; electricity, 1819  
 Offenheim (financier), Austria, 1875  
 Ogle, George; duel, 1802  
 Oglethorpe, gen.; Georgia, 1732  
 O'Grady, Mr.; duels, 1803  
 Ogyges; deluge, 1764 B.C.  
 O'Hagan, lord chancellor (Ireland) 1868; Roman catholics; *d.* 1883  
 O'Halloran, Dr.; trials, 1818  
 O'Keefe; trials, 1825  
 O'Keefe v. Cullen, trials, 1873  
 O'Kelly, Mr.; parliament, 1883  
 Oken, German union, 1822  
 Okubo, Japan, 1878  
 Olbers, M.; planet, 1802  
 Oldestad, sir J., burnt, 1418; Lollards  
 O'Leary, pedestrianism, 1877  
 Oliphant, sir Wm., advocate  
 Olivarez governs Spain, 1621-43  
 Oliver; trials, 1853, 1869  
 Ollendorff, H. G. (linguist); 1803-65  
 Ollivier, bp.; Llandaff, 1849  
 Ollivier, E.; France, 1870  
 O'Loughlin, sir M.; Roman catholics, 1836  
 Olozaga, Spain, 1871  
 O'Mahony, Fenians, 1877  
 Omar, caliph, 634; Alexandria, Ali  
 Omar Pacha; Citate, Montenegro, Oltenitz, Ingour, Russo-Turkish war, 1855  
 Ommaney, capt.; Franklin, 1850  
 O'Moore, Rory; Carlow, 1577  
 O'Neill, rebellion; massacre, Blackwater, 1598  
 O'Neil, Miss (lady Becher), appears at Covent Garden, 1814; *d.* 1872  
 Onslow, G. and Whalley, G. H.; trials 1872  
 Onslow, sir R.; Halifax adm., 1714  
 Opie, John; painter, 1761-1807  
 Oppian, poet, *fl.* 171  
 Orange, William, prince of; Holland, Maestricht, revolution, 1572; England, 1689; assassinations  
 Orange, prince of; Quatre Bras, 1815  
 Orbelliana; Circassia, 1857  
 Ord, sir II. St. G., West Australia, 1877
- Orellana; Amazonia, 1540  
 Orestes; Mycenæ, Sparta, 1175 B.C.  
 Orilla, M. J.; physician, 1787-1853  
 Orford, earl of; admiralty, 1709  
 Orloff, count; diamonds, 1772  
 Ormond, James, duke of; Ireland, lord-lieuts., 1643 *et seq.*  
 Ormond, earl of; combat, 1446  
 Ormond, marquis of; Rathmines, 1640  
 Orr, Wm.; trials, 1797  
 Orrey, earl of; orrey  
 Orrock; trial, 1884  
 Orsini, Felix, 1819-58; France, 1858  
 Ortega, gen.; Spain, 1860  
 Osborn, Sherard; Franklin, 1854  
 Osborne, sir Thomas; administrations, 1672  
 Osborne, T., Ireland, young  
 Oscar; Sweden, 1844  
 Osgodeby, Adam de; master of the rolls, 1295  
 Osman Digna; Soudan  
 Osman Pacha, Plevna, Russo-Turkish war II., 1877  
 Ospiña; New Grenada, 1857  
 Ossory, lord; tea, 1666  
 Osymandyas; Egypt, 2100 B.C.; observatories, painting  
 Othman; Turkey, 1298  
 Otto; Rome, emp., 69; Germany, 936; Greece, 1832-62  
 Otto, gas (engine)  
 Otto, M.; Amiens, 1802  
 Ottocar; Bohemia, 1197  
 Oudinot, marshal; Rome, 1849  
 Oudry, cafeine  
 Outram, sir James; 1803-63; Mo-  
 hammerah, India, 1857  
 Ouvry, P.; antiquaries, 1876  
 Overbury, sir T., poisoned, 1613  
 Overdank; assassins., Austria, 1881  
 Overend, Gurney, & Co.; trials, 1867  
 Overstone, S., Jones Loyd, lord, financier, 1796-1883; metric system, 1855  
 Ovid; poet, *d.* 18  
 Owden, J. S., mayor, 1877-8  
 Owen, W. D.; trials, 1858  
 Owen, Robert; socialists, 1834  
 Owen, Richard, b. 1804; odontology, palæontology, zoology  
 Owen, sir P. C.; colonial exhibition 1886  
 Owens, J., Owens college  
 Oxenden, sir George; Surat, 1664  
 Oxford, Edward; trials, 1840  
 Oxford, earl of; Godolphin adm., 1702; Oxford adm.  
 Oxford, John, earl of; yeomen, 1486  
 Oxley; Brisbane, Queensland, 1823
- P.
- Paciolo; algebra, 1494  
 Paddon, lieut., takes Cerbere, 1800  
 Paderborn, bp. of; Prussia, 1874  
 Page, Flood, crystal palace, 1874  
 Page, telephone, 1837  
 Paget, lord; duels, trials, 1809  
 Paget, lord Wm., v. Cardigan; trials, 1844  
 Paget, sir A.; trials, 1808  
 Paget, J.; paradoxes  
 Paget, sir William; administns., 1547  
 Pain, O.; Soudan, 1885  
 Paine, Thomas; trials, 1792  
 Pakington, sir John, b. 1799; Derby and Disraeli adm.  
 Palafox, gen.; Saragossa, 1809  
 Palamedes; alphabet, backgammon, battle, dice, chess, 680 B.C.  
 Palestina, 1529-94; music; requiem  
 Palisa, J.; planets
- Palladio, A.; architect, 1518-80  
 Pallavicino, G., Italy, 1878  
 Palles, Christ.; exchequer (Ireland), 1874  
 Palliser, capt., cannon, 1866  
 Palliser, sir Hugh; Ushant, 1778  
 Palin, the bookseller; trials, 1806  
 Palm, cardinal, shot; Rome, 1848  
 Palmer, J.; mail coaches, 1784  
 Palmer; duels, 1815; trials, 1856  
 Palmer, prof., and others murdered; Egypt, 1882; Paul's, St.  
 Palmer, Roundell; see *Stborne*  
 Palmer, S., Times (index)  
 Palmerston, Henry, visc.; 1784-1865; Palmerston, lady, *d.* 1869  
 Panckoucke, C. J.; Moniteur, 1789  
 Panizzi, sir Antonio; British Museum, 1859  
 Panmure, lord; Russell adm., 1851  
 Paoli, Pascal; Corsica, 1753  
 Papachin, adm.; flag, 1688  
 Papin; steam-engine, 1681  
 Papineau; Canada, 1837  
 Papirius Cursor; sum-dial, 293 B.C.  
 Pappa, D.; trials, 1870  
 Paracelsus, 1493-1541; alchemy, physics, theosophists  
 Pardo, president, Peru, 1879  
 Parea, adm.; Chili, 1865  
 Parini, Guis., Ital. poet, 1729-99  
 Paris, count of, b. 1838; Orleans  
 Parke, Mungo, *d.* 1805; Africa  
 Parke v. Lewis and others; trials, 1873  
 Parker, Emily; swimming, 1875  
 Parker, adm.; Copenhagen, 1801  
 Parker, Dr.; temple  
 Parker, atp. Matthew; Canterbury, 1558; liturgy, Nag's Head  
 Parker (mutineer); trials, 1797  
 Parker, capt.; Boulogne  
 Parker, J. II., Rome  
 Parker, sir Peter; Bellair, 1814  
 Parker, Thomas, lord; chancellor, lord, 1718  
 Parkes, sir H., 1828-85; consul; China, 1860-1883  
 Parma, duke of; Parma  
 Parma, prince of; Antwerp, 1855  
 Parnenio; Macedonia, 329 B.C.  
 Parnell, sir Henry; Melbourne adm. 1835  
 Parnell, C. S., Biggar, and others; parliament (obstructives), 1877-81; home rule, 1880; trials, 1880-1; Ireland, 1883, *et seq.*; Kilmainham; Home Rule; Parnellites  
 Parr, Thomas; 1483-1635? longevity  
 Parrhasius; painting; *fl.* 397 B.C.  
 Parrot, Dr., Ararat  
 Parry, bp., church of England  
 Parry, E.; north-west passage, 1818  
 Parsons, bp.; Peterborough, 1813  
 Parsons, P.M., brass, manganese, bronze  
 Parsons family; cock-lane ghost, impostors, 1762  
 Pascal, B.; 1623-62; air, calculating machine, barometers, probability, hydrostatics  
 Passaglia, father, 1814-87; Italy, 1862.  
 Passanante, G., Italy, 1878  
 Pasklewitch; Silistria, 1854  
 Pasta, mad., vocalist, 1798-1865  
 Pasteur, Dr. L.; fermentation, 1861; germ theory; hydrophobia; vaccination  
 Patch, Mr.; trials, 1806  
 Pate, lieut.; trials, 1850  
 Paterculus, Rom. hist., *d.* 31  
 Paterson, W.; bank, 1604; Darien  
 Paton, Miss, at Haymarket, 1822  
 Paton, Dr.; pyroleter  
 Patrick, St., preaches, 433; Ardagh, Armagh, Dublin, isles, shamrock  
 Patrocinio, nun; Spain, 1861, 1866



Patten, col. John W., b. 1802; Disraeli adm.  
 Patteson, J. C., Melanesia, murdered, 1871  
 Paul, St., martyred, 65  
 Paul, see *Sarpi*  
 Paul I., Russia, 1796  
 Paul II., popes, 1464; purple  
 Paul, sir J., &c.; trials, 1855; fraudulent trustees  
 Paulinus; bells, 400  
 Pauli, Mr.; duels, 1807  
 Paulilio, Anafesto; doge, 697  
 Paulus Æmilius; Cannæ, 216 B.C.  
 Paulus, Marcus; compass, 1260  
 Paulus; Abrahimites  
 Pauncefote; United States, 1839  
 Pausanias; Sparta, 480 B.C.; Platea, Macedonia, 336 B.C.  
 Pausias of Sicily, 360-330 B.C.; painting  
 Pavey, G., trials, 1880  
 Pavla, gen.; Spain, 1873-4  
 Paxton, sir Joseph, 1803-65; exhibition of 1851; crystal palace  
 Payne, L., trials, 1879  
 Payne, Mr. G.; duels, 1810  
 Payne, J. H., home!  
 Peabody, G., 1795-1869; Peabody Peace, C., trials, 1878  
 Pearce, the prince of; Spain, 1806  
 Pearce, &c.; gold robbery, 1857  
 Pearson, col., Zululand, 1879  
 Pease, W., Benwell  
 Peaucillier; motion  
 Peckham, abb.; Canterbury, 1279  
 Pedro; Portugal, Brazil, 1822  
 Peck v. Gurney; trials, 1871  
 Peel, A. W.; speaker H. C., 1884  
 Peel, capt. sir F.; India, 1858  
 Peel, col.; West Australia, 1828  
 Peel, sir Robert; cotton inanuf., 1750-1830;—(see) statesman, 1788-1850; Peel adm. (see note), 1834-1841; acts of parliament, conservative, corn bill, duels, 1815; income-tax, tariff;—(grandson), b. 1822  
 Peele, James; book-keeping, 1509  
 Pelham, H.; Wilmington adm., 1742; Pelham adm., 1744  
 Pelham, bp.; Bristol, 1807; Norwich, 1857  
 Pelham, sir W.; engineers, 1622  
 Pelissier, duc de Malakoff; 1794-1864; Algiers, Dahrâ  
 Pell, Mr.; education, 1876  
 Pelletier; quinine, 1820  
 Pellew, sir Ed.; naval battles, 1795  
 Pelouze, F. J., 1807-1867; formic acid  
 Peltier, M.; libel, trials, 1803  
 Peltzen, A. & L., murderers; Belgium, 1882  
 Pemberton, sir Francis; king's bench, 1681  
 Pembroke, earl of; Godolphin adm. 1702; lord-lieutenant, Lincoln, protectorates, Salisbury; admiralty  
 Pengelly, W.; man  
 Penn, admiral; Jamaica, 1655  
 Penn, Wm., 1644-1718; Pennsylvania, Quaker  
 Penny, captain; Franklin, 1850  
 Penzance, lord (Wilde); arches, 1876; public worship  
 Pépé, gen. F.; Naples, 1820  
 Pepin; France, 752; Ferrara  
 Pepper, prof., Polytechnic, telephone  
 Pepys, bp.; Worcester, 1841; Pepys Perceval, Spencer; Perceval  
 Percy (Hotspur); Otterburn, 1388  
 Percy, lord; Durham, 1346; Homildon  
 Percy, John; metallurgist, 1817-89  
 Perdiccas; Macedonia, 454 B.C.  
 Perilata, Mrs. Robinson; theatres, last app., 1779  
 Péreire, M.; crédit mobilier

Pereyra; Uruguay, 1856  
 Pericles; Athens, 469 B.C.  
 Perier, C.; France, 1874-6  
 Perillus; brazen bull, 570 B.C.  
 Perkin Warbeck; Warbeck, 1492  
 Perkin, W. H.; aniline, 1857  
 Perkins; engraving, copper-plate printing, 1819  
 Perreaus; forgery, trials, 1776  
 Perrin, John; mayor, 1803  
 Perrotin; planets  
 Perry, Mr.; trials, 1810  
 Perry, lieut.; trials, 1854  
 Persano, adm.; Lissa, Italy, 1866-7  
 Perseus; Pydna, 168 B.C.  
 Persigny, J. G., 1808-72; France, 1860  
 Persius, 34-62; satires  
 Perugino, Paolo, 1446-1524  
 Peter the Cruel; Montiel, 1369  
 Peter the Great; 1672-1725; Russia, Deptford, Petersburg, Narva, Pultowa, wills  
 Peter the Hermit; crusades, 1094  
 Peters, C. H. F.; planets, 1862, *et seq.*  
 Peters, Dr. C.; Zanzibar, 1889  
 Petion; Port-au-Prince, 1806  
 Peto, S. M., b. 1809; diorama, 1855  
 Petrarch, 1304-74; Petrarch, sonnets, humanism  
 Petre, sir Wm.; administrations, 1547  
 Petronius; Ethiopia, 22 B.C.  
 Petronius Arbitr., Lat. satirist, d. 66  
 Pettigrew, T.; epitaphs, 1857  
 Petty, lord H.; Grenville adm., 1807  
 Petty, Wm.; Royal Society, 1660  
 Pezet, J. A.; Peru, 1863-5  
 Phædrus writes fables, 8  
 Phalaris, brazen bull, 599 B.C.  
 Pharamond; France, 418?  
 Pharaohs; Egypt, 1809 B.C.  
 Pharnaces; Pontus, Cappadocia, 744 B.C.  
 Phayre, col.; India, 1874  
 Phayre, sir A. P.; Mauritius, 1874  
 Pheidon, fl. 869 B.C.; coinage, silver, scales, weights  
 Phelps, Mr. S., 1804-78; theatres (Sadler's Wells), 1844, 1878  
 Phepoe, Mrs.; trials, 1797  
 Phidias, fl. 43 B.C.; statues  
 Philidor, concerts, chess  
 Philip; France, Macedonia, Spain, Hesse, Orleans, 1640  
 Philip Neri, St.; oratorios, 1550  
 Philip the Good; Burgundy, Holland, 1419-67  
 Philip the Great, killed 336 B.C.; Macedonia, Ætolia, Chæronæa, Locri, Thessaly  
 Philip II.; Spain, 1556  
 Philippa, England, queen (Edward III.); Durham, 1346  
 Philipps, T.; Newport, 1839  
 Phillimore, sir R. J., 1810-85; admiralty  
 Phillip, gov.; Australia, 1788  
 Phillips, J.; Brit. Assoc., 1831;—fire-annihilator, 1849  
 Phillips, John, geologist; Vesuvius, 1869  
 Phillips v. Eyre; trials, 1860-70  
 Phillips, Wendell; United States, 1884  
 Philopœmen; Achaia, 194 B.C.  
 Philpott; bp.; Worcester, 1861  
 Philpotts, H., bp.; Exeter, 1830  
 Philpotts v. Boyd; reredos, 1875  
 Phipps, capt.; north-west passage, 1773  
 Phocas; east emp., 602  
 Phocion, killed 317 B.C.  
 Phœroenus; Argos (1807 B.C.), sacrifice, laws  
 Photiades, C. J.; Samos  
 Photius, Gallus; rhetoric, 87 B.C.  
 Piastus; Poland, 842  
 Pinzzi, M.; planet, 1801

Picard, sir H.; lord mayor, 1357  
 Pichegru; Mannheim; suicide, 1804  
 Pictet, R., air, gases, 1877, oxygen, hydrogen, distillation; nav. architecture  
 Pictou, gen.; trials, 1806; Quatre-Bras, Waterloo, 1815  
 Pierce; United States, president, 1853  
 Pierola, N. de, Peru, 1876-82  
 Pierre, adm.; Madagascar, 1883  
 Pierpoint, Mr.; United States, 1876  
 Piers, abb.; York, 1589  
 Pigot, David Richard; exchequer, 1846  
 Pigot, Id.; India, Pigot diamond, 1802  
 Pigot, major-gen.; Malta, 1800  
 Pigott, Mr.; trials, 1871  
 Pigott, R.; Parnellites, 1889  
 Pike, Miss; Cork, trials, 1800  
 Pilkington, bishop; liturgy  
 Pilpay; Anvar, fables  
 Pinchbeck, C.; pinchbeck  
 Pindar, abt., 522-439 B.C., Odes—Peter (Dr. Wolcott), 1738-1819; trials, 1807  
 Pine, sir B. C.; Natal, 1873  
 Pinel, M.; lunatics, 1792  
 Pinzon; America, S., 1500; Peru, 1863  
 Pisander; naval battles, 394 B.C.  
 Pistratus; Athens, 527 B.C.  
 Pitman, I.; phonography, 1837; stenography  
 Pitt; diamond, 1720  
 Pitt, Wm.; see *Chatham, earl of*  
 Pitt, Wm., 1759-1806; Pitt adm., 1783; India company, E. reform, duels, 1798; income-tax  
 Pius; popes, 142 *et seq.*  
 Pius IV.; confession, 1504  
 Pius VII.; concordat, 1801  
 Pius IX. 1792-1878; popes; 1846-78; papal aggression, conception  
 Pizarro; America, 1524  
 Planché, J. R., 1796-1880; dress  
 Plato, Gr. phil., 429-347 B.C.; academics, anatomy, antipodes, names, Sicily  
 Platts, John; executions, 1847  
 Planté, G.; electric battery, 1860  
 Plautus, Lat., b. 134 B.C.; drama  
 Playfair, Lyon; Gladstone adm., 1880  
 Plimpton; rink, 1875  
 Plimsoll, S.; parliament, seamen, 1873  
 Pliny the elder, 23-79; pearls, Vesuvius;—the younger, d. 100  
 Plowden, Mr.; Abyssinia, 1849  
 Plumer, sir Th.; att.-gen., 1812  
 Plummer, Eugenia; trials, 1860  
 Plunket, lord; chancellor, lord (Ireland), 1830  
 Plunket, D. R.; Salisbury adm., 1886  
 Plutch, fl. 80; biography  
 Pocock, admiral; Cuba, 1762  
 Poerio, C.; Naples, 1850-59-60  
 Pogson, N.; planets, 1856  
 Poitevin, M.; balloons, 1852-58  
 Poitiers, Roger de; Liverpool, 1089  
 Pole, Wellesley; mint, trials, 1825  
 Pole, abb.; Canterbury, 1556  
 Polignac, prince de; France, 1830  
 Polk, Jas.; United States, president, 1845  
 Pollen, J. G.; furniture, 1874  
 Pollio, C.; slavery, 42 B.C.  
 Pollock, gen. G.; Afghanistan, India, 1842; tower  
 Pollock, sir Frederick, 1783-1863; attorney-general, exchequer, 1834-1844  
 Polo, Marco, writes about 1298  
 Polybius, 207-122 (?) B.C.; signals, telegraphs, Achaia, physie

Polycarp martyred, 166  
 Polydorus; Laocoon  
 Pomare; Otaheite, 1799  
 Pompey, killed 48 B.C.; Rome, Spain, Pharsalia  
 Pond, J.; Greenwich, 1811  
 Ponti, G.; academics  
 Pontius, C.; Claudine forks, 321 B.C.  
 Poole, E.; trials, 1871  
 Poole, bp.; Japan, 1883  
 Poole, A.; auricular confession, 1858  
 Poole, R. S.; Egypt. expl. fund  
 Pope, Alex., 1688-1744; Alexandrine verse, satire; Homer, 1714  
 Pope, gen. J.; Manassas, United States, 1862  
 Popham, sir Home; Buenos Ayres, Cape, trials, 1807  
 Poppo, adm.; circular ironclads, 1875  
 Popp, V., clocks, 1881  
 Poppaea (wife of Nero); masks  
 Porcenna; labyrinth, 520 B.C.  
 Porson, prof., 1759-1808; writing  
 Porter, sir Charles; Limerick  
 Porteus, bp.; London, 1787  
 Portland, dnke of, Portland adm., 1783; Ireland (lord-lieutenant), Junius  
 Portman, sir Wm.; king's bench, 1554  
 Portsmouth, earl of; trials, 1823  
 Porus, Hydaspes, 327 B.C.  
 Posidonius, *fl.* 86 B.C.; atmosphere, moon, tides, air  
 Potamon; eclectics, about 1  
 Potter, abp.; Canterbury, 1737  
 Potter, Edm.; Manchester, 1883  
 Pottinger, sir H.; China, 1841  
 Pouchet, M.; spont. generation, 1859  
 Pouillet, C. S. M., Fr. nat. phil., 1791-1868  
 Poussin, N.; painters, 1594-1665  
 Pouyer-Quertier; France, 1871  
 Powell, Langhorne, and Poyer, colonels; Wales, 1647  
 Powell; balloons, 1881-3  
 Power, Mr.; wrecks, 1841  
 Power, Frank; Soudan, 1884  
 Powys, bishop; Man, 1854  
 Poyer, colonel; Wales, 1647  
 Poynter, E. J., R.A., b. 1836  
 Prado, M.; Peru, 1824-67  
 Prado, murderer; France, 1888  
 Eraslin murder, 1847  
 Praxiteles, *fl.* 363 B.C.; mirrors  
 Premislaus; Poland, 1295  
 Prendergast, gen. H. N.; Burmah, 1885  
 Prescott, Wm., 1796-1859  
 Preston, lord; conspiracy, 1691  
 Pretender, old, 1688-1765; young, 1720-88; Pretender, Falkirk, Prestonpans, Culloden  
 Pretorius, Natal, 1838; Transvaal, 1880  
 Pretsch, P.; photo-galvanography, 1854  
 Prevost, sir George; Plattsburg, 1814  
 Priam; Ilium, Troy, 1224 B.C.  
 Price, Mr.; duels, 1816; alchemy; annuities  
 Price, bp.; B. Free church  
 Price, adm.; Petropavlovsk, 1854  
 Prichard, Dr., 1785-1848; ethnology  
 Pride, col.; Pride's purge, 1648  
 Priestnitz, V.; hydropathy, 1828  
 Priestley, Joseph, 1733-1804; earthquakes, eudiometer, lunar society, nitrous gas, oxygen, fluorine, colour blindness  
 Prim, gen. Juan, 1814-70; Castellejos, Guad-el-ras, 1860; Spain, 1866-70; assassinations, 1870  
 Prince, H. J.; agapemone, 1845  
 Prior, M., poet, 1654-1721  
 Priscillian; gnostics, 314  
 Pritchard, Dr. E. W.; trials, execution, 1865

Probert; trials, 1824  
 Probus; Rome, emp. 276; massacre  
 Procles; biarch, 1102 B.C.  
 Procopius; Nacolea, 366  
 Procopius, Lat. hist. 500-565; Husesites, 1431  
 Procter, poets; Bryan W. (Barry Cornwall), 1790-1874; Adelaide, daughter, 1835-64  
 Propertius, Lat. poet, 26 B.C.  
 Prondhon, P., socialist, 1809-65; anarchy  
 Prynn, W., legal antiquary, 1600-69  
 Psalmanazar, G.; Formosa, 1704  
 Psammethichus, 650 B.C.; Egypt, labyrinth, languages, sieges  
 Pseusennes, 971 B.C.; Egypt  
 Psycho; automaton, 1875  
 Ptolemy (astronomer), *d.* 161  
 Ptolemy; Egypt, Bible, Septuagint, Ipsus, pharos, arithmetic, academics  
 Ptolemy Epiphanes, 205 B.C.; Egypt, Rosetta  
 Puckering, sir John; chancellor, lord high, 1592  
 Pugin, A. W., 1811-52, decorat. art; E. W.; trials, 1874  
 Pullan, R. P., dilettanti, 1861-70; Priene  
 Pullen, capt.; Franklin, 1852  
 Pullinger, G.; banks, joint stock, 1860  
 Pulteney, Mr.; Halifax adm., 1714  
 Pultonsey, sir James; Perrol, 1800  
 Punshon, R.; gunpowder, 1872  
 Purcell, Henry; music, 1658-95  
 Purchas, Sam.; 1577-1628  
 Purdon, col.; Ashantees, 1826  
 Pusey, duels, 1788; trials, 1794  
 Pusey, Dr. E., 1800-82; Puseyism; Oxford univ.  
 Pyat, F., France, 1880  
 Pye, Henry J.; poet-laureate, 1790  
 Pye, J.; engraver, *d.* 1874  
 Pym, J.; politician, *d.* 1643  
 Pyrrho; sceptics, 334 B.C.  
 Pyrrhus; Macedon, 287 B.C.; Epirus, 318-272 B.C.; Tarentum, Asculum, 279  
 Pythagoras, *fl.* 555 B.C.; acoustics, astronomy, Copernicus, Egypt, the globe, harmonic strings, shoes, solar system, spheres

## Q.

Quaritch, B.; books, 1882  
 Queen v. Lords of Treasury; trials, 1872  
 Quekett, prof.; histology, 1857  
 Quentin, col.; duels, 1815; trials, 1814  
 Quesnay, éconômistes  
 Quesado, Span. writer, 1580-1645  
 Quinet, Edgar, Fr. philos., 1803-75  
 Quintilia; Quintilians  
 Quintin; libertines, 525  
 Quintus Fabius, 291 B.C.; painting  
 Quiros; New Hebrides, 1666

## R.

Rabelais, F., satirist, 1483-1553  
 Rachel, mademoiselle, *d.* 1858; -madame; enamelling; trials, 1868, 1878  
 Racine, J.; Fr. dramat., 1639-99  
 Radcliffe, Dr. John; Radcliffe library, 1737  
 Radetsky, marshal, 1766-1858; Austria, Custozza, Novara, Italy  
 Radetsky, gen., Russo-Turkish war II., 1878  
 Radnor, earl of; administrations, 1684  
 Rae, Dr.; Franklin, 1848

Raffles, sir T. S.; Java  
 Raglan, lord; Russo-Turkish war, 1857  
 Ragotski; Transylvania  
 Raikes, Mr., 1781; Sunday-schools, education, infanticide  
 Raikes, H. C.; Salisbury adm., 1836  
 Raleigh, sir Walter, 1552-1618; dress, Pennsylvania, Trinidad, Virginia, England  
 Ralston, W. C.; California, 1875  
 Rameses; Egypt, 1618  
 Ramirez II.; Semincas, 938 B.C.  
 Ramsay, David; combat, 1631  
 Ramsay, sir George; duels, 1790  
 Ramsden, Jesse, 1735-1800; theodolite, 1787  
 Ranée; trappist, 1662  
 Randolph, T.; post-office, 1581  
 Randolph, bishop; Bangor, London, 1809  
 Ranger, M.; cotton (a speculator); 1883  
 Rankin, J., velocipedes, 1878  
 Ransome; Ransome, alterers, ploughs  
 Raphael, 1483-1520; cartoons  
 Raphael, Alex.; Roman catholics, 1834  
 Rapiéff, electric light, 1878  
 Rarey, J. S.; horse, 1858  
 Rassam, H.; Abyssinia, 1864; Nineveh; Brit. Mus.  
 Rathbone, Wm.; Liverpool, 1877  
 Rattazzi, U., 1808-73; Italy, 1862  
 Rauch, C.; sculptor, 1777-1857  
 Rauscher, card.; Austria, *d.* 1875  
 Ravallia kills Henry IV., 1610  
 Rawdon, lord; Camden, 1781  
 Rawlinson, col. sir H., b. 1810; Assyria, Babylon, Belshazzar, 1844  
 Ray, John, naturalist, 1628-1705  
 Ray, Peter; volunteers (19th meeting), 1878  
 Rayliere; Bartholomew's, 1100  
 Rayleigh, lords, 1879  
 Raymond, lord; attorney-general, 1725; king's bench  
 Raynecker, L.; fuel  
 Reade, Chas.; Nov., 1814-84  
 Réaumur, *d.* 1757; light, steel  
 Reay, Miss, killed; trials, 1779  
 Reay, lord; combat, 1631  
 Reay, lord; Bombay, 1884; London University  
 Rebeccaites; trials, 1843  
 Redanies, D.; execution, 1857  
 Rede, sir R.; Rede lecture  
 Redesdale, lord; att.-gen., 1800  
 parliament, 1836  
 Redpath, L.; trials, 1857  
 Redwood, T.; analysts, 1874  
 Reece, R.; bogs, 1849; congelation, 1868  
 Reed, Andrew, 1787-1862; orphan, idiots, incurables  
 Reed, sir C.; metropolitan school board, 1873-81  
 Reed, sir E. J., navy, 1862-71  
 Reeves, Mr. John; levellers, 1792  
 Regnier, gen.; Kalitsch, Maïda, Ximera, 1811  
 Regulus, 250 B.C.; Carthage  
 Reich, F., and Richter, T.; indium, 1863  
 Reichardt, Wacht  
 Reichenbach, C., 1788-1869; paraffine, 1831; ody  
 Reichenstein; tellurium, 1782  
 Reichstadt, duke de, 1811-32, France (empire)  
 Reid, gen.; India, 1857  
 Reid, R. T.; vivisection  
 Reinbauer; trials, 1829  
 Reinkens, Old Catholic bishop Prussia, 1873  
 Reis, P.; telephone, 1861  
 Rely, Jas.; universalists, 1760  
 Rembrandt, Paul; painter, 1608-69



- Semigius de Fescamp; Lincoln, 1086  
 Semington, type-writers  
 Senusat, C. de; France, 1871-3  
 Seny, St.; Rheims  
 Senard, capt.; balloons, 1884  
 Senata, Maria; witchcraft, 1749  
 Senadot, M.; newspapers, 1631  
 Sendel, J.; Holyhead, Portland  
 Jennie, J. (1761-1821), and sir J.;  
 breakwater, 1812; Waterloo-bridge,  
 London-bridge  
 Septon, Humphry, landscape gar-  
 dener, 1752-1818  
 Sechid Pacha; Turkey, 1853  
 Seuchlin, J., reformer, d. 1522; Talnud  
 euss; engraving  
 Seuter, J. de; Persia, 1872  
 Seville, Mrs., Slough  
 Seynere, Richard; sheriff, 1189  
 Eynolds, sir Joshua, 1723-92; royal  
 academy, 1768  
 Eynolds, abp.; Canterbury, 1313  
 Eynolds, capt.; trials, 1840  
 Eynolds, George; duels, 1788  
 Eynolds, O.; explosives  
 Eudes, R. G., audiphone  
 Eudes, W. B., free hospital, life-boat  
 hall, gen.; Chippawa, 1814  
 Eward, J., France, 1876  
 Eassoli, B., b. about 1803; Italy,  
 1861-7  
 Eee, Spring (lord Monteagle); ad-  
 ministrations, 1834  
 Ech, Richard, lord; chancellor, lord,  
 1547  
 Echard I., England, 1189; Acre,  
 Ascalon, Cœur de Lion, Dieu et  
 mon droit, laws, Oleron, naviga-  
 tion laws  
 Echard III., k. 1485; Bosworth  
 Echard, H.; Wales, 1888  
 Echards, Miss; pedestrianism, 1874  
 Echardson, B. W.; hygieopolis, 1876  
 Echardson, sir John; naturalist,  
 1783-1865; Franklin  
 Echardson, H.; life-boat, 1852  
 Echardson, Sam.; novels, 1869-1761  
 Echelieu, card., 1585-1642; France,  
 624  
 Echelieu, duke of; Closterseven, 1757  
 Echmond, duke of; Rockingham ad-  
 ministrations, 1782, &c.; Ireland,  
 uels; Derby and Disraeli adminis-  
 trations; Salisbury adm. 1885  
 Ecter, J. Paul, Ger. novel, 1763-1825  
 Eding, Geo., bp.; Southwell  
 Edlel, Stephen, 1819; chancellor,  
 ord, Ireland  
 Eer, William; silk hose  
 Egey, C. de, abstinence  
 Egey, bp., burnt, 1555  
 Eedale, Rev. C. J.; public worship  
 et, 1876  
 Ego put to death; Spain, 1823  
 El, L.; Hudson's bay; Canada, *Ad-  
 vental*  
 Enzi, N., m. 1354; tribune, Rome  
 g, rev. A., technical education  
 Eni, M.; canal boats  
 Euet, M.; tunnels  
 Euccini, Octavio, b. 1621; opera  
 on, earl of, 1782-1859; Goderich  
 ministrations, 1827; — marquis  
 of; freemasonry; Gladstone adm.  
 1873, 1886; India, 1880  
 Eukoff, Russia, 1881  
 E Allah; trials, 1868  
 Elich, Servia, 1880  
 Echie, D. T.; Salisbury adm.,  
 86; local government  
 on, Joseph, critic, 1752-1803  
 Eer, Karl, geographer, 1779-1859  
 Eer, J. W., electricity, 1812  
 Eers, earl, m. 1483; Pomfret  
 Eers, Mr., Egypt, 1879  
 Eere, R. T.; Tonguing, 1883  
 Eio, David, m. 1566; Scotland,  
 ance, Naples  
 Robert, duke of Normandy; Tinche-  
 bray, 1106; Scotland, 1306  
 Robert II.; pilgrimages, 1060  
 Roberts, D., R.A., 1796-1864  
 Roberts, J. R., Liberia  
 Roberts, sir F., Afghanistan, 1878-80;  
 Burma, 1886; Mazra  
 Robertson, capt.; trials, 1862  
 Robertson, J. P. B.; Scotland, 1889  
 Robertson, T. W., dramatist, 1829-71  
 Robertson, Dr. Wm., hist., 1721-93  
 Robertson, W., trials, 1878  
 Robespierre, F. M.; reign of terror,  
 France, 1793-4  
 Robin Hood; robbers, archery, 1189  
 Robinson; see *Perdita*  
 Robinson, F.; Goderich, *note*  
 Robinson, H. G. R., New Zealand,  
 1878; Cape, 1880  
 Robinson, James; ether, 1848  
 Robinson, R., 1735-90; independents  
 Robinson, sir Thomas; Newcastle  
 administration, 1754  
 Robinson of York, murdered; trials,  
 1853  
 Robinson, sir W. C. F.; Straits, 1877  
 Robiquet and Colin; alizarine, 1831  
 Robson, W.; trials, 1856  
 Rochambeau; Yorktown, 1781  
 Rocheboudet, gen.; France, 1877  
 Rochefort, H.; France, 1870-81;  
 Tunis, 1881  
 Rochefoucauld, F. De la, phil. 1630-80  
 Rochester, earl of; administrations,  
 1679  
 Rochfort, A. H.; cryptography, 1836  
 Rock, Dan., 1779-1871; mass  
 Rockingham, marq. of; Rockingham  
 administrations, 1765  
 Roderick; Spain, 709; Wales, 843  
 Rodney, G.; Eustatia, 781  
 Rodolph of Hapsburg; Austria, 1278  
 Rodolph of Nuremberg; wire, 1410;  
 of Suabia, k. Fladenheim, 1080  
 Roe, Henry; Dublin, 1878  
 Roebing, Mr. & Mrs.; New York,  
 1883  
 Roebuck, J.; duel, 1835; Sebastopol  
 Roemer, light, 1676  
 Roger; Sicily, Naples, 1130  
 Rogers and others; trials, 1882  
 Rogers, John, burnt, 1555  
 Rogers, Sam., poet, 1763-1855  
 Rogers, Messrs.; gas lights  
 Rogers, J. E. T.; wages  
 Roget, P. M., M.D., philologist, 1799-  
 1869  
 Roggewein, circumnavigator; Easter  
 Island, 1722  
 Rogier, Charles, d. 1885; Belgium,  
 1857  
 Rohan, card.; diamond necklace, 1786  
 Rollin, Chas., Fr. hist., 1661-1741  
 Rolt, sir J.; att.-gen., 1866; justice  
 of appeal, 1867  
 Romain, M.; balloons, k. 1785  
 Romilly, sir Samuel; criminal law,  
 suicide, 1818  
 Romilly, sir J., aft. ld.; 1802-74;  
 solicitor-gen., master of the rolls,  
 1851  
 Romney, Geo.; painter, 1734-1802  
 Romulus; Rome, 753 B.C.; calendar,  
 Alba, aruspices  
 Romulus Augustulus; western em-  
 pire, 475  
 Ronalds, F., 1788-1873; electric tele-  
 graphs, 1823  
 Ronge, J.; kinder-garten, 1851  
 Rooke, sir George; Gibraltar, 1704;  
 snuff, Alderney, Cadiz, Cape la  
 Hogue, Cape St. Vincent, Vigo  
 Roper, colonel; duels, 1788  
 Rosa, Carl; opera, 1839  
 Rosas; Buenos Ayres, 1852  
 Roscoe, sir H. E., indigo; technical  
 education  
 Roscoe, W., hist., 1753-1831  
 Rose, German chem., Gustav, 1798-  
 1873; Heinrich, 1795-1864  
 Rose, sir Hugh; India, Calpee, 1858  
 Rosebery, earl of; Gladstone adm.,  
 1880, 1886  
 Roseberry, countess of; trials, 1814  
 Rosencrans, gen.; United S., 1862  
 Ross, sir J.; Franklin, north-west  
 passage, 1848  
 Ross, colonel; duelling, 1817; British  
 museum, 1876  
 Ross, gen.; Baltimore, Washington,  
 1814  
 Rossa, O'Donovan; Fenians, 1863-83  
 Rosse, earl of, 1800-67; telescopes,  
 1828; Royal Society, 1848  
 Rossel, France, 1871  
 Rosser, Mr. and Miss Darbon; trials,  
 1841  
 Rossi, count, Rome, 1848; assassina-  
 tions  
 Rossini, G., mus. comp., 1792-1868  
 Rostopchin; Moscow, 1812  
 Rothery, H. C., Tay-bridge  
 Rothsay; duke, Scotland, 1401  
 Rothschild, Anselm (the first), d.  
 1812; Rothschild, Evelina hosp.  
 Rothschild; Jews, 1849; deaf and  
 dumb, 1872  
 Roubiliac; sculptor, 1695-1762  
 Roucher, E., 1814-84; France, 1863-81  
 Roupell, W., M.P.; trials, 1862  
 Rous, F.; psalms  
 Rousseau, J. J., Fr. phil., 1712-1778  
 Roustam, M., Tunis, 1881  
 Routledge v. Lowe; copyright, 1863  
 Rouvier, M.; France, 1887  
 Rowan, A. H.; trials, 1794, 1805  
 Rowe, Nicholas, 1673-1718; poet-  
 laureate, d. 1715  
 Rowlandson, Thos., caricaturist, 1756-  
 1827  
 Rowley, admiral J.; Bourbon, 1810  
 Rowell, C. J.; graphoscope  
 Roxana; Macedon, 311 B.C.  
 Roxburgh, duke of, 1812; Boccaccio  
 Rozier, M.; balloons, 1783  
 Rubens, P. P.; painter, 1577-1640  
 Rubens, P. Grant; trial, 1875  
 Ruchdi Pasha; Turkey, 1866-71, et  
 seq.  
 Rudbeck, Ol.; thoracic duct  
 Rudolph; Austria, Germany  
 Ruhmkorff, induction coil, 1851  
 Rumford, Benjamin Thompson,  
 count, 1752-1814; Royal Institu-  
 tion  
 Runge, caffeine (eng. caffeine)  
 Runjeet Singh; Afghanistan, 1818;  
 diamonds  
 Rupert, prince, 1619-82; engraving,  
 Birmingham, Edgehill, Marston-  
 moor, Naseby, Newark  
 Ruric; Russia, 862; Varangians  
 Rush, Bloomfield, murderer; trials,  
 1849  
 Rushworth, E. E.; Jamaica, 1877  
 Ruskin, John, art critic, b. 1819  
 Sheffield  
 Russell, C.; suicide, 1856  
 Russell, colonel; guards, 1660  
 Russell, adm. Edw.; La Hogue,  
 1692  
 Russell, J. Scott, engineer, 1808-82;  
 fires, steam-nav., Vienna, wave  
 Russell, lord John, aft. earl, 1792-  
 1878; Russell administration, *note*,  
 Aberdeen; Germany, 1874; papal  
 aggression; reform  
 Russell, Odo, ld. Amphill; Ger-  
 many, 1871-84  
 Russell, sir C. att. gen., 1836  
 Parnellites, 1838.  
 Russell, lord W., trials, 1840  
 Russell, bp. W. A.; China, 1872  
 Russell, W. H.; Times, 1854, 1857,  
 1861  
 Rutherford, J.; lectures

- Ruthven, Mr.; duels, 1836  
 Rutland, duke of; Ireland (lord lieutenant), 1784; see *Manners*  
 Ruyter, see *De Ruyter*  
 Ryder, bp.; Gloucester, 1815  
 Ryder, sir Dudley, king's bench, 1754  
 Rye, Miss; emigration  
 Rymner-Jones, A. M., temnograph  
 Ryvès, Mrs.; trials, 1866
- S.
- Sabatta, Levi, 1666  
 Sabine, gen. sir Edw., 1788-1883; Royal Society, 1861; magnetism  
 Sacheverell, Dr.; high church, 1709  
 Sackville, lord George; Minden, 1759  
 Sadleir, J.; suicide, 1856;—Dr., 1858  
 Sadler, Mr.; balloons, 1812  
 Sadler, Mr.; Sadler's Wells, 1863  
 Sadler, sir Ralph; administrations, 1540  
 Sadyk; Turkey, 1878  
 Safford, Mr.; planets, 1862  
 Safvet Pasha; Turkey, 1877-8  
 Sagarelli; Apostolici, 300  
 Sagasta, Spain, 1871-89  
 Saget, gen.; Hayti, 1870  
 St. Arnaud, marshal; Russo-Turkish war, Alma, 1854  
 St. Charo; concordance, 1247  
 St. Clair, Bella; pedestrianism, 1876  
 St. Cyr, marshal; Dresden, 1813  
 St. George, Mr.; trials, 1798  
 St. John, John de; treasurer, 1217  
 St. John Long; quack, 1830  
 St. John, Henry, aft. lord Bolingbroke; Oxford adm., 1711  
 St. John, O.; benevolences, 1615  
 St. John, William; chancellor, lord high, 1547  
 St. Leonards, lord, 1781-1875; chancellor, lord high, 1852  
 St. Mars, M. de; iron mask  
 St. Ruth, general; Aukhrim, 1691  
 St. Vincent, earl; admiralty, 1801; Cape St. Vincent  
 Sakya Muni, Buddhism  
 Saladin, sultan, 1136-1193; Ascalon, Damascus, Egypt, Syria, Aleppo  
 Salar Jung, Hyderabad  
 Sale, lady; Cabul, India, 1842  
 Sale, sir Robert; Moodkee, 1845  
 Salgar, E., Colombia, 1871  
 Salisbury, bishop of; assay  
 Salisbury, countess of; garter  
 Salisbury, Robert, earl of; administrations, 1603  
 Salisbury, earl of, 1604; coronets, Orleans  
 Salisbury, Arthur T. G., marquis of; b. 1830; Derby administrations, 1852, 1858; Disraeli administration, 1874; Turkey, 1877; Berlin conference; conservatives, 1881; Salisbury adm., 1885, 1886  
 Balkdel; Delhi, 1857  
 Sallo, Denis de; critics, reviews, 1655  
 Sallust, Lat. hist., d. 34 B.C.; Mauritania, Catinle  
 Salmasius; anthology, 1666  
 Salmeron; Spain, 1873  
 Salnave, gen.; Hayti, 1865-70  
 Salomons, D.; Jews, 1835; mayor  
 Salt, Titus; 1803-76; alpaca, 1852, Bradford  
 Salvador Rosa; painter, 1615-1673  
 Salvia, Dr.; mosaic, 1861  
 Salvino degli Armato; spectacles  
 Salvius Julianus; edicts, 132  
 Sampson, H.; advertisements, 1874  
 Samuel rules 1611, 1140 B.C.  
 Samuelson, sir B.; technical education
- Sanballat; Samaritan, 332 B.C.  
 Sancho, king; Portugal, Spain, 970  
 Sanicroft, abp.; Canterbury, 1678; bishops, England  
 Sandeman, major; Beloochistan  
 Sandeman, R.; Glasites  
 Sanderson, Dr. J. B.; Brown Institute  
 Sanders, will-forger; trials, 1844  
 Sandilli; Kaffraria, 1877-8  
 Sandon, lord; Disraeli admin., 1874, 1878; elemen. education, 1876; see Harrowby  
 Sandwich, earl of; administrations, 1660; naval battles, Solebay, Aix-la-Chapelle  
 Sandys; administrations, 1742, 1767  
 Sandys, Edwin, abp.; York, 1577  
 Santa Anna; Mexico, 1853-76  
 Sapor; Persia, 240  
 Sappho writes 611 B.C.; Sapphic Sardanapalus; Assyria, 820 B.C.  
 Sarmiento, col. D., Argentine confed., 1868  
 Sarpi, Paul, 1552-1623; thermometer, blood  
 Sassoon, sir A., Bombay, 1879  
 Sassulitch, V.; Russia, 1878  
 Saul, Jews, 1006 B.C.; Ammonites  
 Saumarez, sir James; Algesiras, 1801  
 Saunders, trials, 1853  
 Saunders, com.; Franklin, 1849  
 Saunders, sir Charles; Chatham administration, 1766  
 Saussure, 1740-1799; hygrometer  
 Saurin v. Star; trials, 1869  
 Savage, John; Babyngton's conspiracy, 1586  
 Savage, abp.; York, 1501  
 Savage, Rich., poet, 1698?-1743  
 Savage, W.; printing in colours, 1819-22  
 Savary, trials, 1825  
 Savary, capt.; steam-engine, 1698  
 Savas Pasha, Turkey, 1880-1  
 Savonarola, Jerome; burnt, 1498  
 Saward, J.; trials, 1857  
 Sawtre, sir William; burning alive, 1401; Lollards  
 Sawyer; arithmetic, 1878  
 Saxe, count; Fontenoy, 1745; Lafeldt, 1747  
 Say, Leon; France, 1873-7  
 Say, T.; colorado beetle  
 Sayce, A. H.; Accadians Assyria, 1875; Babylonia  
 Saye and Sele, lord; administrations, 1660  
 Saye, lord, beheaded, 1450; Cade  
 Sayets, T.; boxing, 1860  
 Scanderbeg; Albania, 1443  
 Scanlan, Mr.; trials, 1820  
 Searlatti, D.; spinet  
 Schamyl; Circassia, 1859  
 Scheele, 1742-86; nitrogen, oxygen, prussic acid, tartaric acid, photography, glycerine, chlorine  
 Scheffer, Ary; painter, 1795-1858  
 Scheibler M.; tonometer, 1834  
 Scheiner, Chr.; heliometer, 1625  
 Schenck, gen.; United States, 1870, 1876  
 Schentz; calculating machine, 1857  
 Schlaparelli; planets, 1861; comets, 1866  
 Schiff, Dr.; vivisection  
 Schilders, general; Sillistria, 1854  
 Schiller, F., Ger. poet, 1759-1805  
 Schimmelpenninck; Holland, 1805  
 Schlegel, W., German writer, 1767-1845;—F., 1772-1829  
 Schleyer; volapük  
 Schlickmann, gen.; Transvaal, 1876  
 Schliemann, Dr.; Mycenæ, Troy, 1872  
 Schmidt; organs, 1682; moon, 1874;—shot, Spain, 1874  
 Schœffer, Peter; printing, 1452  
 Schönbein, M.; 1797-1868; gun cotton, 1840; ozone, 1846
- Schomberg, capt.; navy, 1811  
 Schomberg, duke of; Boyl  
 Londonderry, Carrickfer  
 Schomburgk, sir R.; Vict  
 1838  
 Schopenhauer, A., pessim  
 Schröter; pianoforte, 1717  
 Schrötter; phosphorus, 178  
 Schönten; Cape Horn, 16  
 Schouvaloff, count, Russia  
 Schubert, F. P.; Ger. n  
 1828  
 Schumann, Robert; Ger. n  
 56  
 Schwabe, sun  
 Schwann; cell theory, 183  
 Schwartz, C., missionary,  
 Schwartz, M.; gunpowder  
 Schwartzenberg, prince of  
 1813  
 Schwatka, lieut., Frankl  
 1879-81  
 Schwerin, marshal; Pragu  
 Scialoja, A.; Naples, 1877  
 Scipio Africanus; honour, N  
 Rome, Zama, 202 B.C.  
 Scindiah, Gwalior  
 Scobellif, gen.; Russo  
 war, 1878; Russia, 1882  
 Scott, sir G. Gilbert; archi  
 1878; Alban's; Asaph's;  
 Scott, R. H.; meteorology  
 Scott, gen. Winfield,  
 Mexico, 1847; Unite  
 1861-2  
 Scott; duelling, 1821, 1836  
 Scott, Walter, 1771-1832;  
 Scott, Dred; United State  
 Scott, Miss C. A., Girtton  
 Scirbe, E., dramatist, d. 1  
 Scudamore, lord; apples  
 Seabury, Samuel; bishop  
 Seaforth, earl of; thistle,  
 Seal, J.; trials 1858  
 Searle; planets, 1858  
 Sebacon; Egypt, 737 B.C.  
 Sebastiani, marshal; Tala  
 Sebert; Westminster Ab  
 Sebright marriage; trial;  
 Secchi, Padre, A., nat. ph  
 Secker, abp.; Canterbury  
 Secoceni; Transvaal, 18  
 Sedgwick, Adam, d. 1873,  
 Sefton v. Hopwood; tria  
 Sejanus, d. 31  
 Selborne, chancellor, Id.  
 1872-4, appeal; Glad  
 1880  
 Selden, J., 1584-1654;  
 laureate  
 Seleucus Nicator; Seleu  
 omens, Ipsus, 311 B.C.  
 Selim; Turkey, Syria, 151  
 Selkir, Alexander; Juan  
 1705  
 Sellis, the valet; suicide,  
 Selmer, M.; Norway, 1  
 Selwyn, sir C. J., justice,  
 Semiramis; Assyria, eun  
 B.C.  
 Semmes, capt., Alabama,  
 Semple; trials, 1795, 186  
 Sen, Baboo, deism, 1869  
 Seneca, put to death, 65;  
 Sennacherib; Assyria, 71  
 Sennfelder; lithography  
 Sergius; popes, nativity,  
 fication, Koran  
 Serrano, J. Aquis de, and  
 Torre, S. 1868-75, 1  
 1868  
 Serrin; see J. hup  
 Serturme; J. hup, 1863  
 Servetus, Michael, bu  
 Unitarian; see J. hup  
 Servius Tullius; see J. hup  
 B.C.



- Sesostri; Egypt, 1618 A.C.  
 Setalla; burning glasses  
 Severus; Rome; emp. 193; Britain,  
     Roman walls, Memphis, 202  
 Sextus Pompeius; Myle, 36 A.C.  
 Seymour, sir Edw.; speaker, 1678  
 Seymour, sir M.; China, 1856  
 Seymour v. Butterworth; trials,  
     1862  
 Seymour, Edward, duke of Somerset;  
     administrations, 1547; protectors,  
     admiralty  
 Seymour, lord; duels, 1835  
 Seymour, lady; tournament, 1839  
 Seymour, adm. sir H. (aft. lord Al-  
     cester), Egypt, 1832  
 Sforza, cardinal; Naples, 1877  
 Shadwell, Thomas; poet-laureate, d.  
     1692  
 Shaftesbury, earl of; administrations,  
     1672; (1801-1885) Chichester; cos-  
     termongers, Shaftesbury estate  
 Shakspeare, W., 1564-1616: Shak-  
     speare, drama, mulberry-tree  
 Shalmaneser; Assyria, 730 B.C.  
 Shapira, M.; bible, *note*  
 Sharp, A.; circle (squared), 1717  
 Sharp, archbp.; Scotland, 1679  
 Sharp, Granville; slavery, 1772  
 Shaw, rev. Mr.; Madagascar, 1883  
 Shaw, sir James; mayor, 1805  
 Shaw, sir John; Greenock  
 Shaw, capt.; fire brigade  
 Shaw, W., home-rule, 1879  
 Sheares, the Messrs.; trials, 1798  
 Sheddén v. Patrick; trials, 1860  
 Sheepshanks, R.; astronomy, stand-  
     ard, 1855; Sheepshanks' donations,  
     1857-8  
 Sheil, R. L.; mint, 1846  
 Shelburne, earl of; Shelburne ad-  
     ministration, 1782; duel, 1780  
 Sheldon, abp.; Canterbury, 1663  
 Sheldon, William; tapestry  
 Shelley, Percy B., poet, 1792-1822  
 Shepherd v. Bennett; trials, 1870  
 Sheppard, Jack; execution, 1724  
 Shepstone, sir T.; Transvaal, 1876-7  
 Shere Ali, Afghanistan, 1863, 1879;  
     Candahar  
 Shere Ali, kills Id. Mayo, 1872; An-  
     daman, India  
 Sheridan, gen.; United States, 1883,  
     1885, d. 1888  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, 1751-  
     1816; Grenville administration,  
     comedy, theatres  
 Sheridan, Dr.; trials, 1811  
 Sherman, gen.; United States, 1861  
 Sherward, Wm.; Norwich, 1869  
 Shield, Mr.; oil on waters  
 Shillibeer, G., 1807-66; omnibuses,  
     1829  
 Shipley; arts, soc. of, 1754  
 Shirley, bishop; Man, 1846  
 Short, bishop; Man, St. Asaph,  
     1841  
 Shovel, sir Cloudesley; Scilly, 1707  
 Shrapnel, bombs  
 Shrewsbury peerage cases; trials,  
     1858, 1859  
 Shrewsbury, duke of; administra-  
     tions, 1714  
 Shrewsbury, earl of; Patay, 1429;  
     Castillon, 1453  
 Hut-leworth, sir U. K.; Gladstone  
     adm., 1886  
 Shour, abp.; France, 1857  
 Scard, abbe; deaf and dumb, 1742  
 Siddons, Sarah, actress; retired,  
     1819  
 Sidmouth, Henry Addington, vis-  
     count, d. 1844; Addington adm.,  
     1800; green bag, speaker  
 Sidney, sir P., 1554-86; Algernon,  
     1617-83; Rye house plot  
 Sidems, sir C. Wm., 1822-83; heat,  
     pyrometer, 1871; Albert medal,  
     1874; attraction, bathometer, elec-  
     tric telegraph, heat, light, light-  
     houses, 1878  
 Siemens, F.; glass, 1885  
 Siemens, Werner; electricity, electric  
     railway, 1881  
 Siéyès, abbe; directory, France, 1799  
 Sigismund; Germany, Bohemia,  
     Hungary, Nicopolis, Poland, Prussia  
 Silius, Italicus, poet, about 25-99  
 Sillim, Mr.; trials, 1863  
 Simeon the Stylite; abstinence  
 Simmonds; flying, 1875; balloons,  
     1883  
 Simmons; trials, 1808  
 Simons, sir J. L.; Malta, 1884  
 Simnel, Lambert; conspiracies, re-  
     bellion, 1486; Stoke  
 Simon Magus; Simonians, 41  
 Simon, J.; France, 1876-7  
 Simonides; letters, mnemonics, 477  
     B.C.  
 Simplicius, St.; collar of SS., 1407  
 Simpson, Dr.; chloroform, 1848  
 Simpson, traveller; suicide, 1840  
 Sims, G. R.; London, 1883  
 Sindercomb; conspiracy, 1756  
 Singh, Runjoor; Aliwal, 1846  
 Sismondi, C., hist., 1773, 1842  
 Sisyphus; Corinth, 1326 B.C.  
 Sixtus; popes, 119  
 Sixtus V., pope; interdict, 1583  
 Skene, J. H.; Hittites  
 Skipwith, Mr.; trials, 1872  
 Skoboleff, gen., Russia, 1880, Senova  
 Skrzynecki, gen.; Praga, Wawz, 1831  
 Slade, Dr.; spiritualism, 1876-7  
 Slade, F., Slade  
 Slater; forgery case; trials, 1883  
 Slidell, Mr.; United States, 1861  
 Sligo, marquis of; trials, 1812  
 Sloane, sir Hans, 1660-1752; apothecary,  
     Jesuits' bark, British Mu-  
     seum, Chelsea  
 Sloanes; trials, 1851  
 Smart, A.; suicide, 1856  
 Smart, sir G. T., mus., 1776-1867  
 Smart; chimneys, 1805  
 Smeaton, Mr.; Eddystone, canal,  
     1759  
 Smeaton, sir John; Wigan, 1643  
 Smethurst, T.; trials, 1859  
 Smece, trials, 1879  
 Smirke, R.; 1780-1867; post-office,  
     1825  
 Smirke, S.; Bethlehem, British Mu-  
     seum, d. 1877  
 Smith, Adam, 1723-90; political  
     economy, 1776  
 Smith, Mr. Beaumont; exchequer,  
     trials, 1841  
 Smith, Benjamin Leigh; north-west  
     passage, 1871-82  
 Smith, capt.; duel, trials, 1830  
 Smith, F. P.; screw propeller,  
     1836  
 Smith, Geo.; Assyria, 1866-75; Brit.  
     Museum, 1873; forks; Nineveh;  
     Hittites; d. 1876  
 Smith, sir J. E.; botanist, 1759-1828;  
     his widow, Pleasance, longevity,  
     1877  
 Smith, prof. W. Robertson, free  
     church of Scotland  
 Smith, J.; bribery, trials, 1854  
 Smith, Joseph; savings' bank  
 Smith, Joseph; Mormonites, 1823  
 Smith, Madeleine; trials, 1857  
 Smith, Miss v. earl Ferrers; trials,  
     1846  
 Smith, Dr. R. Angus; chemist, 1817-  
     84; air, 1858  
 Smith, Dr. Southwood, 1790-1861;  
     sanitary legislation, 1832  
 Smith, sir Sidney; Acre, 1799  
 Smith, rev. Sydney, 1769-1845  
 Smith, rev. S.; trials, 1858  
 Smith, Sam. Sidney; trials, 1843  
 Smith, sir C. Eardley; evangelical  
     alliance, 1845  
 Smith, sir Harry; India, Aliwal,  
     Kaffraia, 1850  
 Smith, Mr. Thomas; customs  
 Smith, Thomas; lord mayor, 1809  
 Smith, Wm.; geology, d. 1840  
 Smith, W. H.; admiralty, 1877;  
     Salisbury adm., 1835, 1886  
 Smith v. earl Brownlow; trials, 1869  
 Smith, and Markham, captains; duels,  
     trials, 1830  
 Smithsonian, J.; Smithsonian Institu-  
     tion, 1846  
 Smollett, Tobias, novelist, 1721-71  
 Smyth (will case); trials, 1855  
 Smyth, W. H., astron., 1788-1865  
 Snellius; optics, 1624  
 Snider, Jacob, d. 1866; fire-arms  
 Snorri, Sturlason; Iceland, killed,  
     1241  
 Snow, Dr.; amylene, 1856  
 Soames; cocoa-nut tree oil, 1829  
 Soane, sir J., architect, 1753-1837  
 Sobieski, John; Poland, Cossacks,  
     Hungary, Vienna  
 Soboleff, gen., Bulgaria, 1883  
 Sobrero, nitro-glycerine, 1847  
 Socinus, Lælius (d. 1562), and Fans-  
     tus (d. 1604); anti-trinitarians,  
     arians, unitarians  
 Socrates, 468-399 B.C.; Athens, philo-  
     sophy  
 Soleil, saccharimeter  
 Solomon; Jerusalem, 1004 B.C.  
 Solon; Athens, 594 B.C.; laws, tax  
 Solovieff, A., Russia, 1879  
 Solymán; Turkey, Belgrade, Vienna,  
     1529  
 Solymán II.; Hungary, Buda, Mo-  
     hatz, 1526  
 Somers, lord; administrations, 1690;  
     corn  
 Somers, sir George; Bermudas, 1609  
 Somerset the black declared free,  
     1772; slavery in England  
 Somerset, see Seymour; admiralty,  
     1859  
 Somerville, Mary, mathemat., &c.,  
     1780-1872  
 Sonzogno, R.; murdered, Rome, 1875  
 Sophia, princess; Hanover, 1659  
 Sophia Dorothea, d. 1796; England  
     (queens, Geo. I.)  
 Sophocles, 495-405 B.C.; tragedy,  
     drama  
 Sorel, Agnes; jewellery, 1834  
 Soro, Zuan; cipher, 1516  
 Sostratus; pharos, 280 B.C.  
 Soto, Ferdinand de; Louisiana, 1541  
 Soult, marshal, 1769-1851; Albuera,  
     Oporto, Orthes, Pyrenees, Tarbes,  
     Toulouse, Villa Franca, Douro  
 Sonthey, Rob., 1774-1843; poet-lau-  
     reate  
 Southwell, W.; piano, 1807  
 Soyer, A. (cook), d. 1858  
 Spalding, Mr.; diving-bell, 1783  
 Sparks, George; trials, 1853  
 Spellman, sir John; paper-making,  
     Dartford, 1590  
 Speke, capt., 1827-64; Africa, 1863-4;  
     —B.; London, 1868  
 Spencer, D.; Coventry, 1883  
 Spencer, earl; Grenville adm., 1806;  
     Roxburghe club; Gladstone adm.,  
     1868, 1880, 1886; Ireland, 1868-73,  
     1882  
 Spencer, Mr.; electrotype, 1837  
 Spenser, Phil. J.; theology, 1635-1705;  
     pietists  
 Spenser, E., 1553-98; allegory,  
     faery queen, poet-laureate, verse  
 Spert, sir Thos.; Trinity-house, 1512  
 Spina, Alexander de; spectacles,  
     1285  
 Spinass, J.; trials, 1870  
 Spinoza, B. de, 1632-77; atheism

- Spohr, L., mus. comp., 1783-1859  
 Spollen, Jas.; trials, 1857  
 Spottiswoode, Wm. 1825-83; optica, 1871, British association, 1878; Royal institution, 1865, 1873; Royal society, 1878  
 Sprengel, Dr.; air-pump, note  
 Sprigg, J. G.; Cape, 1878  
 Spurgeon, C. H., b. 1834; baptists, Surrey gardens, crystal palace, tabernacle  
 Spurzheim, J. G.; craniology, 1800  
 Stackpole, capt.; duel, 1814  
 Stackpoles, trials; 1853  
 Stael, mad. de, novelist, d. 1817  
 Stafford, abp.; Canterbury, 1443  
 Stafford, lord; popish plot, 1680  
 Stafford, marquis of, d. 1803; Bloomsbury  
 Stahl, G. E.; chemist, 1660-1723; phlogiston  
 Staines, sir William; lord mayor, 1800  
 Stair, earl of; Glencoe, 1692; Dettingen, 1743  
 Staite; electric light, 1848  
 Stalker, gen.; Bushire, sulicide, 1857  
 Stambouloff; Bulgaria, 1886  
 Stanberry, John; Eton, 1448  
 Standen, T.; pedestrianism, 1811  
 Stanhope, earl; Halifax adm., 1714  
 Stanhope, Charles, earl, 1753-1816; printing-press; Philip Henry, earl (formerly lord Mahon, historian), 1805-75; antiquaries  
 Stanhope, col.; trials, 1816  
 Stanhope, hon. col.; suicide, 1825  
 Stanhope, lieut.-gen.; Minorca, 1708  
 Stanhope, Edward; Salisbury adm., 1885-6  
 Stanislaus; Poland, 1704  
 Stanley, dean A. P., 1815-81; Sunday, 1877  
 Stanley, colonel F. A.; Disraeli, 2nd adm., 1878; Salisbury adm., 1885, 1886, (ld. Stanley of Preston); Canada, gov. gen., 1888  
 Stanley, bishop, Norwich, 1837  
 Stanley, H. M.; b. 1841; Africa, 1872-82; Congo; Soudan, 1887  
 Stanley, sir John; Man, 1406  
 Stanley, sir W.; chamberlain; Bosworth, 1485  
 Stanley, lord; see *Derby*  
 Stanley, lord, of Alderley, b. 1802; Aberdeen, Palmerston adm.  
 Stanley, Edw., lord, b. 1826; Derby, 1866; Disraeli adm. 1868, see *Derby*  
 Stansfield, James; Gladstone adm., 1886  
 Stanton, Mr.; velocipede, 1874  
 Stapleton, J.; trials, 1858  
 Stapleton, Walter, bp.; Exeter, 1319  
 Stark; electric telegraph, 1858  
 Statius, Lat. poet, fl. 79  
 Staunton, L. & P., etc.; trials, 1877  
 Staunton, Mr.; China, 1840  
 Stead, W. T.; trials, 1885  
 Stearns; electric telegraph  
 Steele, sir R., 1671-1729; Tatler, Spectator, clubs, Kit-Cat club  
 Steele, Mr.; murdered, trials, 1807  
 Steell, sir J.; Scotland, 1876  
 Steencheil, Magnus; Sweden, 1314  
 Stein, Germany, 1819  
 Steinmetz; chess, 1873, 1883  
 Steinhause, J.; dyes, charcoal, 1853  
 Stephen; popes, England, Hungary, 907; Poland  
 Stephen, Leslie; biography  
 Stephens, G.; Runes  
 Stephens, Miss; theatres, Covent-garden, 1813-1882  
 Stephens, rev. Mr.; trials, 1839  
 Stephens, Robert; Bible, 1551  
 Stephenson, George, 1781-1848; railways, Chatmoos; steam, 1814; Newcastle, 1881  
 Stephenson, Robert, 1803-59; tubular bridges  
 Stepniak; Russia, 1884  
 Sterne, Laurence, humorist, 1713-68  
 Sternhold, T., d. 1549; Psalms  
 Stesichorus; choruses, 556 B.C.  
 Stevens, A.; Wellington (monument), 1858  
 Stevenson, Messrs.; Granton  
 Stewart, col.; Trincomalee, 1795  
 Stewart, gen.; Madras, 1783  
 Stewart, sir D., Afghanistan, 1880  
 Stewart, capt.; Franklin, 1850  
 Stewart, col.; Soudan, 1882  
 Stewart, gen. H.; Soudan, 1884-5  
 Stewart, Dugald, phil., 1753-1828  
 Stewart, Duncan; Cæsarean  
 Stewarts; trials, 1829  
 Stifelius; algebra, 1544  
 Stigand, abp.; Canterbury, 1052  
 Stillingfleet, B.; blue-stocking  
 Stirling, W.; Glasgow, 1791  
 Stirling, capt. "Atalanta"  
 Stock, Thos.; Sunday-schools  
 Stockdale; trials, 1826  
 Stoddard, Dr.; Times, 1812  
 Stoecklin; Boulogne, 1878  
 Stokes, E. S.; New York, 1872  
 Stokes, sir, G. G., sunshine recorder; Royal society, 1885  
 Stone, D. H.; mayor, lord, 1874  
 Stopford, adm.; Acre, Sidon, 1840  
 Storace, madame, d. 1814  
 Storck; anabaptists, 1524; levellers  
 Storks, sir H.; Ionian Isles, 1859; army, 1868  
 Stormont, vice; Portland adm., 1873  
 Strabo, geog., writes, 14  
 Strachan, admirals sir Richard; Havre, Walcheren, 1809  
 Stradunarius; viol., 1700-22  
 Straford, lord, administrations, 1640; beheaded, 1641  
 Straford, earl; admiralty, 1712  
 Strahan, sir G. C.; Gold Coast, 1874; Windward isles, 1876; Grenada, 1877; Van Diemen's land, 1881  
 Strangford, lord; bribery, 1784  
 Stratford, abp.; Canterbury, 1333  
 Stratford de Redcliffe, lord, diplomatist, 1788-1880  
 Strauch, capt.; Congo  
 Street, Geo. E., 1824-81; architect, law courts  
 Strelnikoff, gen., assassinated; Russia, 1882  
 Strickland, Hugh; nat. hist., 1811-53  
 Stroh, A.; acoustics  
 Stromeyer; club-foot, 1831  
 Strongbow; Ireland, 1176  
 Stronsberg, Dr. H. B.; Russia, 1875-6; d. 1884  
 Struensee, count; Zell, 1772  
 Strutt, Edw.; Aberleem adm., 1852  
 Struve, F., astron., 1793-1864  
 Strzelecki, count; Australia, 1838; d. 1873  
 Stuart, Alexander; marquis  
 Stuart, conf. gen.; United States, 1862  
 Stuart, gen.; Cuddalore, 1783  
 Stuart, sir John; Maida, 1806  
 Stukeley, Dr.; earthquakes  
 Stum, F.; trials, 1882  
 Sturmium; magnet  
 Sturt, capt.; South Australia, 1830  
 Sucoth (St. Patrick) preaches, 433  
 Suchet, marshal; Valencia, 1812  
 Sudbury, abp.; Canterbury, 1375  
 Sudeikin, lieut., murdered; Russia, 1883  
 Sue, Eug., Fr. novelist, 1804-57  
 Suetonius, C. T., Lat. hist., 118  
 Suetonius Paulinus; Menai, 61  
 Suffolk, Thomas, earl of; administrations, 1540  
 Suffrein, Thos.; Trincomalee, 1782  
 Sugden, sir Edward (aft. lord Leonards); chancellor, lord, 1818  
 Sugden; trials, 1875  
 Suisse, Nicholas; trials, 1842  
 Suleiman Pasha, Russo-Turkish war, 11, 1877-8; Turkey, 1877  
 Suleiman, Senova, Turkey, 1878  
 Sullivan, sir A.; mus. coin. b. 1800  
 Sullivan, sir E.; chancellor (Ireland), 1883  
 Sullivan, Mr.; Lima, 1857  
 Sully, J., pessimism  
 Sulpicius, Servius; civil law, 53 B.C.  
 Sumner, archbp., J. B., 1780-1818  
 Sumner, 1828; Canterbury, 1848  
 Sumner, bishop, C. R., 1790-1818  
 Sumner, C.; United States, 1856  
 Sunderland, earl of; administration, 1684; libraries  
 Surajah Dowlah; Black-hole, India, 1757  
 Surr, Mrs.; Paul's school  
 Surrey, earl of; Flodden, 1513; man catholicus, 1829  
 Susarion and Dolon; comedy, b. c.  
 Suso, H.; mystic, 1300-65  
 Sussex, Aug. Fred., duke of, 1713-1843; marriage, 1793; Royal society  
 Suter, Mr., Turkey, 1881  
 Sutter, capt.; California, 1847  
 Sutton; air-pipe, 1756  
 Sutton, abp.; Canterbury, 1805  
 Sutton, C. M.; speaker, 1817  
 Sutton, Thos.; charter-house, 1611  
 Suwarrow, marshal, 1730-1800; Alexandria, Ismael, Novi, Parma, land, Praga, Warsaw, Trebia, 1819  
 Swan, Mr. M.P.; bribery, 1819  
 Swan, J. W., electric light, 1838  
 Savoy  
 Swete, H.; cottage hospitals  
 Sweeny; Denmark, 985; England  
 Swift, Dean J., 1667-1745; Drapier  
 Scriblerus, Mars  
 Swindlehurst, C.; trials, 1877  
 Swynfen; trials, 1858  
 Sydenham, Floyer, d. 1788; literature fund  
 Sydenham, lord; Melbourne administration, 1834  
 Sydenham, Thos., physic, 1624-89  
 Sydney, Henry, viscount; Ireland, lieutenant, 1690  
 Sydney, see *Sidney*  
 Sykes and Rumbold, Messrs.; bribery, 1776  
 Sylla; Rome, Athens, 86 B.C.  
 Sylvester, prof. J. J.; motion  
 Syngington; steam-engine, 1789  
 Symonds, rev. Symon; Bray, 1531  
 Symons, G. J.; rainfall  
 Syngue, Mr. and Mrs., Turkey, 1881



- e, d. 1405; India, Damascus,  
 and  
 sir T.; Forth bridge; Asia  
 as; Adamite  
 alle, Ford, earl of; adminis-  
 ns, 1699  
 Dr., abstinence  
 oopee; India, 1857  
 ; Rome, kings; Sibylline  
 us Priscus; Rome, kings,  
 588 A.C.  
 s, Abel; circumnavigator,  
 alla, 1642; New Zealand,  
 diemen's Land  
 Torquato; lt. poet, 1544-95;  
 salem Delivered  
 ahum, d. 1715; poet-laureate  
 about 170; aquarians, enca-  
 all, R.; races, 1766  
 J.; mystic, 1290-1361  
 pier; pearls, 1633  
 John; trials, 1845  
 H.; trials, 1882  
 I.; alphabet  
 Mrs.; bells, 1882  
 bp. Jeremy, 1613-67  
 gen. Zachary; presidents,  
 ted States, 1849  
 Mesars.; oil-gas  
 Dr. Brook; acoustics, 1714  
 rev. Robert; atheism, trials,  
 17831  
 r, col. T. E. (after. ld. Ardgillan)  
 raell adm. 1874  
 r, rev W.; blind, bells, 1855-6  
 r, sir W. T.; Andrew's, St.,  
 3  
 nayeff; Turkey, 1876; Russia,  
 2  
 countess; (empress) France,  
 3  
 Austria, 1860; Hungary,  
 51  
 phorus; Lent, 130  
 ord, T. 1757-1834; chain-bridges,  
 19  
 William; Switzerland, 1307  
 pel; planets, 1861  
 ple, earl; Newcastle adm., 1757  
 ple, sir R.; India, 1869-72;  
 engal, 1874  
 pler, major; trials, 1888  
 iers, D. (two), 1582-1694  
 ison, abp.; Canterbury, 1694  
 nant, Mr.; -bleaching, 1798  
 nent, sir J. E.; 1864-69; Ceylon  
 niel, John, b. 1820; Punch  
 naysan, Alfred, lord b. 1809; poet-  
 nreate  
 rterden, lord; king's bench, 1818  
 rence, 105-159 B.C.; drama  
 rentius Varro; Cannæ, 216 B.C.  
 ry v. Brighton aquarium comp.,  
 rials, 1875  
 ry, Mr.; boat (tricycle)  
 rtullian writes 1797; cross, Monta-  
 lists  
 ucer; Troy, 1502 B.C.  
 wfk, Egypt, 1879.  
 xier, F.; drowning  
 ynham, lord; trials, 1833  
 ackeray, W. M., novelist, 1811-63  
 unkombau, Fiji, 1859-74  
 aales, Miletus; globe, 640 B.C.  
 Ionic sect, moon, water, world  
 halestria; queens  
 hanet, earl of; riots, 1709  
 heban; Burmah, 1817-85  
 hecla; Alexandrine codex  
 hemistocles; Marathon, Salamis,  
 480 B.C.  
 heobald; civil law, 1138  
 heocritus; verse, 265 B.C.  
 heodore; Corsica, 1736; Samos,  
 keys, lathe  
 Theodore, emperor, 1818-68; Abye-  
 sinia, 1855-68; Magdala  
 Theodorici; Spain, Goths, 553  
 Theodosius; Eastern emp., 379;  
 Aquileia, Ostrogoths, massacre,  
 paganism  
 Theodosius, the younger; academies,  
 Bologna  
 Theophilus; Antioch, chronology  
 Theophrastus, nat. ph., 370-287 B.C.  
 Theopompus; Ephori, funeral ora-  
 tions, Sparta, 353 B.C.  
 Theseus; Athens, 1235 B.C.  
 Thesiger, sir F.; solicitor-general,  
 1844; attorney-general, chanc.,  
 lord high, 1858; trials, 1850; d.  
 1878  
 Thesiger, gen.; Kaffraria, 1878  
 Thespis; drama, 536 B.C.  
 Thevenot, M.; coffee, 1662  
 Thierry; Holland, 936  
 Thiers, A., 1798-1877; France, 1836,  
 1871-8; Bordeaux  
 Thirlby; Westminster, 1541  
 Thirlwall, bp., Connop, 1797-1865;  
 St. David's, 1840-74  
 Thistlewood, A., Cato street consp.  
 Thom, James, sculptor, 1799-1850  
 Thomas, Cl.; France, 1871, 1876  
 Thomas, col.; duel, 1783  
 Thomas & Gilchrist, steel  
 Thomas, Mrs., Richmond  
 Thomé de Gammond, tunnels, 1867  
 Thompson, E.; life-raft, 1874  
 Thompson, Eliz.; scientific assoc.  
 Thompson, sir H.; burning dead,  
 1873  
 Thompson, Miss; trials, 1821  
 Thompson, major; suicide, 1832  
 Thompson, William; lord mayor,  
 1828  
 Thoms, W. J.; folk lore, longevity,  
 notes and queries, wills  
 Thomson or Thomas; dynamite, 1875  
 Thomson, sir C. Wyville, 1830-82;  
 deep sea, 1868-76  
 Thomson, Mr. Foulett; Melbourne  
 administration, 1835; calico  
 Thomson, R., road steamers, 1868  
 Thomson, Jas. (the "Seasons"),  
 1700-48; Richmond, Rule Britannia  
 Thomson, J. B.; bleaching  
 Thomson, sir William; electricity,  
 tides  
 Thomson, Joseph, Africa, 1880-2  
 Thornton, Abraham; appeal, 1817  
 Thornton, sir E.; Turkey, 1884  
 Thorpe, William de; bribery, 1351  
 Thorpe, John T.; lord mayor, 1820  
 Thorwaldsen, Alb., sculp., 1777-1844  
 Thoth; mythology, 152 B.C.  
 Thouvenel, E. A., Fr. statesman,  
 1818-66  
 Thrasybulus; Athens, 403 B.C.  
 Thrupp, G.; carriages, 1877  
 Thucydides, Gr. hist., 470-404 B.C.  
 Thurlow, lord; chancellor, lord high,  
 1778; great seal  
 Thurtell, J.; executions, 1824  
 Thwaites, sir John, 1815-70; metrop.  
 board of works  
 Thyra, Dannawerke  
 Tiberius, 903 B.C.; Capri, Rome,  
 emp. 14  
 Tiberius Gracchus; agrarian law,  
 132 B.C.  
 Tibullus, Lat. poet, 50-18 B.C.  
 Tieck, Ger. poet, 1811-3  
 Ticknor, G., amer. hist. 1791-1861  
 Tieck, L., Ger. poet, 1773-1853  
 Tierney, George; duel, 1798; Gode-  
 rich  
 Tighe, Mr.; trials, 1800  
 Tigranes; Armenia, 93 A.C.; Pontus  
 Tilden, S. J.; United States, 1876  
 Tildesley, sir Thomas; Wigan, 1651  
 Tilghman, B. C.; sand-blast, 1871  
 Tilloch, Mr.; stereotype  
 Tillotson, abp.; Canterbury, 1691;  
 universalists  
 Tilly; Magdeburg, 1631; Palatinate,  
 Lech  
 Times newspaper; Times, trials, 1790  
 Timoleon; Syracuse, 343 B.C.  
 Timour; see Tamerlane  
 Tindal and Coverdale; Bible, 1526  
 Tippoo Sahib; Arikera, Madras,  
 Seringapatam, Mysore, 1792  
 Tirard; France, 1888  
 Tissandier and others; balloons, 1875;  
 1883  
 Tisza; Hungary, 1875-8  
 Titian, painter, 1477-1576  
 Titus, Rome, emp. 79; Jerusalem,  
 Tyre, arches  
 Todd v. Lyne; trials, 1873  
 Todhunter, l.; math. 1820-84; pro-  
 bability  
 Todleben, gen., 1818-84; Sebastopol;  
 Plevna, 1877; Russo-Turkish war  
 11, etc., 1877-8  
 Tofts, Mary; impostor, 1726  
 Toller, Mr.; m., trials, 1853  
 Tolly, Barclay de; Smolensko, 1812  
 Tolmids; Coronea, 447 B.C.  
 Tomline, bp.; Lincoln, Winchester,  
 1820  
 Tolstoi, count; Russia, 1832; (mini-  
 ster) Russia, 1838-9  
 Tom Thumb; dwarfs, 1846  
 Tompion, Thos.; clocks, 1695  
 Tone, Theobald W.; trials, 1798  
 Tonson, Jacob, bookseller, d. 1736  
 Tonti, Laurence; Tontines  
 Tooke, J. Horne, 1736-1812; "diver-  
 sions of Purley," 1786  
 Tooke, W.; prices  
 Tooth, rev. A.; public worship, 1876  
 Topete, adm., Spain, 1868-73  
 Toro, M. M., Colombia, 1872  
 Torpey, trials, 1870  
 Torrence, Mrs.; trials, 1821  
 Torrens, lieut.; duel, 1806  
 Torres; Australasia, 1606  
 Torricelli; d. 1647; air, micro-  
 scopes  
 Torrington, Herbert, lord; Walpole  
 admin., 1727  
 Toselli, diving, 1871  
 Totila; Italy, 541  
 Tourgeniff, T. S., 1818-83; Rus. nov.;  
 nihilists  
 Toussaint, 1794; Hayti, St. Do-  
 mingo  
 Tower, Mr.; volunteer, 1803, 1860  
 Townley, G. V.; trials, 1863  
 Townshend, lord; duel, 1773; Ire-  
 land  
 Townshends; Rockingham, Chat-  
 ham, and Grafton admins., 1765-7  
 Train, G. F.; street railways, 1860;  
 Ireland, 1868  
 Trajan; Rome, emp., 98; Trajan's  
 pillar, Dacia  
 Traugott, R.; Poland, 1864  
 Travers, Samuel; poor knights of  
 Windsor  
 Treby, George; Walpole, 1721  
 Treasylan; king's bench  
 Trevelyan, sir C.; Madras, 1859-60  
 Trevelyan, sir, G. O.; household suf-  
 frage Gladstone adm., 1880, 1886;  
 Ireland, 1882  
 Trevelyan, W. C.; phonography  
 Trevethick; steam engine, 1802  
 Trevor, sir John; speaker, 1694  
 Tribe, A.; copper-zinc couple, 1872  
 Troas; Troy, 1374 B.C.  
 Trochu, gen., France, 1870-1, defence  
 Trollope, A.; nov., &c., 1815-82  
 Trollope, Messrs.; tapestry  
 Tropman, France, 1869  
 Troubridge, sir T.; wrecks, 1807  
 "True Sun," prop. of; trials, 1834  
 Truman, Hanbury, & Co.; porter,  
 1815

Trumbull, Jonathan  
 Truro, lord; chancellor, lord, 1850  
 Tséng, marquis, China, 1879-80  
 Tucker, E.; vine disease, 1845  
 Tuckett, capt. Harvey; duel, 1840  
 Tufnell, E. C.; training schools  
 Tuftie, murderer; trials, 1813  
 Tukey, W.; lunatics, 1792  
 Tull, William; posting  
 Tulloch, col.; Sebastopol, 1855  
 Tullus Hostilius; Alba, aturnalia  
 Tunstall, bp.; administrations, 1529; arithmetic, privy seal  
 Turenne, marshal, 1611-75  
 Turner, Joseph Mallord William, 1775-1857  
 Turnerelli, T., people's tribune  
 Turnbull, Dahomey, 1876  
 Turnbull, W. B.; trials, 1861  
 Turner, J. W.; painter, 1775-1857  
 Turner, Miss; trials, 1827  
 Turner, Richard; teetotaler, 1831  
 Turner, rev. Sydney; 1814-79; reformatory schools, 1849  
 Turner; trials, 1817  
 Turpin, or Tilpin, bp.; writes, 818  
 Turton, bishop; Ely, 1845  
 Tussaud, Mad.; waxwork  
 Tuxer; agriculture, 1562  
 Twyross, W. Grant; trials, 1876  
 Tyce, John; taffety, 1598  
 Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601; astronomy, platonic year, globe  
 Tyler, John; United States president, 1841  
 Tyler, Wat.; killed, 1381  
 Tyndale, Wm.; martyred, 1536  
 Tyndall, J.; Roy. Inst., 1853; magnetism, Mont Blanc, 1857; calor-escence, sound, dust, Niagara, United States, 1872, spontaneous generation, germ theory  
 Tyndarus; Sparta, 1490 B.C.  
 Tyrconnel, earl of; Ireland, 1687  
 Tyrore; rebellion, 1599  
 Tysias, or Stesichorus; choruses, epithalamium, 536 B.C.

## U.

Uchatius, gen. von; cannon, 1875  
 Udine; stucco-work, 1530  
 Ufzul; Afghanistan, 1863  
 Ugolinus, B.; thesaurus  
 Ulfilas, bp.; Bible, about 373  
 Ulloa, Antonio; platinum, 1741  
 Ulpius (lawyer); slain, 228  
 Ulysses; Trojan war  
 Union Bank; trials, 1875  
 Upton, colonel; Sebastopol, 1830  
 Urban; popes, 223  
 Urban II.; communion, crusades, 1094  
 Urban VIII., pope, "Eminence," 1630  
 Ulrich, gen.; Strasburg, 1870  
 Ursula, St.; Cologne, Ursulines, 1537  
 Uriarte, H.; Paraguay, 1877  
 Usher, abp.; articles, 1614  
 Usher, H. T.; Labuan, 1875

## V.

Valens; eastern empire, western empire, 364  
 Valentin, lord; duel, 1798; trials, 1796  
 Valentinia cause; trials, 1772  
 Valentine, B.; antimony, 1410  
 Valentinian; western empire, 364  
 Valerian; persecutions, 257

Vallaret, Fonlques de; Malta, 1310  
 Vallière, madame de la; midwifery, 1663  
 Valverde, gen.; Hayti, 1858  
 Van Artevelde; Ghent, 1379-83  
 Vanbrugh, sir J.; 1670-1726, Clarendon printing office, opera  
 Van Buren M. (president); United States, 1837  
 Vance & Snee; trials, 1876  
 Vancouver; north-west passage, Vancouver, 1790  
 Van de Weyer, M.; Belgium, 1874  
 Van der Heyden; fire engines, 1663  
 Van der Heydt; Prussia, 1862, 1874  
 Van der Weyde; photography, 1876  
 Vanderbilt, Mr.; United States, 1885  
 Vandersmissen, M.; Belgium, 1886  
 Vandeyck, painter, 1599-1641  
 Vane, sir Henry; administrations, 1640  
 Vanea; trials, 1876  
 Van Eyck; painting, 1366  
 Van Horn; buccaneer, 1603  
 Van Leyden; engraving on wood, 1497  
 Van Marum; electricity, 1785  
 Van Mildert, bishop; Llandaff, Durham, 1826  
 Van Praagh, W.; deaf and dumb, 1871  
 Vansittart, Nicholas; Liverpool adm., 1812  
 Van Tromp; Holland, naval battles, Portland Isle, 1653  
 Varley, C. F., 1828-83; electricity, telephone, 1870-7  
 Varley, John; water colour painter, 1778-1842  
 Varley, Cornelius; nat. phil., 1871-1873  
 Varelle, M.; optic nerves, 1538  
 Varro; writes "de Re Rustica," 37 B.C.; grammarians, illuminated books  
 Varus, Alfrenus; civil law, 66 B.C.; code, digest  
 Vasali, or Basil; Russia, 1270  
 Vasco da Gama; Cape, 1497; India  
 Vattel, E. de, publicist, 1714-67  
 Vauban, S., 1633-1707; fortifications, Cherbourg  
 Vaughan, sir Thos.; Pomfret, 1483  
 Vaughan, Mackay, &c.; trial, 1816  
 Vauquelin; chromium, glucinum, 1798  
 Vaux, Jane, Mrs.; Vauxhall, 1615  
 Vega, G. de, 1503-36;—Lope de, 1562-1635, poets  
 Velasquez, painter, 1599-1660; Cuba, 1511  
 Venables, Wm.; lord mayor, 1825  
 Venner, T.; anabaptists, 1661  
 Venn, J., logic  
 Vergara, gen.; New Grenada  
 Vergennes, M. de; notables, 1788  
 Vermandois, count de; iron mask  
 Vermuyden, Cornelius; levels, 1621  
 Vernet, C. J., 1714-89; A. C. H., 1758-1836; J. E. Horace, 1789-1863; painters  
 Vernon, adm.; grog, Portobello, 1739  
 Vernon, abp.; York, 1808  
 Verres; Sicily, 70 B.C.  
 Verrocchio, Andrea; plaster, 1466  
 Vessalus, 1514-64; anatomy, surgery, physic  
 Vespasian; Rome, emp. 69; amphitheatres, Coliseum, Rhodes  
 Vespucius, Americus, 1498; America  
 Veulliot; France, 1883  
 Victor Amadeus; Sardinia, 1630  
 Victor Emmanuel, 1820-78; Sardinia, 1849; Italy, 1860  
 Victor, marshal; Talavera, 1809; Barrosa, Witepsk  
 Victor; pope, 193  
 Victoria, queen, b. 1819; England, Scotland, Ireland, India

Victory, Espartero, duke of; Spain, 1840-72  
 Vidil, baron de; trials, 1861  
 Vieta, Francis; algebra, 1590  
 Vigilius; pope, 537  
 Villars, marshal; Malplaquet, 1709  
 Villeneuve, adm.; Trafalgar, 1805  
 Villeroi, marshal; Brussels, 1695; Ramilies, 1706  
 Villiers, sir George; administrations, 1615  
 Villiers, bp.; Durham, 1860  
 Vincent de Paul, 1576-1660; sisters of charity  
 Vincent, B., Royal Inst. library catalogue, 1857; bible index, 1848  
 Vincent, C. W., electric light, 1879  
 Vincent, II.; chartists  
 Vincent, Howard; police, 1884  
 Vincent, Z. W.; Cæcilian society  
 Vinoy, gen.; France and Franco-Pruss. war, 1870-71; d. 1883  
 Virchow; development, man  
 Virgil, Lat. poet, 70-19 B.C.  
 Virginia; killed, 449 B.C.  
 Vitellianus; pope, 537  
 Vitellius, Rome, emp., 69  
 Vitruvius, abt. 27 B.C.; ink  
 Vivier; trials, 1842  
 Volta, Alex.; 1745-1826; electricity, Volta  
 Voltaire, F. M. A. de; 1694-1778  
 Von Fuchs, Dr., d. 1856; water-glass, stereochromy  
 Von der Tann, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1; Coulmiers, Orleans  
 Von Goeben, gen.; Saarbrück, Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1  
 Von Groof; flying, 1874  
 Von Mohl; protoplasm  
 Von Moltke, gen.; Franco-Prussian war, Sedan, 1870  
 Von Müller, Prussia, 1872  
 Von Stein, Prussia, 1807  
 Von Swab; blowpipe  
 Von Vincke; Prussia, 1874  
 Vortigern; Wales, 447  
 Voss, poet, 1751-1826  
 Voysey, C.; trials, 1870; Voysey establishment fund  
 Vyse, Mrs. A.; trials, 1862

## W.

Waddington; trials, 1820; France, 1877-89  
 Wade, Sir T., China, 1875  
 Wager, C.; admiralty, 1733  
 Waghorn, lieut., 1800-50; Waghorn  
 Wagner, R., 1813-83; music (of the future)  
 Wainwright, Whitechapel; trials, 1875  
 Waltham, Robert; lord mayor, 1823; obelisk, bank  
 Wake, abp.; Canterbury, 1715  
 Wakefield, Eliz.; savings banks, 1804  
 Wakefield, Ed. Gibbon; marriages, South Australia, trials, 1827  
 Wakley, T., Lancet, 1823  
 Waldegrave, earl of; trials, 1841  
 Waldegrave, bp.; Carlisle, 1860  
 Waldemar; Denmark, 1157  
 Walden, abp.; Canterbury, 1398  
 Wales, George, prince of, v. Times, trials, 1790; regency  
 Wales, Albert Edward, prince of; England; Wales  
 Walker, A.; Liverpool, 1877  
 Walker, Mr.; Vauxhall, congelation, ice, 1782  
 Walker, George, Londonderry, Boyne, 1690  
 Walker, gen.; filibusters, Nicaragua, 1855, executed, 1860  
 Wall governor; trials 1802 Goree



- Wall, Mr. Baring; trials, 1833  
 Wall, Jas.; copying-machine  
 Wallace, A. R.; development, 1870  
 Wallace, sir W.; exec. 1305; Falkirk, Cambuskenneth, 1297  
 Wallace, D. M.; Molokani  
 Wallaces; trials, 1841  
 Wallenstein, Albert, general, 1583-1634; Mecklenburg  
 Waller, G., velocipede  
 Waller, sir W.; Abingdon, 1644  
 Wallis, circumnavigator; Otaheite, Wallis, 1766  
 Wallon; France, 1875  
 Walpole, Horace, 1717-97; letters  
 Walpole, sir Robert, 1676-1745; Walpole, adm.; sinking fund  
 Walpole, Spencer-Horatio, b. 1806; Derby adm., 1852-66  
 Walsh, abp.; Farnellites, 1889  
 Walsh, Mrs.; murdered, trials, 1832  
 Walsh, Nicholas; printing, 1571  
 Walsingham, lord; att.-gen., 1766; farmers' union, 1874  
 Walsingham, sir F. administrations, 1587  
 Walter, E.; commissionaires, 1839  
 Walter, J., 1739-1812; Times, 1785; printing, 1872  
 Waltherof; beheading, 1076  
 Walton, Brian, 1600-61; polyglot  
 Walton, Isaac, 1593-1683; angling  
 Walworth; Blackheath, mace, 1381  
 Warburton, Eliot (loet), Amazon, 1852  
 Ward, Mr.; forgery, 1726  
 Ward, E. M., R. A., d. 1879  
 Ward, N. B.; aquarium, Ward's cases, 1829  
 Wardle, col.; impeachment, Wardle v. duke of York; trials, 1809  
 Wardley, James; shakers  
 Warenae, earl of; Dunbar, 1296  
 Warham, abp.; Canterbury, 1503; administrations, 1509  
 Warrington, R.; aquarium, 1850  
 Warner, Mrs., d. 1854; theatre  
 Warner, Messrs.; bells, 1856  
 Warren, admiral sir John Borlase; naval battles, 1798  
 Warren, sir Chas.; Soudan, 1886; Bechuanaland; police  
 Warren, Sam., novelist, 1807-77  
 Warrington gang; trials, 1806  
 Warsop, Geo.; aero-steam engine, 1869  
 Warton, Thomas; poet-laureate, 1785  
 Warwick, earl of; Boet. St. Albans, Wakefield, 1460  
 Warwick, John Dudley, earl of; administrations, 1551  
 Washington, George, 1732-99; United States, York Town, Virginia  
 Wason, Rigby; trial, 1867  
 Waterhouse, Mr.; Paul's school, St. Waterland, Dr.; Athanasian Creed, 1723  
 Waters, M.; infanticide, trials, 1870  
 Waterton, Chas.; naturalist, 1782-1865  
 Wathen, capt.; trials, 1834  
 Watson, admiral; India, 1756  
 Watson, J. C.; planets, 1862  
 Watson, rev. J. S.; trials, 1871; d. 1884  
 Watson, bishop; Llandaff, 1782; philologist  
 Watson, Thos., M.D., 1792-1882  
 Watson, sir Wm.; electricity, 1740; lightning conductor; trials, 1817  
 Watt and Downie; trials, 1794  
 Watt, Jas., 1736-1819; lunar society, steam engine  
 Watteau, Ank., French painter, 1684-1721  
 Watts, H., 1815-84; chemistry  
 Watts, Isaac, 1674-1748; hymns  
 Watts; theatres, trials, 1850; suicide  
 Watts, T.; newspapers, 1766  
 Weare, Mr.; trials, 1824  
 Weathershed, abp.; Canterbury, 1229  
 Webb, capt.; swimming, 1875  
 Webbe, Sam., music., 1740-1817  
 Weber, Carl von, 1786-1826; music  
 Webster, C., Richmond murder  
 Webster, Daniel, d. 1852; United States  
 Webster, Dr.; trials, 1842  
 Webster, sir Godfrey; trials, 1797  
 Webster, Mr.; aluminium  
 Webster, sir R. E., att.-gen, 1885, 1886; Farnellites, 1888  
 Webster, T.; painter, 1800-86  
 Wedgwood, Josiah, 1730-95; earthenware, Wedgwood (porcelain)  
 Wedgwood, T.; photography, 1802  
 Weed, Thurlow; United States, d. 1882  
 Weekes, H., R.A., 1807-77  
 Weld, Mr.; trappists  
 Weldon, Mrs.; trials, 1834-8  
 Weldon, Walter; alkalies, 1877  
 Wellesley, sir A.; see *Wellington*  
 Wellesley, marquis; India, 1798  
 Wellesley, Mr. Long; duel, 1828  
 Wellesley, Pole, v. Misses Long; trials, 1825  
 Wellesley v. Paget; trials, 1809; v. Mornington, trials, 1868  
 Wellington, duke of, 1769-1852; Wellington; commander-in-chief, duelling, 1824; duels, 1829; trials, 1830  
 Wells, W.; dew, 1814  
 Wells, lord Lyon Ireland (lord lieut.), 1438  
 Weltmann, poisoning, 1859  
 Wemyss, see *Elcho*  
 Wenham; heat  
 Wensleydale, lord; lords, *note*  
 Werdermann, electric light, 1878  
 Werner, A. G., 1750-1817; geology, 1775  
 Werner, capt.; Spain, 1873  
 Weskett, John; commerce, chambers of, 1782  
 Wesley, J., 1703-91; Wesleysans  
 West, Benj., 1738-1820; Royal Academy, 1792  
 Westbury, lord chancellor; Palmers-ton adm., 1861; 1873-80  
 Westerton v. Liddell; trials, 1855  
 Westmacott, sir R., sculpt., 1775-1856; R. 1799-1872  
 Westmeath, lord; trials, 1796  
 Westmoreland, earl of; Ireland (lord lieut.), 1790  
 Weston, E. P.; pedestrianism, 1874-7  
 Weston, Richard lord; administrations, 1628  
 Wetherell, sir Chas.; attorney-gen., 1826; Bristol  
 Wetherell, rev. Mr.; trials, 1845  
 Weyland, Thomas de; bribery, 1288  
 Weymouth; North-West passage, 1602  
 Weymouth, visct.; Grafton adm. 1767  
 Whalley will case; trials, 1833-4  
 Wharnccliffe, ld.; Peel adm., 1834  
 Wharton, Thomas, marquis of; Halifax adm., 1714  
 Wharton, Miss; marriages, 1690  
 Whately, abp. R., 1787-1863; logic, political economy, &c.  
 Wheatstone, sir C., 1802-75; cryptography; stereoscope, electricity, 1834; electric telegraph, and clock, microphone, telephone  
 Wheeler, sir Hugh; Cawnpore, 1857  
 Whewell, Rev. W., philosopher, 1794-1866; international law  
 Whistler v. Ruskin, trials, 1878; impressionists  
 Whiston, W., theol., d. 1752  
 Whitaker; almanack, 1874  
 Whitbread, Samuel; suicide, 1815  
 White, H. K., poet, 1785-1806  
 White, Thos., Slion College, 1623; mayor, 1876  
 White, sir W.; Turkey, 1886  
 Whitefield, G., 1714-70; Whitefield-ites, Wesleyans, 1741  
 Whitehead, Jas.; ld. mayor, 1823; volunteers, 1889  
 Whitehead, W. d. 1785; poet laureate  
 Whitelock, gen.; Buenos Ayres, 1807  
 Whitgift, abp.; Canterbury, 1583  
 Whitley, Eli; cotton, 1793  
 Whittall; coins, 1884  
 Whittington; lord mayor, 1405; Leadenhall  
 Whittlesey, archbp.; Canterbury, 1268  
 Whitworth, sir Joseph, 1803-87; cannon, plane, Shoeburyness, 1861; Whitworth  
 Whitworth, earl; Ireland, 1813  
 Whympier, E., Andes; Matterhorn  
 Whyte, maj.-gen.; Demerara, 1796  
 Wickens, sir J.; vice-chancellor, 1871  
 Wickham, William of, 1324-1405; education, Oxford, Winchester  
 Wickliffe (Wycliffe), John, 1324-87; Wickliffites, Bible  
 Wicklow peerage, trials, 1870  
 Wieland, C.; Germ. miscel., 1733-1813  
 Wigram, bp.; Rochester, 1860  
 Wilberforce, bp.; Oxford, 1846  
 Wilberforce, W., 1759-1833; slave-trade; — S., Winchester, bp.  
 Wilberforce, bp. E. R., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1832  
 Wild, Jonathan; executed, 1725  
 Wilde, sir James, b. 1816; probate court, 1863; see *Penance*  
 Wilfride, bp.; Chichester, 673  
 Wilkes, capt.; circumnavigation, 1838; United States, 1861  
 Wilkes, John; North Briton, obelisk, warrants; duel, 1763; trials, 1764  
 Wilkie, sir D., painter, 1785-1841  
 Wilkins, Dr.; Wadham, 1613  
 Wilkinson, Catherine; baths, 1832  
 Wilkinson, sir John Gardner, Egyptologist, 1797-1875  
 Wilkinson, bp. G. H.; Truro, 1883  
 Wilkinson, Is.; gas (compressing), 1757  
 William I., England, 1066; Battle-abbey, conquest, Domesday, castles  
 William II.; England, 1087  
 William III.; England, 1689, revolution. Boyne, Enghien, *Je maintiendrai*, New Forest  
 William IV.; England, kings, 1830; admiral  
 William I.; emperor; Prussia, 1861; Germany, 1870-83; assassinations  
 William II.; Germany, 1888  
 William; Holland, Scotland  
 Williams, prof.; Indian inst.  
 Williams, Ann; trials, 1753  
 Williams, David, d. 1816; literary fund  
 Williams, Mr.; Manchester, 1882  
 Williams, John, dean; adminis., 1621  
 Williams; see *Burking*  
 Williams, Roger; America, 1635  
 Williams, gen. W. F.; Kars, 1855  
 Williamson, sir Joseph; administrations, 1629  
 Willoughby, sir Hugh; north-east passage, 1553  
 Willoughby de Eresby, lord; chamberlain, lord great, 1626  
 Willoughby, lord; Delhi, 1857  
 Wills, gen.; Preston, 1715  
 Willmot, Lieut. E.; Ashantee, 1873  
 Wilnot, M. A., trials, 1881

Wilmington, earl of; Wilmington adm., 1742  
 Wilson, capt.; Pelew Islands, 1783  
 Wilson, sir A.; Delhi, 1857  
 Wilson, sir James Erasmus, 1809-84; Aberdeen; obelisks (Cleopatra's needle), 1877-8; Egypt expl. fund  
 Wilson, rev. Carlyle; church army  
 Wilson, G., colour blindness  
 Wilson, H. H.; Sanskrit professor, 1832  
 Wilson, sir C.; Soudan, 1883  
 Wilson, sir Robert; Lavalette, 1815  
 Wilson, prof. John, 1785-1854  
 Wilson, sir John M., Hampstead  
 Wilson, Mrs. C.; poisoning, trials, 1862  
 Wilson, capt. W.; United States, 1862, *note*  
 Wilson, M.; France, 1887-8.  
 Wilson, Dr.; sun  
 Wilton, earl of; trials, 1859.  
 Wimbushurst, James; electricity, 1882  
 Winchelsea, abp.; Canterbury, 1293  
 Winchester, gen.; Frenchtown, 1813  
 Winchester, Henry; mayor, lord, 1834  
 Winchester, W., marquiss of; administrations, 1554  
 Winchelsea, earl of; duel, 1829  
 Winchelsea, earl of; Wilmington adm., 1742; Bath adm., 1746  
 Windebank, sir Francis; administrations, 1635  
 Windham, general; India, 1857  
 Windham, W. F.; trials, 1861-2  
 Windham, Wm.; Grenville adm., 1806  
 Windischgratz, prince; Vienna, 1848  
 Winzor, Charlotte; trials, 1865  
 Winstanley; Eddystone, 1696  
 Winslow, E. D.; extradition, 1876.  
 Winslow, Dr. F.; trials, 1884  
 Winter, T.; boxing  
 Winwood, sir Ralph; administrations, 1612  
 Winzengerode, gen.; Kalisch, 1813  
 Wisé, prof.; balloons, 1873  
 Wiseman, cardinal Nicholas, 1802-65; ecclesiastical titles, papal aggression, Rome, Ireland, 1858  
 Wiseman, capt.; Zanzibar, 1889.  
 Withers, Dr.; libel, 1789  
 Witherings, Thomas; post-office, 1631  
 Witherington, W., painter, 1786-1865  
 Withing, Richard; Glastonbury, 1539  
 Witikind (Saxon chief), d. after 793  
 Wittgenstein, gen.; Polotsk, Witepsk, 1812  
 Witts, De; massacred, 1672  
 Wodehouse, lord; Ireland (lord-leut.), 1864  
 Wodehouse, sir P.; Bombay, 1872  
 Wodehouse, col.; Soudan, 1889  
 Woden; Wednesday  
 Wöhler, F., 1800-82; aluminium, 1827  
 Wolcott, Dr., *alias* Peter Pindar; trials, 1807  
 Wolf, F. A.; Homer  
 Wolfe, gen.; Quebec, 1759  
 Wolff, Dr. J.; Bockhara, 1884; sir H. D., fourth party; Turkey, 1885; Persia.  
 Wolfus; anemometer, 1709  
 Wollaston, Wm.; 1766-1828; cryo-

phorus, camera, blow pipe, palladium, rhodium, hypsometer  
 Wolseley, sir Charles; trials, 1820  
 Wolseley, sir Garnet (aft. id.) b. 1833; Hudson's Bay, 1870; Ashantee, 1873; Amoaful, 1874; West Africa, 1873; Cyprus, 1878; Natal; Zululand, 1879; Egypt, 1882; Tel-el-Kebir, 1882; Soudan, 1884  
 Wolsey, cardinal, 1471-1530; adms., 1514; Hampton, Whitehall, York  
 Wolverton, ld.; Gladstone adm., 1886.  
 Wombwell; zoology  
 Wood, sir Charles (aft. lord Halifax); Russell adm., 1846; Palmerston adm., 1855  
 Wood, col. sir Evelyn, Zululand, 1879; Egypt, 1882  
 Wood v. Cox; races, 1888.  
 Wood, Matthew; mayors of London, 1815  
 Wood, sir W. P., justice, chancellor, 1868  
 Wood; Palmyra, 1751-53  
 Woodford, bp. J. R.; Ely, 1873  
 Woodfall, Mr.; trials, 1786  
 Woodmason; ruling machines  
 Wooler, Mr.; trials, 1817, 1855  
 Woolley, Mr.; trials, 1863  
 Worburton; trials, 1885.  
 Worcester, marquiss of; steam, telegraph, 1663  
 Worcester, Edward, earl of; adms., 1621  
 Wordsworth, Wm.; 1770-1850; poet-laureate  
 Wortley, col. H. Stuart; mansion-house fund, 1871  
 Wotton, sir Edward; sugar, 1546  
 Wouvermanns, painters, 1620-83  
 Wray, sir C.; King's Bench, 1573  
 Wrede, gen.; Hanau, 1813  
 Wren, sir Christopher, architect, 1632-1723; Chelsea, engraving, Greenwich, monument, St. Paul's, Walbrook  
 Wren, Matthew; Royal Society  
 Wrench, Mr.; theatres, 1809  
 Wright; Mercator's charts, 1556  
 Wright, sir Rob.; King's Bench, 1687  
 Wright and Doyle; trials, 1851  
 Wriothlesley, lord; administrations, 1547  
 Wurms, gen.; Castiglione, 1796  
 Wurtz, prof. K. A., 1817-84; chemistry; Faraday medal, 1878  
 Wyatt, sir Thos.; rebellions, 1554  
 Wybrow; aquarium, 1876  
 Wyld, J.; globe, 1851  
 Wynnkn de Worde; angling, 1496; printing  
 Wynn, W.; Canning adm., 1827  
 Wyon, W., medallist, 1795-1851  
 Wyse, L. A. B.; Panama

## X.

Xavier, Francis; 1506-52; Jesuits  
 Xenophanes, d. 465 B.C.; Eleatic sect, Pantheism  
 Xenophon; anatomy, couriers, cymbals, retreat of the Greeks, 401 B.C.

Xerxes; Persia, 485 B.C.; Mycale, Salamis  
 Ximenes, card., 1437-1517; polyglot

## Y.

Yakoob, Afghanistan, 1867-79, Kashgar  
 Yale, Elisha; auctions, 1700  
 Yarrow, Mr.; spirit motor  
 Yates, E., nov.; trials, 1884-5  
 Yeh, commissioner; China, 1857  
 Yelverton, major; trials, 1860  
 Yonge, sir Geo.; Shelburne adm., 1783  
 Yonge, miss C.; names  
 York, bishop; Ely, 1781  
 York, cardinal; Scotland, 1807  
 York, Fred., duke of, 1763-1827  
 York  
 York, James, duke of; Solehay, 1672  
 Yorke, Charles, chancellor, lord high, 1770  
 Yorke, sir Philip; att.-gen.; king's bench, 1733  
 Yorke, Mr. Redhead; trial, 1795  
 Youl, J. A., salmon ova  
 Young; impostors, 1692  
 Young, Brigham, 1801-77; Mormon-ites  
 Young, major; Prescott, 1838  
 Young, Charles; theatre, 1807  
 Young, Edw., poet, 1684-1765  
 Young, Thos., 1773-1820; Royal Institution, colour, spectrum  
 Youngman, W.; executions, 1860

## Z.

Zabala; Spain, 1874  
 Zacharias; pope, 741  
 Zaleucus; sumptuary laws, 450 B.C.  
 Zamoyiski, count; Poland, 1862  
 Zankoff; Bulgaria  
 Zasulitch, V.; Russia, 1878  
 Zazel; Aquarium  
 Zechariah prophesies about 520 B.C.  
 Zeno (stoic), fl. 299 B.C.; eastern empire, 474  
 Zenobia; Palmyra, 263  
 Zenon; Armenia, 18  
 Zephaniah prophesies abt. 630 B.C.  
 Zephyrinus; pope, 202  
 Zetland, earl of; Salisbury adm., 1886; Ireland, ld. lieut., 1889.  
 Zeuxis, fl. 455-400 B.C.; painting  
 Zimmernann; physiognomy, 1776  
 Zinzendorf, 1700-60; Moravians  
 Ziska; Bohemia, 1417  
 Zoh; eastern empire, 1034  
 Zola, E., naturalism  
 Zollinger, gen.; U. States, 1861  
 Zorrilla, R.; Spain, 1872-3  
 Zoroaster (supposed author of "Zendavesta"); about 555 B.C., fire-worshippers  
 Zoëmus; alchemy, 410  
 Zuckertort, J. S., chess  
 Zumalacarrregui (Carlist); killed near Bilbao, 1835  
 Zumpfe, M.; pianoforte, 1766  
 Zurbano, gen.; Spain, 1844



# ADDENDA.

PAGE

5. ABYSSINIA.—The Negus is stated to have been defeated in his attack on the dervishes, 10 March; and to have been attacked and killed by them, 12 March, 1889.
7. ACHEEN.—The natives attacking the Dutch garrison, defeated; 160 killed, reported 15 May; another engagement in which the Dutch lose 19 killed; reported 2 Aug. 1889.
9. ADELAIDE.—Population 1886, 128,377.
21. AGRICULTURE.—The Act for establishing the Board of Agriculture, with a minister, received the Royal Assent, 12 Aug. 1889.
23. ALABAMA.—Population 1880, 1,262,505.
24. ALASKA.—Population 1880, 33,426.
24. ALBANIA.—The Albanian society established at Bucharest for the political, moral, and intellectual development of the Albanians has been re-organized, and the sultan has been asked to accept the protectorate, May, 1889.
26. ALDERSHOT.—The queen reviews 11,945 of all ranks . . . 31 May, 1889  
A sham fight and review, in which about 25,530 troops, regulars and volunteers, were engaged, took place here in the presence of the emperor William II., the princess of Wales, the duke of Cambridge, and others of the royal family . . . 7 Aug. "
27. ALEXANDRA PARK.—Re-opened for the season; exhibition of nearly 1,000 monkeys, balloons and parachutes, &c., professor Baldwin, Mr. Young, and others 1 June, 1889  
Comic opera by Mr. C. Wibrow, 17 June, *et seq.* "  
French national fête, gen. Boulanger present . . . 13 July, "  
Professor Baldwin, after 98 ascents and descents, retires with intention of returning to America, about . . . 17 July, "  
The London Financial Association apply for the appointment of a provisional liquidator pending the winding-up of the Alexandra Palace and park company. Mr. C. L. Nichols appointed . . . 27 July, "
50. ARIZONA.—Population 1880, 40,440.
50. ARKANSAS.—Population 1880, 802,525.
84. BANK discount raised to 3 per cent. 8 Aug., to 4 per cent. 29 Aug. 1889.
105. BELFAST.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales opens the new Alexandra docks 20 May, and lays the foundation of Albert bridge, 22 May, 1889.
105. BELGIUM.—State trials of 27 socialists at Mons, nearly all acquitted, 25 May; the minister of justice was censured for the prosecution, May, 1889.
121. BLIND.—According to the census of 1881, the number of blind in the United Kingdom was about 32,101, England and Wales 22,832, Scotland 3,158, Ireland 6,111. The royal commission to enquire into their condition was appointed 28 July, 1885, and on the 20th of Jan. 1886, additional members were appointed, and its inquiries were extended to the deaf, dumb, and imbeciles in the United Kingdom, Paris, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The commission, after 116 sittings, and many visitations and examinations of witnesses, issued their first report July, 1889. The number of the deaf under instruction in the United Kingdom was in 1851 1,300, in 1888 3,138. The commission met with great uncertainty in regard to idiots and imbeciles.
129. BOTANY.—Royal botanic society's jubilee fête; floral parade and feast of roses, 15 July, 1889.
133. BRAZIL.—The emperor fired at by Adriano Valte,

PAGE

- a republican, Portuguese; not injured, 15 July, 1889.
137. BRISBANE, Queensland.—Population in 1937 about 73,000.
150. BURMAH.—A great fire at Mandalay, 450 houses burnt . . . 11 May, 1889  
Mr. Dyson, assistant commissioner, and others, killed in an unsuccessful attack upon the Dacoits reported . . . 2 June, "  
Savage tribes beyond the frontier of Burmah Proper; incited by rebel Burmese chiefs; reduced to submission by the police and military . . . Jan.-June, "  
Frequent engagements with bands of Dacoits . . . June-July, "  
Mr. MacDonnell appointed chief commissioner in the absence of sir. C. Crosthwaite, announced . . . 3 Aug. "
155. CALAIS.—The president Carnot opened the new harbour, docks, &c., 3 June, 1889.
155. CALCUTTA.—Trade paralyzed by strike of about 30,000 native bullock-carters for a few days, 30 June, *et seq.*, 1889.
163. CANDIA (Crete).—The population in 1889 estimated at 210,000. Anarchy through party strife of Christians and Mahometans, May-June; Turkish troops sent to Crete, 13 June; provisional government formed to restore order . . . 13 June, 1889  
Mahmond Djellaladdin, pasha, Turkish commissioner well received; agitation calmed by his inquiries, June 14, *et seq.* An insurgent assembly demands a constituent assembly, judicial reforms, and dismissal of the governor, the people neutral about 1 July; the sultan sends 20,000 T., 6 July; Mahmond Djellaladdin, pasha, informs a deputation that their demands must be referred to the sultan, 8 July; he is suddenly recalled, 8 July, "  
State of affairs becomes worse; increase of revolutionary bands, reported . . . 18 July, "  
Asserted influence of Greek agitators, 22 July; insurrection increasing; call for annexation to Greece, or British protection about 25 July; Djavad pasha arrives to take command of the troops, two ships of war coming, reported . . . 1 Aug. "  
Riza pasha appointed temporary governor, with extra powers for repressing disorder 4 Aug. "  
Fighting going on, villages burnt, reported . . . 5 Aug. "  
Note from the Greek government to the powers, urging intervention in Crete, 6 Aug.; they decline, leaving the settlement to the Sultan, 9-12 Aug.; about 17,000 Turkish troops in Crete, reported . . . 7 Aug. "  
A Turkish note denies the charges in the Greek note . . . 12 Aug. "  
Riza Pasha the governor recalled; replaced by Shakir Pasha, who arrives with plenary powers, 13 Aug.; proclaims martial law . . . 14 Aug. "  
Partial submission of the insurgents; amnesty promised . . . 17 Aug. "
166. CANTERBURY.—Reed and others versus the bishop of Lincoln, before sir J. Parker Deane, 23 July, 1889.
168. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir H. Brougham Loch appointed governor and high commissioner for South Africa about 22 June, 1889.
169. CARBO-DYNAMITE.—A powerful explosive of the nitro-glycerine class, invented by Messrs,

- FAGE  
 Reid and Borland, was tried in 1888, and in July, 1889, was said to be practically perfect.
171. CARLYLE SOCIETY, founded in 1879, consists of students and admirers of Carlyle's works, desirous of extending his influence; they meet monthly to read papers, &c. They have a branch at Montreal.
185. CHESS.—International Chess Tournament, New York, closed; equal prizes awarded to Herr Weiss (Vienna) and M. Tschigorin (Russia) 27 May, 1889
192. CHINA.—Hsu Ta Jen appointed minister for London, Paris, Brussels, and Rome, announced 4 June, 1889  
 Luchow, in the province of Szechuen, destroyed by fire, about 1,200 persons perish, 27 June, "  
 The Yellow river bursts its banks at Shantung, and inundates the country, and countless lives are lost, reported 26 July, "
194. CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The appeal of the governors against the Charity Commissioners' scheme, was submitted to the judicial committee of the privy council 18 June, 1889
210. COAL.—Explosion of fire-damp in Verpilloux mine, near St. Etienne, about 184 deaths 3 July, 1889
210. COAL DUES.—An act for the abolition of these dues received the royal assent 9 July, 1889. Provision was made for the continuance of these dues another year to enable the corporation to pay debts due for the Holborn Viaduct and various city improvements.
212. COIN.—Mr. Goschen introduces a bill for the withdrawal of light gold coin issued before June, 1887, and the substitution of coin of full weight provisionally, at the expense of the mint, July; passed Aug. 1889
224. CONGO.—The State appeals to Belgium for an annual subsidy of 1,500,000 francs for ten years, about 12 Aug. 1889
225. CONSERVATIVES.—The National Union of Conservative Associations was held at Salisbury 25 July, 1889
226. CONSTANTINOPIE.—Great fire, about 200 houses destroyed 18 July, 1889
233. CORNWALL.—Receipts from the duchy in 1888 107,572*l.*; paid to the prince of Wales as duke, 61,971*l.*
236. COTTON.—In Lancashire and Cheshire the mills put on half time, to limit the production and check speculations to raise the price of cotton, &c. about 15 July, 1889
249. CYPRUS.—Long drought in 1887-8; bad harvest, great distress, relieved by government, trade and revenue decline, expenditure increased, increase of crime, government report July, 1889
258. DELAGOA BAY.—The Portuguese government in 14 Dec. 1883, granted a concession to a Portuguese company for the construction of a railway from the bay to the Transvaal territory. The prospectus of the East African Railway Company (capital 500,000*l.*) was issued 7 March, 1887. As the construction went on, more money and time were required. As the railway was not completed in the specified time, the works were confiscated by the Portuguese government 25 June, who cancelled the concession (see *Portugal*) 26 June, 1889
263. DERSH.—Probably a corruption of der-pish or der-bish, one in advance. The dervishes of the present time, fanatical enthusiasts, unrecognized by orthodox, originated in Persia, whence they spread over the Mahomedan world. Those now attacking Egypt are said to be subject to a disciple of the late Mahdi of Obeid or Khartoum. The dervishes have great influence over the ignorant masses. See *Soudan*.
266. DICTATORS, line 3, erase "Flavius."
270. DOCKS.—New Barry docks, 7 miles west of Cardiff, Bristol channel (which with break-water, &c., cost 850,000*l.*), opened 18 July, 1889.
286. EARTHQUAKES.—Shocks in N. France and S. England 30 May, 1889
- PAGE  
 Shock at Djarkend, government of Semiretchinsk; half the town destroyed reported 12 July, 1889  
 Severe shocks at Kumamoto, Japan, great loss of life and property reported 30 July, "  
 291. EDINBURGH.—Naval and military exhibition opened 18 June, 1889  
 Freedom of the city presented to Mr. C. S. Parnell (18,000 municipal electors protest against it) 20 July, "  
 294. EDUCATION.—Bill for enforcing the new education code withdrawn July, 1889  
 299. EGYPT.—Proposed conversion of the 5 per cent. Egyptian preference debt fails because opposed by France, unless a time be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British 24, 25 June; much irritation at Cairo 27 June, *et seq.* 1889  
 The Egyptian government appeals to the French without effect July, "  
 333. EXETER BISHOPS: 1830. II. Philpotts not Philpotts.  
 344. FIRE BRIGADE.—The London County Council orders the appointment of 138 additional firemen and 4 new stations with the usual appliances early Aug. 1889  
 348. FIRES.—Messrs. W. H. & F. Croker, builders, and Messrs. Bonsey, corn merchants, extensive buildings near great dover-street, borough 7 July, 1889  
 378. FRANCE.—New army bill reducing the term of service from five years with exemptions to three years, nominally without exemptions, passed by the chamber July 9, 1889  
 M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire hands in the indictment against gen. Boulanger 7 July, "  
 Sale (at Paris) of the pictures, tapestries, china, &c., of M. Secrétan (ruined by speculations in copper); enormous prices realised, 1-4 July; 17 of M. Secrétan's pictures were sold by Messrs. Christie in London for 27,824*l.* 10*s.* 13 July, "  
 Anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated in France, the United States, &c. 14 July, "  
 Bill prohibiting a man to be candidate for more than one place in the chamber passed by the senate 15 July, "  
 Cantonal elections: republicans, 752; conservatives, 497; gen. Boulanger, 12 28 July, "  
 The chamber votes 2,400,000*l.* for the increase of the navy (3 ironclads, &c.); the session closed 15 July, "  
 Indictment against gen. Boulanger, charging him when director of infantry in 1882, with courting popularity by corruption, &c., and when minister of war in 1886 with malversation of public money, and plotting against the state, with count Dillon, H. Rochfort and other confederates; they are cited to appear before the High Court of Justice on 6 Aug.; non-appearance to be followed by loss of civil rights and sequestration of property 17, 28 July, "  
 Gen. Boulanger appeals to the people in reply to the indictment 6 Aug. "  
 The trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and H. Rochfort begins 8 Aug. "  
 Sentenced to deportation to a fortress, and payment of costs of the trial 14 Aug. "  
 396. GAMES.—At the Bedford club, charterhouse-street, E.C., said to be a common gaming house. Mr. John Bertenshaw and 65 persons arrested by the police 25 July, 1889  
 409. GERMANY.—33 Silesian miners engaged in the strikes; sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, (Enkel, the ringleader, to 7 years for riotous conduct) 24 July, 1889  
 Prince Bismarck's bill to compel the working class, with the assistance of the state and their employes, to provide for sickness (passed 1883, for accidents (passed 1884), for old age and infirmity, passed 24 May, "  
 The emperor with a fleet arrives at Spithead 1 Aug., and proceeds to the queen at Osborne 2 Aug.; created a British admiral; present at the grand naval review 5 Aug. and at a



PAGE

- sham fight at Aldershot, 7 Aug.; queen Victoria made colonel of a German regiment to be called "The Queen of England's Own," about 3 Aug.; the emperor leaves England 8 Aug. 1889
- The emperor of Austria and his heir at Berlin, 12-15 Aug. "
415. GLOUCESTER.—An act was passed in 1884 to provide for the disunion of the sees of Gloucester and Bristol.
425. GREECE.—Marriage of the princess Alexandra and the archduke Paul of Russia, 16 June, 1889.
426. GREENLAND.—Dr. Nansen described his journey across Greenland at a meeting of the royal geographical society, 24 June, 1889.
440. HAYTI.—The blockade of Haytian ports, of November last declared to be non-effective, and the ports to be open; *London Gazette*, 12 July, 1889
- Unsuccessful attacks of gen. Hyppolite on Port-au-Prince 11, 12, and about 25 July, "
453. HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 1889, 23 June; amount received up to 29 July, 41,107l. Hospital Saturday, 1889, 13 July; amount received up to 7 Aug. 5,080l.
459. HYDROPHOBIA. — Reported number of patients by M. Pasteur since 1885, 6,950, up to 28 June, 1889
- Meeting of eminent men at the mansion house, London, to establish a fund to support the Pasteur institute 1 July, "
- See *Mansion House Funds*.
474. INDIA.—Proposal for a new 4 per cent. loan (20,000,000 rupees) issued 1 July, 1889
- Subscription list closed 30 July, "
489. IRELAND. — Resisted evictions on the Vandeleur, Lansdowne, Smith-Barry, Ponsonby, and other estates. May-July, 1889
- Mr. A. J. Balfour explains his bills for the improvement of Ireland (drainage of the Bann, Barrow, and Shannon, by grants of 383,000l., and the construction of light railways was also proposed 31 May, "
- Appeal of Mr. Conynbears (who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment 3 May) disallowed 5 July, "
- Mr. William O'Brien arrested for speech at Clonakilty 30 June, "
- Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Parnell announce the formation of a New Tenants Defence League, which see 10, 11 July, "
- Dr. Tanner sentenced to one month's imprisonment for an assault, and to three months for contempt of court 29 July, "
- The light railways bill read second time 19 July, "
- The mission of Mr. Dillon and other delegates to Australia to obtain for home rule, reported unsuccessful; meetings at Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, protest against them July, "
- The Bann drainage bill, and the light railways bill proceed, the Shannon and Barrow bills dropped about 6 Aug.; the Suck drainage bill and the light railways bill passed Aug. "
499. ITALY.—Death of Benedetto Cairoli, aged 63, patriot and statesman, associated with Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi, in the unification of Italy, deeply lamented, 8 Aug. 1889
514. KANSAS.—Uniontown destroyed by the bursting of a dam caused by heavy rains, several lives lost, reported 17 June, 1889.
517. KIEF (Kiov or Kiow), chief town of a province of the same name in European Russia, made a principality 1137, annexed to Poland 1386, and after several changes was ceded to Russia 1686. The cathedral of St. Sophia was founded in 1037, the Greek academy 1588, and the university in 1834.
526. LAND.—The lord chancellor's land transfer bill dropped 5 July, 1889.
544. LIVERPOOL.—Strike of sailors and firemen end of May, they set up picketing, which is suppressed by the police 5 July, strike virtually ended 12 July, 1889.
- Loyal and patriotic union established in Dublin to oppose the national league, 1 May, 1885; Mr. Houston, the secretary, acknowledged before the special commission, the purchase of the copyright

PAGE

- of "Parnellism unmasked by Richard Pigott," the basis of "Parnellism and Crime" (in 1885), 12 July, 1889.
558. LUNATICS in charge in England and Wales 84,340 1 Jan. 1889
- Lunacy acts amendment bill read 3rd time in the commons. 30 July, "
563. MADRAS.—Lord Connemara reports improvement in the condition of Ganjam; employed on works, 15,425; deaths from cholera in a week 602; reported. 9 July, 1889
- Prospects improving; rain general; on works 8,751; deaths from cholera 343 13 Aug. "
572. MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.—Pasteur institute fund established (see *Hydrophobia*), 1 July, 1889; received from the prince of Wales 105l., the duke of Westminster 200l., the duke of Northumberland 100l., and many others.
623. NAVY OF ENGLAND.—Grand jubilee naval review by the queen at Spithead; 135 vessels, 20,200 men and about 500 guns (accidentally omitted at page 623) 23 July, 1887
- The fleet assembled for the autumn manoeuvres, inspected by the emperor William II. (and his brother prince Henry), the prince of Wales, and members of both houses of parliament. The display consisted of 20 battle ships (9 first class, 9 second class and 2 third class), 38 first class torpedo boats and other vessels, in all 106 vessels (the queen inspected the fleet later in the day) 5 Aug. 1889
- The naval manoeuvres begin; sham declaration of war, 15 Aug.; "H.M.S. *Sultan* is afloat," announced 20 Aug. "
629. NEW RIVER.—An entire freehold adventurer's share of the company was sold by auction for 122,800l. to the Prudential Assurance Company 17 July, 1889
- The annual income of the company from land and water was stated to be 511,356l. in 1888
634. NEW ZEALAND.—The debate on the Representation Bill to increase the number of country members of parliament at Wellington lasted 76 hours, adjourned 27 July; amicable arrangement between town and country parties 29 July, 1889
635. NICARAGUA.—Death of sig. Carazo; Dr. Sacasa elected president; reported 2 Aug. 1889
663. PANAMA.—Canal bill passed by the French senate 11 July, 1889
672. PARNELLITE COMMISSION.—101st sitting Michael Davitt examined 4 July, 1889
- 106th sitting: Mr. Houston, secretary of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union" (established in 1885), states that in 1885 he purchased the copyright of "Parnellism Unmasked" (by Richard Pigott). The court refuses to accede to the application of sir C. Russell to inspect the books of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union" 12 July, "
- 107th sitting: Mr. Parnell and his friends with their counsel withdraw from the case 15 July, "
- 112th sitting: examination of the Land League account books and documents; adjournment to 24 Oct. 25 July, "
680. PENNSYLVANIA. — Latest statistics state the result of the Johnstown disaster to be about 6,000 deaths 26 July, 1889
683. PERSIA.—The shah at Hatfield 7, 8 July; other seats 9 July, *et seq.*; at Birmingham 11 July; Sheffield 12 July; Liverpool and Chester 17 July; Manchester 15 July; Glasgow 18 July (inspected the Forth bridge); at Edinburgh 23 July; Newcastle 24 July; Bradford 24, 25 July; Leeds 26 July; Brighton 27, 28 July; Osborne 29 July; Paris 30 July; dines with the president 1 Aug.; goes to Baden 10 Aug.; at Munich 10 Aug.; at Vienna 23 Aug. 1889
713. PORTRAIT GALLERY.—North extremity of the National Gallery chosen for the site of the new building 1 July, 1889
- Bill passed 26 July, "
715. PORTUGAL.—The wine trade much disturbed by the government proposing to grant bounties to wine-growers, and support a monopolizing company June, July, 1889

## PAGE

726. PRISONS.—The committee appointed to inquire respecting prison rules, reported in favour of their continuance in regard to dress and hair-cutting, for sanitary, disciplinary and general reasons . . . June, 1889
741. QUEENSLAND.—1888-9 revenue 3,636,000*l.*; expenditure 3,51,000*l.*
751. RAILWAYS.—Bill for their regulation in regard to public safety, relating to the block system, brakes, points, signals, coupling, &c., introduced by sir M. Hicks-Beach July; passed . . . Aug. 1889
- Great swing railway bridge, span 140 ft., over the Dee declared open by Mrs. Gladstone 3 Aug. "
- [It gives a direct route to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway into Wales, and also to the Great Northern and Midland systems.]
775. ROYAL GRANTS, to members of the royal family.—The queen on July 2 applied to parliament for a grant to prince Albert Victor of Wales for his maintenance, and for one to the princess Louise of Wales on her proposed marriage with the earl of Fife, a select committee was appointed consisting of 23 members, (including Mr. Goschen, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Burt, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Sexton) 8 July, the committee first met 10 July, 1889.
- After several meetings at which there was much discussion on various propositions, a report was submitted to the house of commons, who eventually resolved, after several amendments had been rejected, that 36,000*l.*, out of the consolidated fund should be paid annually (through trustees) to the prince of Wales for the support and maintenance of his family, the same to continue till six months after the queen's decease, 29 July 1889. An act of parliament to this effect was passed shortly after.
797. SAVOY.—The magnificent Savoy Hotel on the Thames Embankment opened by a company 6 Aug. 1889, the directors include the earl of Lathom, Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, and sir Arthur Sullivan.
802. SCOTLAND.—Local Government Act and the Universities Act passed Aug. 1889.
823. SNOWDON, mountain peak N. Wales with the valley, hotel, buildings, quarries, &c., sold by auction to sir Edward Watkin, for 5,750*l.* 10 July, 1889.
831. SOUDAN.—The Dervishes, suffering from thirst are repelled from the river . . . July, 1889
- Reinforcements sent from Malta to strengthen the garrison at Assouan . . . July, "
- Dervish deserters come in; prisoners sent to Cairo; their loss estimated to be since 1 July 2,500 killed and wounded about . . . 14 July, "
- Dervishes reinforced by about 1,500 . . . "
- Gen. sir F. W. Grenfell arrives at Col. Wodehouse's camp at Bellana; the enemy hold a strong position at Khor their fighting force estimated at 2,500 . . . 15 July, "
- The R. Irish Rifles arrive at Assouan 16 July, "
- Gen. Grenfell summons Wad El N'jumi to surrender, all lives to be spared; the messenger beaten . . . 17 July, "
- Reconnaissance parties of the enemy cut off Wad-el-N'jumi calls on the Egyptians to surrender, and threatens them with the fate of gen. Gordon, reported . . . 19 July, "
- A large number of additional troops sent from Cairo . . . 20 July, "
- British field force at Assouan commanded by major gen. hon. R. H. de Montmorency . . . 23 July, "
- Party of 300 Dervishes repulsed with loss; reported . . . 21 July, "
- Frequent skirmishes; many killed and prisoners . . . 25-31 July, "
- Dervishes defeated with loss of 70 men by Lieut. D'Aguiar at Anabi . . . 31 July, "

## PAGE

- Battle of Toski; after seven hours' hard fighting about 3,000 Dervishes are defeated by gen. sir Francis Grenfell. Wad-el-N'jumi with his principal emirs, and about half his army are killed, the other half are either wounded or fugitives; the repeated desperate charges of the Dervishes are chiefly repulsed by the 20th Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry who pursue them till they are utterly routed and their arms and standards captured. (The commanders under gen. Grenfell were col. Kitchener mounted troops; col. Wodehouse, infantry; Rundle artillery, Irwin and Beech, English and Egyptian cavalry; Settle, sen. staff officer; the British loss 17 killed (1 English 16 Egyptians); wounded, 131; above 1,000 Dervishes prisoners and wounded; parts of the Shropshire and Lancashire regiments and the Royal Irish Rifles were engaged 3 Aug; gen. Grenfell arrives at Cairo . . . 17 Aug. 1889
- The Egyptian troops occupy Matuka; the British ordered to return to Cairo . . . 7 Aug. "
832. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Revenue 1888-9, 2,202,510*l.* expenditure 2,273,203*l.*
843. SPANISH EXHIBITION.—In July, 1889, it eluded representations of the Alhambra, Mad market-place, cosmorama of a journey throu Spain, a Spanish band and strolling players, &c
860. STRIKE of part of the dock labourers of the port of London about 16 Aug.; about 25,000 out, 2 Aug. 1889.
871. SWITZERLAND.—Loan for 25,000,000 francs, to supply new arms for the Federal troops, subscribed for by Berne alone, reported 23 July, 1889.
872. SYDNEY.—Rev. Canon William Saumarez Smith, D.D., announced as the new Bishop and Metropolitan of Australia, 9 Aug. 1889.
880. TENANTS' DEFENCE LEAGUE.—At a meeting in the house of commons, Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party declare that a new league is necessary to protect by legal means the tenant farmers of Ireland against the "Landlords' conspiracy," [this is to supersede the national league and the plan of campaign] 14 July, 1889.
- A committee met and agreed upon a constitution and rules; the tenants are invited to contribute to a fund, with a promise of help from the league branches are to be established, and officers elected 22 July, 1889.
894. TITHES.—Much agitation against tithes in Wales, 1889. A tithes rent recovery bill, introduced into the commons; withdrawn 16 Aug. 1889.
918. TRIALS.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick charged with poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Aigburth, by arsenic, tried at Liverpool by Mr. Justice Stephen; convicted 21 July-7 Aug.; sentence of death commuted to penal servitude for life 22 Aug. 1889.
929. TURKEY.—On account of the disturbances in Crete and the complications in the Balkans, the calling out of 80,000 men of the reserves has been ordered; active movements in the dockyards about 1 Aug. 1889.
949. UNITED STATES.—The British sealer, *Black Diamond*, seized by the U. S. revenue cutter *Rush* (captain Shepard), in Behring sea, (for an alleged violation of the law forbidding the killing of fur-bearing animals in Alaska waters). The *Triumph* was overhauled and discharged about . . . 31 July, 1889
- Declared legal by secretary Blaine 1 Aug.; the *Black Diamond* escapes, and sails to Victoria, British Columbia, about . . . 4 Aug. "
- Reception at Liverpool of 50 representatives of American industries (on a tour of trade observation in Europe) . . . 1 Aug. "
- The national monument at New Plymouth, Massachusetts, commemorating the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers," which see, dedicated . . . 1 Aug. "
- The Sioux, and the Chippewa Indians, sell a large part of their reservations, which are to be opened for settlement, Aug. 1889.

THE END.









PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

ROBA

Produit du Canada

CHEESE HOUSE FROMAGE

**BRICK with Caraway**  
**BRICK avec graines de carvi**

M.F. 29% M.G. MOISTURE 42% HUMIDITÉ

Made from pasteurized milk, caraway seeds, bacterial culture, salt, rennet and/or pepsin and/or microbial enzymes and calcium

Fait de lait pasteurisé, graines de carvi, culture bactérienne, sel, présure et/ou pepsine et/ou enzyme microbienne, chlorure de calcium.



